













Archæologia Cantiana.

“ANTIQUITATES SEU HISTORIARUM RELIQUÆ SUNT TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGII; CUM, DEFICIENTE ET FERE SUBMERSA RERUM MEMORIA. NIHILOMINUS HOMINES INDUSTRII ET SAGACES, PERTINACI QUADAM ET SCRUPULOSA DILIGENTIA. EX GENEALOGIIS, FASTIS, TITULIS, MONUMENTIS, NUMISMATIBUS. NOMINIBUS PROPRIIS ET STYLIS, VERBORUM ETYMOLOGIIS, PROVERBIIS, TRADITIONIBUS, ARCHIVIS, ET INSTRUMENTIS, TAM PUBLICIS QUAM PRIVATIS, HISTORIARUM FRAGMENTIS, LIBRORUM NEUTIQUEAM HISTORICORUM LOCIS DISPERSIS,—EX HIS, INQUAM, OMNIBUS VEL ALIQUIBUS, NONNULLA A TEMPORIS DILUVIO ERIPIUNT ET CONSERVANT. RES SANE OPEROSA, SED MORTALIBUS GRATA ET CUM REVERENTIA QUADAM CONJUNCTA.”

“ANTIQUITIES, OR REMNANTS OF HISTORY, ARE, AS WAS SAID, TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGII; WHEN INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS, BY AN EXACT AND SCRUPULOUS DILIGENCE AND OBSERVATION, OUT OF MONUMENTS, NAMES, WORDS, PROVERBS, TRADITIONS, PRIVATE RECORDS AND EVIDENCES, FRAGMENTS OF STORIES, PASSAGES OF BOOKS THAT CONCERN NOT STORY, AND THE LIKE, DO SAVE AND RECOVER SOMEWHAT FROM THE DELUGE OF TIME.”—*Advancement of Learning*, ii.

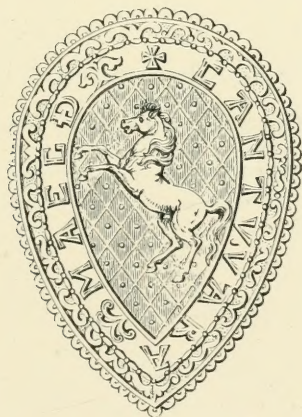
# Archæologia Cantiana :

BEING

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



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*The Council of the Kent Archæological Society is not answerable  
for any opinions put forward in this Work. Each Contributor is alone  
responsible for his own remarks.*

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OCTOBER, 1900.



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*For Interchange of Publications, etc.*

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The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain, *20 Hanover Square, W.*  
The British Archæological Association, *32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.*  
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, *Edinburgh.*  
The Architectural Museum, *18 Tufston Street, Westminster, S.W.*  
The Numismatic Society, *22 Albemarle Street, W.*  
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Société Archéologique de Dunkerque.  
R. Societa Romana di Storia Patria, *Biblioteca Vallicelliana, Roma.*  
National Historical Museum, *Stockholm (Dr. Anton Blomberg).*

## Rules of the Kent Archaeological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London; those of March, September, and December at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its Meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a Quarterly Meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some Member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £6 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Transactions; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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CORRECTED TO OCTOBER 1900.

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 \*Cock, Dr. F. W., 1 Porchester Houses, Porchester Square, w.  
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Fuller, Samuel, Esq., 38 Queen Street, Ramsgate.

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\*Gardner, Saml., Esq., Oakhurst, Mount Park Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

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Godfrey-Faussett-Osborne, H. B. G., Esq., Hartlip Place, Sittingbourne.

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Igglesden, C., Esq., Oakwood, Canterbury Road, Ashford.

- Jackman, F. C., Esq., 12 Market Street, Faversham.  
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 \*Jacobs, J. A., Esq., Sandwich.  
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 \*Jeffery, Counsell, Esq., 30 Tredegar Square, Bow, E.  
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- Jennings, W. J., Esq., The Oaks, Westbere, Canterbury.  
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Orger, Rev. E. R., M.A., Hougham Vicarage, Dover.

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Oyler, T. H., Esq., Langley Lodge, Sutton Valence, Staplehurst.

Oyler, Mrs. T. H., Langley Lodge, Sutton Valence, Staplehurst.

Page, W. Gray, Esq., 2 Queen Street, Ramsgate.

\*Paine, Mrs. Dunkley, Cockshot Hill, Reigate.

Palmer, Rev. J. H., M.A., Coniston, Main Road, Sidecup.

Patrick, G., Esq., A.R.I.B.A., 16 Red Lion Square, w.c.

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Poole, M. J., Esq., 12 Chapel Place, Ramsgate.

\*Porter, Frederick W., Esq., Moyle Tower, Hythe, Kent.

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 Romney, The Earl of, 4 Upper Belgrave Street, Belgrave Square, s.w.  
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 \*Sebag-Montefiore, Sir J., East Cliffe Lodge, Ramsgate.  
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 \*Wadmore, Beauchamp, Esq., 4 Lyons Crescent, Tonbridge.  
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 \*Walmisley, W. T., Esq., M.INST.C.E., 9 Victoria Street, Westminster, s.w.  
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 Welford, John, Esq., Lyleston, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, n.w.  
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 \*Wells, E. E., Esq., 4 Mallinson Road, Wandsworth Common, s.w.  
 \*Wells, Edward J., Esq., Sandown House, Mallinson Road, Wandsworth Common, s.w.  
 Wheelwright, J., Esq., 7 Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.  
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 White, Major-General, Restoration House, Rochester.  
 \*White, Mrs. Thomas, 2 Queen's Gate Terrace, South Kensington, s.w.  
 \*White, C. Hamilton, Esq., Solicitor, Maidstone.  
 White, Rev. J., Bromley College, Kent.  
 \*Whitehead, Charles, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Barming House, Maidstone.  
 \*Whitehead, G. H., Esq., Red Bank, Highland Road, Bromley.  
 Wickham, G., Esq., The Heath, Limpsfield, Surrey.  
 Wickins, H. W., Esq., F.R.G.S., Quarriers, Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich, s.e.  
 Wigan, Sir Frederick, Clare Lawn, East Sheen, s.w.  
 \*Wigan, James, Esq., Cromwell House, Mortlake, s.w.  
 Wigan, Mrs., Luddesdown Rectory, Gravesend.  
 \*Wigan, P. F., Esq., Oakwood, Maidstone.  
 Wightwick, F. P., Esq., M.D., 14 Bouverie Square, Folkestone.  
 Wightwick, Miss, Stoneleigh, Canterbury.

- Wightwick, William, Esq., Hilden, Folkestone.  
 Wightwick, Mrs., Dane John House, Canterbury.  
 Wildish, William Thomas, Esq., St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.  
 Wilkie, Rev. Christopher Hales, M.A., Kingston Rectory, Canterbury.  
 \*Wilkinson, F. Eachus, Esq., M.D., Crophorne Vicarage, Pershore.  
 Wilks, G. S., Esq., Hythe.  
 Wilks, R., Jun., Esq., 3 Wellington Place, Deal.  
 \*Williams, Lieut.-Colonel S. Stanley, Ivy House, Edenbridge.  
 Williamson, J. J., Esq., 2 Queen Street, Deal.  
 Williamson, Rev. Joseph, M.A., Farningham Vicarage, Dartford.  
 Willis, Charles, Esq., Borstal Road, Rochester.  
 Willmott, J., Esq., 82 King Edward Road, South Hackney, N.E.  
 Wills, Sir W. H., East Court, Ramsgate.  
 \*Wilmott, Rev. Edward W., M.A., Baulking Vicarage, Faringdon, Berks.  
 Wilson, Archibald, Esq., Last Lane, Dover.  
 \*Wilson, Cornelius Lea, Esq., The Cedars, Beckenham.  
 Wilson, H., Esq., Farnborough Lodge, Farnborough.  
 Wilson, Thomas, Esq., Rivers Lodge, Harpenden, St. Albans.  
 Wilson, W., Esq., Statenborough, Eastry, Dover.  
 Winch, W. F., Esq., Baker's Cross, Cranbrook.  
 Winder, E., Esq., Balmoral House, Herne Bay.  
 Wingate, R., Esq., Hildenborough, Tonbridge.  
 Winham, Mrs., Western House, Brighton.  
 Winton, Edwin W., Esq., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.  
 Wolley, C. B., Esq.  
 Wolley, Rev. H. F., M.A., Shortlands Vicarage, Bromley, Kent.  
 Wood, Gilbert, Esq., F.R.G.S., Shawfield, Chislehurst Road, Bickley.  
 Wood, Humphrey, Esq., F.S.A., Chatham.  
 Wood, Jas., Esq., Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone.  
 Wooder, W. W., Esq., Bank Villa, Archway Road, Upper Holloway, N.  
 Woodford, Mrs. H. P., The Grove, Gravesend.  
 \*Woodgate, Rev. R., M.A., Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.  
 \*Woodhouse, Rev. R. J., M.A., Mersham Rectory, Surrey.  
 \*Woodruff, Rev. C. E., M.A., *Honorary Editor*, Otterden Rectory, Faversham.  
 Woodruff, C. H., Esq., F.S.A., *Honorary Editor*, 4 Westcliff Terrace, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate.  
 Woods, Sir Albert, C.B., K.C.M.G., Garter King at Arms, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.  
 Woollett, Capt. W. C.  
 \*Woolley, C. B., Esq., The Ferns, Wilmington, Dartford.  
 Worger, Miss Louisa, North Street, Ashford.  
 Worsfold, E. M., Esq., Dover.  
 \*Wright, Charles E. L., Esq., Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.  
 Wright, Rev. Charles H., M.A., Keston Rectory, Hayes, Kent.  
 Youens, E. C., Esq., 17 Tower Road, Dartford.

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\*.\* Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Secretary, GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., The Precinct, Rochester.

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## CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

## ILLUSTRATION FUND.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Akers-Douglas, Right Hon. A., M.P. . . . .	1	10	0
Clifford, Jas., Esq. . . . .	0	11	0
Cranbrook, Viscount . . . . .	0	10	0
Hughes, W. E., Esq. . . . .	0	10	0
Mercer, Samuel, Esq. . . . .	0	10	0
Northbourne, Lord . . . . .	0	10	0
Sands, H., Esq. . . . .	0	10	0
Wadmore, J. F., Esq. . . . .	1	0	0

# KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

**Dr.**

*Cash Account from the 1st of*

1898.		£   s.   d.
Jan. 1.	Balance at Bankers :—	
	Wigan, Mercer, and Co. ....	£461   7   11
	Hammond and Co.....	381   9   5
		————— 842   17   4
	Dividends on the Society's 2½ per Cent. Stock .....	33   12   8
	Sale of the Society's Publications.....	6   1   0
	Subscriptions through the following Local Secretaries and Bankers :—	
	W. E. Hughes, Esq. ( <i>London</i> ) .....	£72   14   6
	R. Holt-White, Esq. ( <i>Dartford</i> ) .....	10   10   0
	F. F. Giraud, Esq. ( <i>Faversham</i> ) .....	6   19   0
	C. Boyce, Esq. ( <i>Maidstone</i> ) .....	9   17   6
	J. Copland, Esq. ( <i>Sheerness</i> ).....	4   19   0
	W. T. Neve, Esq. ( <i>Cranbrook</i> ) .....	9   10   0
	Miss Dudlow ( <i>Malling</i> ).....	6   10   6
	J. F. Wadmore, Esq. ( <i>Tonbridge</i> ) .....	9   10   0
	J. E. Mace, Esq. ( <i>Tenterden</i> ) .....	6   10   0
	W. J. Mercer, Esq. ( <i>Margate</i> ) .....	11   0   0
	W. H. Burch Rosher, Esq. ( <i>Walmer</i> ).....	8   10   0
	W. Wightwick, Esq. ( <i>Folkestone</i> ) .....	13   15   0
	G. Payne, Esq. ( <i>Rochester, etc.</i> ) .....	30   0   0
	G. M. Arnold, Esq. ( <i>Gravesend</i> ) .....	10   10   0
	J. D. Norwood, Esq. ( <i>Ashford</i> ) .....	8   15   0
	G. E. Elliott, Esq. ( <i>Sittingbourne</i> ) .....	11   0   0
	K. W. Wilkie, Esq. ( <i>Ramsgate</i> ) .....	14   0   0
	C. W. Powell, Esq. ( <i>Speldhurst</i> ) .....	8   0   0
	H. Stringer, Esq. ( <i>New Romney</i> ).....	2   10   0
	The Bankers :—Wigan, Mercers, and Co. ....	34   10   6
	Hammond and Co. ....	18   11   6
		————— 308   2   6
		£1190   13   6

# SOCIETY.

January to the 31st of December, 1898.

Cr.

1898.	£	s.	d.
Mitchell and Hughes, Vol. XXIII. ....	310	9	11
Ditto      General Account .....	11	18	2
C. F. Kell, Lithographer.....	39	18	6
Typographic Etching Company .....	24	15	11
Meisenbach Company, Portrait of Canon Scott Robertson .....	2	8	7
W. Paul, Drawings Rochester Cathedral .....	17	10	0
L. B. Fleming, Collotype.....	4	7	6
J. Murray, use of Electros .....	2	2	0
J. H. Parker and Co., Plates of Tiles .....	2	9	0
Borough Treasurer, Rent of Rooms .....	20	0	0
Chief Curator's Grant, 4 quarters .....	50	0	0
J. Lower, Porter's Fee, 4 quarters .....	6	12	0
Purchase of Consols .....	25	0	0
Fordwich Town Trust, Grant towards reparation of Court Hall ...	20	0	0
W. T. Wildish, Printing .....	2	16	6
Kent Fire Office, Insurance .....	2	5	0
Subscription to Archæological Congress.....	1	0	0
Ditto      Pipe Roll Society.....	2	2	0
W. Keeley, Binding .....	1	4	3
Petty Cash, in addition to balance of £10 10s. 8d. from 1897.....	5	0	0
Includes Journey and Expenses, Deal .....	£0	15	0
Journeys and Expenses, Fordwich Court Hall .....	1	7	0
Stamps for year, as per Account .....	1	18	0
Sundries .....	0	13	6
Balance in hand .....	10	17	2
	£15	10	8
Dec. 31. Balance at Bankers :—			
Wigan, Mercers, and Co. ....	£380	13	10
Hammond and Co. ....	258	0	4
	638	14	2
	£1190	13	6

We have examined the Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers and Pass Books, and find them correct.

HERBERT HORDERN, }  
CHAS. F. HOOPER, } *Auditors.*



# KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

**Dr.**

*Cash Account from the 1st of*

1899.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. Balance at Bankers :—			
Wigan, Mercers, and Co. ....	£380	13	10
Hammond and Co. ....	258	0	4
	<hr/>	638	14 2
Dividends on the Society's 2½ per Cent. Stock .....	34	1	8
Sale of the Society's Publications .....	7	15	8
Subscriptions through the following Local Secretaries and Bankers :—			
W. E. Hughes, Esq. ( <i>London</i> ) .....	£53	18	6
E. W. Fry, Esq. ( <i>Dover</i> ) .....	14	0	0
G. E. Elliott, Esq. ( <i>Sittingbourne</i> ) .....	13	0	0
C. Boyce, Esq. ( <i>Maidstone</i> ) .....	13	13	0
J. D. Norwood, Esq. ( <i>Ashford</i> ) .....	10	5	0
F. F. Giraud, Esq. ( <i>Faversham</i> ) .....	7	17	10
J. Copland, Esq. ( <i>Sheerness</i> ) .....	3	19	0
G. M. Arnold, Esq. ( <i>Gravesend</i> ) .....	16	0	0
G. Wilks, Esq. ( <i>Hythe</i> ) .....	5	0	0
J. E. Mace, Esq. ( <i>Tenterden</i> ) .....	2	10	0
F. M. Dudlow, Esq. ( <i>Malling</i> ).....	12	0	6
R. Holt-White, Esq. ( <i>Dartford</i> ) .....	18	10	0
A. Walker, Esq. ( <i>Bromley</i> ) .....	17	0	0
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. ( <i>Tonbridge</i> ) .....	7	10	0
G. F. Carnell, Esq. ( <i>Sevenoaks</i> ) .....	15	13	6
W. J. Mercer, Esq. ( <i>Margate</i> ).....	8	10	0
W. H. Burch Rosher, Esq. ( <i>Walmer</i> ).....	7	10	0
G. Payne, Esq. ( <i>Rochester, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	28	0	0
The Bankers :—Wigan, Mercers, and Co. ....	28	11	0
Hammond and Co. ....	39	10	6
	<hr/>	322	18 10
	<hr/>	£1003	10 4
	<hr/>		

# SOCIETY.

January to the 31st of December, 1899.

Cr.

1899.	£	s.	d.
C. F. Kell, Lithographer .....	57	13	0
J. Parker and Co., Engravings .....	1	3	6
George Parker, Transcript of MS. ....	3	3	0
Ditto                   ditto .....	12	0	0
Borough Treasurer, Rent of Rooms .....	20	0	0
Maidstone Museum, Grant, Purchase of Harrison Collection .....	25	0	0
Curator's Grant, 4 quarters .....	50	0	0
J. Lower, Porter's Fee, 4 quarters .....	6	9	0
900 Copies Index of Archæological Papers, and Subscription to Archæological Congress 1899 .....	12	5	0
C. W. English, Zinc Block of Coin .....	0	13	6
W. Keeley, Binding .....	0	19	6
W. Ruck, Photo Album, etc. ....	2	4	0
W. T. Wildish, Printing .....	2	19	6
Kent Fire Office, Insurance .....	2	5	0
Rev. J. M. Cowper, Canterbury Marriage Licences .....	1	15	0
Canon C. F. Routledge, Editorial Expenses .....	3	0	0
Cheque Book (Wigan, Mercers, and Co.).....	0	4	0
Petty Cash, in addition to balance of £10 17s. 2d. from 1898 .....	5	0	0
Includes Journeys and Expenses, Bromley .....	£1	3	0
Journeys and Expenses, Ightham Mote.....	0	10	6
Ditto                   Discoveries .....	0	9	6
Stamps for the year, as per Account .....	3	1	1
Sundries .....	1	0	9
Balance in hand .....	9	12	4
	<hr/> £15 17 2 <hr/>		
Dec. 31. Balance at Bankers:—			
Wigan, Mercers, and Co. ....	£382	13	0
Hammond and Co. ....	414	3	4
	<hr/> 796 16 4 <hr/>		
	<hr/> £1003 10 4 <hr/>		

We have examined the Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers and Pass Books, and find them correct.

HERBERT HORDERN, }  
CHAS. F. HOOPER,    } *Auditors.*



The  
Kent Archaeological Society.

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ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1898—1900.

THE Council met on the 28th of December 1898 in Canterbury Cathedral Library, by permission of the Dean and Chapter. There were five members present, presided over by Canon C. F. Routledge.

After discussion, it was resolved that the next Annual Meeting be held at Bromley.

The Rev. Waterman Gardner-Waterman, Rector of Bicknor, and T. Colyer Fergusson, Esq., of Wombwell Hall and Ightham Mote, Kent, were unanimously elected Members of Council, in room of the late Rev. J. Cave-Browne and the late Lieut.-Colonel J. Hartley.

The following new members were elected: F. Church, Esq., A. B. Farn, Esq., Harry Muller, Esq., F. A. Barrett, Esq., W. Wylie Lord, Esq.

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The Council met on the 30th of March 1899 in the Society's Rooms at Maidstone. There were five members present, J. D. Norwood, Esq., occupying the Chair.

Letters were read from the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman and Mr. Colyer Fergusson, thanking the Council for electing them members of it.

It was resolved that the Bromley Meeting take place on the 25th and 26th of July. It was decided to visit Bromley College, Eltham Palace, Keston, Holwood, High Elms, West Wickham Church, and Wickham Court.

The following new members were elected: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Canterbury, Rev. J. Halloran, Rev. G. W. Bancks, Rev. C. Tancock, D.D., R. Wingate, Esq., J. J. Alexander, Esq., W. Ruck, Esq., Dr. C. R. Walker, T. J. Carter, Esq.

The Council met on the 26th of June 1899 at the house of the Noble President in Grosvenor Place. Twelve members were present, presided over by the Earl Stanhope.

The Programme of the Annual Meeting, to be held at Bromley, was approved.

It was resolved that the alteration of Rule 9, which was proposed and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Society on the 10th of July 1862 at Hythe, be from this date made and printed in all future volumes of the Society's Transactions.

It was resolved that the Honorary Secretary be requested to procure a return or lists from the Local Secretaries, the London Agent, and the Bankers, of all subscriptions due from members in their respective districts which may be in arrear at the date of the next annual audit; and that a copy of such return and of the Balance Sheet, as certified by the auditors, be laid before the next Meeting of the Council; also that the List of Members, as published in the volumes, be corrected up to date as far as possible.

The following new members were elected: Rev. W. D. Fanshawe, F. T. Cutbill, Esq., C. F. J. Jennings, Esq., Rev. R. Swan, E. R. Taylor, Esq., C. Igglesden, Esq., Miss S. Caught, A. Blades, Esq.

The Annual Meeting commenced at Bromley on Tuesday, the 25th of July 1899. The Business Meeting was held in the Assembly Room at the "Royal Bell Hotel." A letter was read from the Noble President, in which he expressed his regret at not being able to be present in consequence of an acute attack of gout, which was a great disappointment to all present. In the absence of Lord Stanhope, J. F. Wadmore, Esq., the senior Member of Council present, occupied the Chair. The Honorary Secretary was then called upon to read the Annual Report, which was as follows:—

#### REPORT, 1899.

The Council has much pleasure in presenting the Forty-Second Annual Report, as the Society still maintains its high position and continues in a flourishing state. In meeting for the second time at Bromley, after a lapse of twenty-one years, with a slight change of programme, we may anticipate a very instructive and pleasant time. It will be noticed that the country immediately around Bromley has undergone great changes since 1878, but happily building operations have been carried on with due regard to the retention of trees and hedgerows.

Since the last Annual Meeting we have lost several valued members by death and other causes, which we all deeply deplore. By the death of Lord Herschell, G.C.B., the Society loses one of its most distinguished Vice-Presidents. His Lordship joined our Society on becoming Captain of Deal Castle, which he kindly



allowed us to inspect last year. The familiar face of Mr. W. T. Neve will, alas, be no longer seen at our annual gatherings. He joined our ranks in 1859, and for the past sixteen years had been a Member of the Council and Honorary Local Secretary for the Cranbrook district. We all remember with pleasure the kindly help he rendered in 1873 and 1895, when we visited Cranbrook, and the hospitality he so liberally dispensed on the latter occasion. Another of our Vice-Presidents has also passed away, namely, Sir Stuart Knill, Bart. He had been a member for twenty-seven years, and was elected a Vice-President by the Council as a mark of its high appreciation of his kindly courtesy in inviting the Society to the Mansion House on the 12th of July 1893, when he was Lord Mayor of London. We have likewise lost a staunch friend and supporter by the death of Mr. W. Laurence of Maidstone. He was an original member of the Society, and for forty years he or some member of his family have been present at our Meetings. Since we last met thirty-four new members have been elected, and others await election at your hands to-day.

During the past six months the twenty-third Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* has been issued. This is a valuable Volume, and will be greatly prized as containing Mr. St. John Hope's learned and exhaustive monograph on Rochester Cathedral. The cost of this Volume has been defrayed, which leaves us with a balance at our Bankers of £682 Os. 3d.

In the course of the year the Council has made a grant from our funds of £20 towards the much-needed repairs to the ancient Court Hall at Fordwich. These have been carried out under the superintendence of your Honorary Secretary to the entire satisfaction of the Fordwich Town Trust.

A grant of £25 has also been made towards the purchase of Mr. Benjamin Harrison's well-known collection of Flint Implements for the Maidstone Museum. They are all now in that Institution, and it is hoped that the fund now being raised will in some degree compensate Mr. Harrison for his indefatigable labours in the cause of science.

The Council learns with profound regret of the very extensive alterations which have been in progress for some time past at Hever Castle, and more especially of the entire demolition of the ancient Guard House. From the Annual Report (just issued) of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings it appears that the Society offered to advise the owner as to the best means of dealing with this precious heritage, bequeathed to us from antiquity but that offer was declined.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by Captain Thornton Downe and carried.

The Rev. F. Haslewood moved that the retiring auditors be re-elected. This was also seconded and carried.

The Rev. A. G. Hellicar moved that the following retiring Members of Council be re-elected: J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., Canon C. F. Routledge, Henry Stringer, Esq., Kenyon W. Wilkie, Esq., George Wilks, Esq., and Dr. E. F. Astley. This was likewise seconded and carried.

The following were then duly elected to membership: Charles Cremer, Esq., John Waddington, Esq., F. F. Smith, Esq., and F. J. East, Esq.

The Business Meeting having concluded, the members then proceeded to the Parish Church, where they were welcomed by the Vicar, the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, M.A., who described it. An adjournment was then made for light refreshment, after which the company

proceeded to Bromley College, which the Chaplain, the Rev. James White, M.A., described, and subsequently conducted the party round the interesting buildings.

Progress was then made to Eltham Palace, which, together with the charming gardens, were courteously thrown open to the Society by Mrs. Bloxam. A. G. Milne, Esq., read a very bright and interesting Paper on its history. After a vote of thanks had been accorded Mr. Milne, the gardens were inspected and the remains of the moat, all passing out through the garden of Mrs. Crundwell by kindly permission.

Eltham Lodge was next visited, and its fine Flemish tapestry inspected, under the guidance of Mr. Milne, by permission of the Eltham Golf Club Committee.

After the members had returned to Bromley the Annual Dinner took place at the "Royal Bell Hotel." Gerard Norman, Esq., occupied the Chair, being supported by the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, Mr. and Mrs. Burch Rosher, Philip Norman, Esq., F.S.A., Mrs. Gerard Norman, the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, the Honorary Secretary and Mrs. George Payne, F. T. Cutbill, Esq., and many others. The usual loyal and other toasts were in the hands of the Chairman, Mr. Burch Rosher, and Mr. George Payne.

The Evening Meeting was held in the Hotel, when Mr. Philip Norman read a very interesting Paper on "Recollections of Old Bromley," illustrated by numerous lantern slides.

With a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer the meeting terminated.

On Wednesday the members were conveyed in carriages to West Wickham Court, the seat of Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Bart. The Honorary Secretary read a short Paper on the history of the house, abstracted from one already printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*. After this Lady Lennard, in the unavoidable absence of her husband, personally conducted the company over the more interesting parts of the house. On the lawn, before leaving, the best thanks of the company were given, on the proposition of Mr. Burch Rosher, to Lady Farnaby Lennard for her courteous attention, and to Sir John for his kindness in allowing the Society to visit Wickham Court for the second time. After three hearty cheers had been given the large party adjourned for luncheon, which was served in a marquee in the Park by permission. During the halt the Church was inspected, under the guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. H. B. Roberts. By the kindly sanction of Mary, Countess of Derby, the great British Camp in Holwood Park was examined, under the leadership of Sir John Lubbock, Bart, M.P., F.R.S., etc., who read a short Paper on the earthworks, in which he also referred to the field near by, known as War Bank, where Roman foundations exist, and stone sarcophagi and other remains have been found.

High Elms was next visited, where Sir John and Lady Lubbock hospitably entertained the members with tea and other refreshments. During the interval Sir John's collections were carefully examined, the fine series of flint and stone weapons attracting considerable attention. Before leaving, the Rev. Dr. Haslewood called for a vote of thanks to Sir John and Lady Lubbock for their kindness and profuse hospitality, which was cordially given. After a pleasant drive to Bromley the Annual Meeting of 1899 terminated.

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The Council met on the 29th of September in the Society's Rooms at Maidstone. Eight members were present, presided over by J. F. Wadmore, Esq. Before the proceedings commenced the Chairman alluded in feeling terms to the lamented death of George Dowker, Esq., F.G.S., who had been for several years a Member of the Council, and one of the Society's most valued and energetic members. It was unanimously resolved that a vote of condolence be accorded to Mrs. Dowker and her family in their deep affliction.

After due discussion it was agreed to hold the next Annual Meeting at Ramsgate.

Votes of thanks in connection with the Meeting at Bromley in July last were passed to the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, the Rev. Jas. White, Philip Norman, Esq., and the Rev. H. B. Roberts, for reading Papers and other valuable help; to Mrs. Bloxam for permission to view Eltham Palace; to Mrs. Crundwell for allowing the party to pass through her garden at The Moat; and to A. G. Milne, Esq., for kindly describing Eltham Palace and Eltham Lodge; to the Eltham Golf Club Committee for permission to visit Eltham Lodge; to Sir John and Lady Farnaby Lennard for allowing the Society to inspect West Wickham Court; to Mary, Countess of Derby, for permission to visit the British Camp in Holwood Park; to Sir John Lubbock for describing it; to Sir John and Lady Lubbock for their hospitable reception at High Elms; to A. Walker, Esq., and Miss Walker for kindly issuing the tickets; to the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman for kindly superintending the carriage arrangements.

Other votes of thanks were passed to W. M. Bywater, Esq., for the valuable gift of a hundred and sixty photographic negatives of Kentish Churches; to Mrs. A. J. Law for her book entitled *The Parish Church of St. Andrew's, Shalford*; to the National Historical Museum, Stockholm, for the gift of fifty-four parts and volumes of its Transactions; to J. F. Wadmore, Esq., for Manuscript copies of Exchequer and other documents relating to the Order of the Knight Templars of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Rev. J. A. Boodle brought forward the subject of completing the Inventory of Kentish Church Plate, commenced some years ago by the late Canon Scott-Robertson. It was deemed most necessary that this should be done. The Honorary Secretary stated that the

whole of Mr. Scott-Robertson's note-books and manuscripts were in the Society's possession, and he would look up the returns relating to the matter and send them to Mr. Boodle.

Mr. Boodle proposed "That in future the dates of the Council Meetings be fixed at each December Meeting for the year ensuing, except the June Meeting, and that a card of the fixtures be sent in January to each Member of the Council." This was carried unanimously.

An application was read from Dr. A. Blomberg, the Librarian of the National Historical Museum at Stockholm, for an interchange of publications. The Honorary Secretary strongly recommended that sanction should be given, as the Swedish Transactions were well illustrated, and would be invaluable to the student of antiquities commonly called Anglo-Saxon. The application was granted accordingly.

It was resolved that the new *History of Chislehurst*, by Webb, Miller, and Beckwith, be purchased for the Society's Library.

The Honorary Secretary announced that, agreeably to the wishes of Mr. Oldrid Scott and Mr. Henry Taylor, he had employed a Surveyor to prepare plans of Ightham Mote, to illustrate the joint Papers by those gentlemen on the building for the forthcoming Volume.

The following were duly elected to membership: T. C. Dewey, Esq., D. Grinsted, Esq., C. G. Hughes, Esq., E. E. Wells, Esq., and Sidney Harvey, Esq., F.C.S.

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The Council met on the 29th of December in Canterbury Cathedral Library, by permission of the Dean and Chapter. There were five members present. Canon C. F. Routledge occupied the Chair.

The lamented death of Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Bart., one of the Society's Vice-Presidents, was sympathetically referred to by Mr. Burch Rosher, who proposed that a letter of condolence be sent from the Council to Lady Lennard. This was carried unanimously.

The routes for the next Annual Meeting, to be held at Ramsgate, were discussed and agreed to.

The Honorary Secretary reported that he had sent to the Rev. J. A. Boodle the notes gathered by the late Canon Scott-Robertson relating to the Inventory of Kentish Church Plate, but nothing had been found which seemed to remain unpublished. It was, however, agreed that steps should be taken to complete this desirable work, which it was hoped Mr. Boodle and the Rev. C. E. Woodruff would jointly undertake.

Canon C. F. Routledge referred to the very large sum which had always stood to the Society's credit at the Bankers, and suggested that some portion of it should be either invested or placed on deposit. After due discussion, Mr. Burch Rosher proposed "That the sum of four hundred pounds be forthwith placed on deposit,



namely, two hundred pounds at Messrs. Wigan, Mercers, and Co., and a like amount at Messrs. Hammond and Co." This was seconded by Mr. Giraud, and carried unanimously.

The following were duly elected to membership: E. D. Till, Esq., and the Rev. J. H. Palmer.

The Council met on the 30th of April 1900 in the Society's Rooms at Maidstone. There were seven members present, A. A. Arnold, Esq., occupying the Chair.

After due discussion it was decided that the Annual Meeting should be held at Ramsgate on the 24th and 25th of July.

A letter was read from the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest soliciting the co-operation of the Society. It was resolved that the Society become a member of the Trust.

The following new members were elected: W. J. Homewood, Esq., E. J. Homewood, Esq., S. G. P. Philpott, Esq., Rev. C. R. Perry, Beauchamp Wadmore, Esq., C. B. Wolley, Esq., and the Rev. F. M. Crapper.

The Council met on the 19th of June at the Metropole Hotel, London, by the kindly invitation of the Earl Stanhope. Seven members were present, presided over by the Noble President.

The following elections took place: Sackville Cresswell, Esq., Hole Park, Rolvenden, Honorary Local Secretary for the Cranbrook District, *vice* W. T. Neve, Esq., deceased; Charles Cotton, Esq., F.R.C.P., Ramsgate, Honorary Local Secretary for the Ramsgate District, *vice* Kenyon W. Wilkie, Esq., deceased; Dr. Francis Grayling, Sittingbourne, Honorary Local Secretary for the Sittingbourne District, *vice* G. E. Elliott, Esq., deceased; Lieut.-Colonel Copeland, F.S.A., a Member of Council, *vice* George Dowker, Esq., deceased; Major John Roberts Atkin Roberts, Glassenbury, Cranbrook, a Member of Council, *vice* the late Mr. Neve.

A letter was read from Canon C. F. Routledge resigning the office of Honorary Editor of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

The Noble President moved the following resolution: "That while greatly regretting the resignation of Canon Routledge as Editor of the *Archæologia Cantiana*, which he has conducted for some years with conspicuous ability, the Council beg to tender him their best thanks for his past services." This was seconded by the Rev. J. A. Boodle and carried unanimously.

The Honorary Secretary brought forward the subject of the forthcoming sale by auction of the ancient College at Maidstone, and announced that he had interviewed the owners of the property, and several other persons of importance in Maidstone, in the hope



that some steps would be taken to prevent the building from being acquired for commercial purposes.

The Earl Stanhope suggested that the Society should grant a sum of twenty-five pounds towards the projected excavations at Richborough. The Council agreed to this, subject to his Lordship enquiring as to the nature of the proposed researches.

The following new members were duly elected: E. S. Ford, Esq., E. S. Houlder, Esq., W. M. Hitchcock, Esq., F. Marsden Cobb, Esq., W. Hills, Esq., E. G. Percy, Esq., and Edwin Harris, Esq.

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The Annual Meeting was commenced at Ramsgate on Tuesday, the 24th of July 1900. The Business Meeting took place in the Technical Schools, by kindly permission of the Mayor and Corporation. The Earl Stanhope presided. After the Worshipful the Mayor (Alderman J. B. Hodgson) had welcomed the Society to the Isle of Thanet, the Honorary Secretary read the Annual Report as follows:—

#### REPORT, 1900.

The Council has much pleasure in submitting its Forty-Third Annual Report at this second meeting of the Society in the Isle of Thanet, after a lapse of twenty-three years. Since our last Annual Meeting death has removed from our ranks several valued members, whose presence with us at these gatherings and elsewhere was always a source of pleasure and distinct gain to all with whom they came into contact. Of our Vice-Presidents two have passed away, the Venerable Archdeacon B. F. Smith and Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Bart., both of whom were firm supporters of the Society. The former was an original member of it, while the latter joined in 1861. The late Archdeacon often presided at our Council Meetings at Canterbury, and hospitably entertained the Council on many occasions. The courteous owner of West Wickham Court twice received the Society at his interesting domain, dispensing hospitality and shewing us every possible kindness. We have sustained an irreparable loss by the removal of Mr. George Dowker, F.G.S., from our midst. That indefatigable labourer in the cause of science had been a member of the Society for forty years, during fourteen of which he served on the Council. Mr. Dowker was a singularly able man, and an acknowledged authority on all branches of natural history and archaeology. He was an excellent draughtsman and an expert microscopist, and one of the best field geologists known. This Society for a long series of years reaped great advantage from the valuable help rendered to it by Mr. Dowker in the pages of its Transactions, in the field, and at the evening meetings. It is most fitting that we should pay a tribute to the memory of our lost colleague here in Ramsgate, where his life ebbed out with the tide in the autumn of last year. George Dowker's knowledge of the Isle of Thanet was unsurpassed, and at every point of it during our brief sojourn here we shall be reminded of his absence. Dr. Hicks and Mr. Kenyon Woods Wilkie, both well-known residents of Ramsgate, and much interested in the local antiquities, have too passed away. The former had been a member thirty-six years; the latter joined us in 1874, acted as Honorary Local Secretary since 1889, and was elected on the Council in 1892. The painfully sudden death of Mr. George E. Elliott deprived the Society of another valued co-operator. He became a member in 1862 and Local Secretary for Sittingbourne in 1886, and rarely missed attending these meetings. Major Heales, F.S.A., who entertained the Society so hospitably at Leeson's, near

Chislehurst, in 1889, has also gone from us; likewise Mr. George Wilks, for many years Town Clerk of Hythe. He was a staunch supporter of the Society, which he joined in 1861, becoming Local Secretary in 1892, and a Member of Council in 1889. Mr. Wilks wrote and published a valuable work entitled *The Barons of the Cinque Ports and the Parliamentary representation of Hythe*. He was also instrumental in rescuing from oblivion and decay the ancient archives of the Borough of Hythe. Mr. Wilks held several prominent public appointments, which he filled with consummate ability. He took an active interest in the development of Hythe, and was one of those men of sterling worth which no Society, town or county, could afford to lose.

During the past year twenty new members have joined our ranks, while several await election at your hands to-day.

The large sum of money to the credit of our Society has recently prompted the Council to cause the sum of £400 to be placed on deposit at the bankers. Besides this amount, the balance at the present moment stands at £318 7s. 1d.

The next Volume of our *Archæologia* is nearly completed and will be ready for issue in the autumn. It contains much valuable matter, is well illustrated, and will form a valuable addition to its predecessors. Unfortunately its publication will bring to a close the editorship of Canon C. F. Routledge, who finds that he is unable to continue the work, which for the past five years he has conducted with such marked ability. On behalf of the Society, Mr. Routledge has been cordially thanked by the Council for his valuable services in editing the last four volumes of Transactions.

The Council has the gratification to announce that the Honorary Editorship has been jointly accepted by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, M.A., Rector of Otterden, and his brother, Cumberland H. Woodruff, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., F.S.A., of St. Lawrence, Thanet. The extensive knowledge of archæology and the scholarly ability of these gentlemen, are sufficient guarantee that the work which they have kindly consented to undertake will be efficiently carried out.

During the past few months some extremely interesting revelations have been made in the keep of Rochester Castle. It has been ascertained that the entire area of the keep has been filled in, in recent times, to a depth of 14 feet with loose earth and rubbish. Shafts have been sunk through this débris to the bottom, which consists of a stone floor 15 inches thick, laid upon the natural gravel. The floor is composed of large blocks of Kentish rag, grouted with strong mortar. It is hoped that the authorities will see their way to clear out the entire area of the keep, so that this basement chamber may be exposed to view. They have already caused the dungeon, which was also filled up to a depth of 10 feet, to be cleared, thus shewing the true nature of a Norman dungeon. A pretty two-light window, looking out over the roof of the fore-building, was found blocked up and plastered over. This has been opened and forms an additional feature of interest in the building. A beautiful half-arch in the east wall of the uppermost floor, which was filled in during the rebuilding of the south-east angle by Henry III., has also been opened, revealing its columns with their beautifully carved capitals in perfect preservation. Other interesting chambers and recesses, to which access has not been gained since the floors were removed, have been entered from the scaffolding during the reparation of the keep; these have been planned and, together with drawings of the other things we have mentioned, will in due time be reproduced in our *Archæologia*.

One other discovery may be mentioned of peculiar interest, namely, that of a Celtic burial-place at Shorne-Ifield, near the Rochester and Gravesend road. A circular trench 60 feet in diameter was found to contain five skeletons buried in a contracted position, and in the centre of the encircled space another skeleton was found interred in a neat cist cut in the chalk in a similar manner. The mound that originally covered this central deposit had been cast back again into the trench. This exploration was carried out with the kindly consent and at the expense of the Earl of Darnley.

In assembling at Ramsgate this year a pleasant time is anticipated, and our enjoyment will be greatly enhanced by the kindness of the Mayor, of our members, and of other friends in Thanet.

The Rev. F. B. Blogg moved, and H. Mapleton Chapman, Esq., seconded the first resolution, which was carried unanimously, "That the Report as read be adopted."

It was moved by E. J. Wells, Esq., seconded by Dr. Cotton, and carried unanimously, "That Herbert Hordern, Esq., and Capt. C. F. Hooper, the retiring Auditors, be re-elected for the ensuing year."

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Haslewood, seconded by W. J. Mercer, Esq., and carried unanimously, "That the six retiring Members of Council be re-elected."

The Noble President then proposed that the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, M.A., and his brother, Cumberland H. Woodruff, M.A., B.C.L., F.S.A., be appointed joint Honorary Editors of the Society's Transactions, *vice* the Rev. Canon Routledge, resigned; this was seconded by W. H. Burch Rosher, Esq., and carried unanimously.

The Earl Stanhope, as one of the Trustees of Richborough Castle, applied for a grant towards the excavations now going on there under the direction of Canon Routledge and others. It was unanimously agreed that a sum of £25 be forthwith voted. A cheque for that amount was accordingly drawn and handed to Mr. Routledge.

The following were duly elected to membership:—Miss M. J. Hurst, C. G. Walker, Esq., F. Raven, Esq., L.R.C.P., A. F. Kidson, Esq., F. P. Wightwick, Esq., M.D., Lieut.-Col. E. E. Pyne (Royal Marines), John Welford, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, Alderman J. B. Hodgson (Mayor of Ramsgate), and the Ramsgate Free Library.

The Meeting having concluded, progress was made in carriages to St. Lawrence Church. In the unavoidable absence of the Vicar, the Rev. T. G. Crosse, M.A., his Curate, the Rev. E. S. Burgess, received the Society. Dr. Charles Cotton read a Paper on the history of the church. In the vestry the parish registers and church plate were placed for inspection.

An adjournment was subsequently made to the residence of the Mayor's son at St. Lawrence, where his Worship hospitably entertained the company with light refreshments. The Mayoress was present with other members of her family to meet the Society.

Before leaving the Noble President called for a hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor for his kindness and hospitality, which was very cordially given. The Mayor in replying shewed that it had been a great pleasure to him to entertain the Society.

Ebbs Fleet was next visited, to give the members an opportunity of seeing the Memorial Cross erected by Earl Granville near the spot where St. Augustine is believed to have landed. Canon Routledge read a short and interesting Paper on the supposed site of the landing-place of the great missionary. Thanks were accorded Mr. Routledge on the proposition of Mr. Giraud.

Progress was then made to Minster Church, which was described by the Vicar, the Rev. A. F. Molineux, M.A. The company then walked down the village to the ancient manor-house of Minster,

commonly called "Minster Abbey," which was inspected throughout by kindly permission of F. de B. Collard, Esq. The Honorary Secretary described the existing buildings which stand on the site of Edburga's Monastery of Saints Peter and Paul.

Lord Stanhope called for thanks to Mr. Collard for his kindness in allowing the Society to visit his house, which was heartily responded to by all present.

The company afterwards partook of tea and other refreshments in the Vicarage garden by the invitation of the Vicar and Mrs. Molineux, who were subsequently thanked for their kindly hospitality by the Noble President.

On returning to Ramsgate those who intended to stay the night dined together at the "Royal Hotel." The Earl Stanhope occupied the Chair for a short time, but on leaving to catch the train his Lordship asked the Mayor to take his place. Supporting the Chairman were the Vicar of Ramsgate (Canon H. Bartram), F. F. Giraud, Esq., and Mrs. Giraud, W. H. Burch Rosher, Esq., and Mrs. Burch Rosher, Rev. C. E. Woodruff, Cumberland H. Woodruff, Esq., Col. and Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. George Payne, the Honorary Secretary, and others.

The usual loyal and other toasts were proposed or responded to by the Mayor, Mr. Giraud, Mr. Boulter, and Mr. George Payne.

The Evening Meeting was held in the Town Hall, the Mayor presiding. The Honorary Secretary delivered a lecture on the "Archæology of the District," illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides, chiefly of objects discovered at Sarre in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery explored many years since for the Society by the late Mr. John Brent, F.S.A.

At the conclusion of the address Canon Bartram proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. George Payne for his interesting lecture, and spoke in high praise of the beauty of the lantern slides, the work of Mr. E. C. Youens of Dartford, Honorary Photographer to the Society. Mr. J. P. Barrett seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Evening Meeting terminated.

On Wednesday, the 25th of July, carriages were in readiness at the railway stations and the Technical Schools. After waiting nearly an hour at the L. C. and D. R. Station for the arrival of the train, progress was made to the Parish Church at Margate, which was described by Dr. Charles Cotton. Luncheon was afterwards partaken of at Munn's "Terrace Hotel" in the High Street.

Salmestone Grange was next visited, by permission of Captain Hatfield, the tenant, Mr. Wm. Orchin, kindly allowing the house portion to be inspected. Mr. George Payne described the various buildings and conducted the company through them.

It was intended to visit the ancient gateway of Dent de Lion and Birchington Church, which were to have been described respectively by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, M.A., and the Rev. H. A.



Serres, M.A. Unfortunately these had to be cut out of the programme in consequence of the lateness of the morning train. After a long drive in tropical heat the Vicarage of St. Nicholas-at-Wade was reached, where the Vicar, the Rev. F. R. Allfree, M.A., and Mrs. Allfree courteously welcomed the members, and in conjunction with several ladies of the parish entertained the numerous guests with tea and other refreshments. Before leaving, Mr. F. F. Giraud, in behalf of those present, cordially thanked their hospitable entertainers for such kindly attention, his remarks being endorsed with hearty applause. The company then proceeded to the Parish Church, which the Vicar kindly described.

After a pleasant drive to Ramsgate in the cool of a summer evening, the Annual Meeting of 1900 terminated.

A full account of most of the places visited during the Meeting may be found in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII.

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# RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT, 1899-1900.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.L.S., F.S.A.

GREENSTREET GREEN, DARENTH.—On the eastern side of the road which runs from the Green to Horton Kirby, a man engaged in planting a row of damson trees along the fence of the meadows adjoining Rye Croft Wood came upon a Roman interment close to the edge of the road. He unearthed a huge amphora of the globular form, of a red buff colour, with two handles, containing a very small quantity of calcined human bones. By its side lay a small urn-vase of Durobrivian ware, and an iron lamp-stand. In response to a letter from the Rev. G. Bancks I visited the site, in company with himself, Messrs. Percy and Lewis Hassell, Dr. Woodruff, and Mr. Samuel Mitton Waterfield, the owner of the property. On my requesting to have the grave-space reopened, Mr. Waterfield at once kindly caused this to be done. When the pit was cleared out it measured 3 feet 4 inches from E. to W., 4 feet 4 inches from N. to S., and 3 feet in depth. On testing the sides of the grave, which had been excavated in gravel, I found the western side very loose, and on cautiously removing the gravel, discovered a pseudo-Samian patera, and a goblet with handle of red clay, much to the gratification and astonishment of the owner and my friends who were present. The workman who made the first discovery stated that the sepulchral deposit was packed round with large flints for protection. The dimensions of the vessels are as follows:—

*Amphora*.—Height, 21 inches; diameter, 21 inches.

*Urn-Vase*.—Height,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Goblet*.—Height, 9 inches; diameter of bulge,  $6\frac{2}{3}$  inches; mouth,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches; base,  $2\frac{1}{3}$  inches.

*Patera*.—Height,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter, 7 inches.

The use of amphoræ as receptacles for cremated bones is very uncommon in Kent. Two were found in Joy Wood, Boughton

Monchelsea, and are now in the Maidstone Museum; another, in the Dover Museum, was discovered at Buckland.

HENLEY WOOD, LUDDESDOWN.—During excavations for gravel in this wood a labourer met with a small vase of Durobrivian ware, which is now in the possession of Mr. Smith-Masters of Camer, the owner of the property. When inspecting the site I interviewed an interesting old man named Esau Lott, who was born in 1813, and in full possession of all his faculties. He informed me that about fifty years ago an urn containing coins was found in a field close to Little Buckland, formerly called “Old Lands.” It is now a fruit plantation by the southern side of the Sole Street cutting of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. Lott also remembered several human skeletons being found when a hedge was grubbed along the road leading from Luddesdown to Meopham. The bones were re-interred in Luddesdown Churchyard by order of the Rev. — Shepherd, then Rector of the parish. He further stated that there was formerly a flour-mill on the hill by Mrs. Wigan’s house, and that it was removed from Peasemarsch in Sussex and re-erected at Luddesdown. The grist used to be carried away by pack-horses.

In Henley Wood there is a rampart, square in form, enclosing a large acreage, which attracted my attention. On asking a wood-cutter, who was an intelligent man, if he knew anything about it, he replied, “Do you mean the cam?” On enquiring what that was, he said, “The bank in the wood.” My interest was immediately awakened, remembering that Halliwell, in his *Archaic Dictionary*, gives the derivation of “cam” as “an old earthen mound.” I have only once before heard this term made use of in Kent, and then in reference to a *hollow* containing a group of Sarsen stones, in a wood called Swingate Fall, about two miles from Horsted.

As Henley Wood forms a portion of and joins the Camer estate, it seems to me that we have here a probable explanation of the name of Mr. Smith-Masters’ property. Within the area enclosed by the “cam” a Roman vase has been found, and when other discoveries are made the foregoing remarks may be of service.

WICKHAM FARM, NEAR STROOD.—On the high land to the west of Messrs. Martin, Earle, and Company’s Cement Works, between the South Eastern and London, Chatham and Dover Railway lines, a large mound, known to most people in the locality by the name of

“The Giant’s Grave,” existed until lately, which was regarded by some as a long barrow. During the spring of 1899 the mound was entirely demolished, and I was courteously permitted by the Company to watch the work of demolition, and fully empowered to take any steps that I deemed necessary should any discovery be made. The mound measured 209 feet in length, 42 feet in width at the base, from 6 to 8 feet in height, and was composed entirely of chalk. After three-fourths of it had been removed, an iron shot, weighing  $31\frac{1}{4}$  lbs., was met with on the eastern slope near the base, and embedded about a foot from the surface. Shortly after a shot of 18 lbs. came to light, and nothing more. This confirms the opinion I had always held that the mound had been thrown up for some purpose connected with the defences of the River Medway. These facts are recorded simply to set at rest the theory that it was of sepulchral origin. The natural chalk below the mound was carefully tested, with a negative result.

NURSTEAD, NEAR MEOPHAM.—Major-General Edmeades kindly invited me to inspect the entrenchments on his property in Nurstead Wood. The ramparts extend in a somewhat rectangular form over the entire area of the wood, which contains about twenty-five acres. We also visited Cossendon Wood, half-a-mile distant, where similar remains exist. In each wood is a circular mound, that at Cossendon being very fine and symmetrical, about fifteen paces over. Both appear to be barrows, and have been opened, but improperly, and not down to their bases. In these woods are several of those circular depressions which are so common and inexplicable.

DARTFORD.—Mr. E. C. Youens kindly communicated by wire that interments had been discovered. I went with him to the Dartford Cement Company’s Works, and found that two graves had been met with at the top of the chalk quarry, between the Works and the road leading from the eastern end of Dartford High Street to Joyce Green. The skeletons lay in graves, side by side, 2 feet 6 inches from the surface. Nothing was observed with them but a second brass of Claudius, which reads thus: Obverse, TI . CLAUDIVS . CAESAR . AVG . PM . TRP . IMP . ; reverse, a figure with shield on left arm, poising a weapon in the right hand; in exergue, SC . The skeletons lay north and south, head to the north. Mr. Hewitt, Manager of the Works, presented me with the coin, and kindly offered every assistance in the event of future discoveries being made.

**NORTHFLEET.**—Workmen employed in excavating chalk in the vast quarry of the London Portland Cement Company at Northfleet, when removing the surface soil, accidentally cut through three or four Jutish graves. Nothing was observed with them but an iron spear-head, which I secured. The site of these discoveries is known as Church Field, which lies to the south of Northfleet Church, and joins the cutting there of the North Kent Railway. I am indebted to Mr. E. C. Youens for notice of the discovery, and to Mr. Jas. Huntley, the Manager of the Works, who kindly arranged for a more careful supervision in future.

**TEYNHAM.**—Mr. Herbert Bing informs me that he has removed the foundations of the Roman building discovered on Buckland Farm many years ago by the late Mr. William Bland, in order that fruit-trees might be planted on the site. During the work of destruction the labourers found several coins, which Mr. Bing kindly sent to me for identification. They include the following: Tetricus, 1; Constantine the Great, 1; Arcadius, 2; Illegible, 2—all small brass, and one, illegible, of second brass.

**ROCHESTER.**—While digging a cesspool in the garden in rear of No. 16 Roebuck Road, on the north side of the way, the workmen came upon a Jutish grave at 3 feet from the surface, cut in the chalk. The skeleton lay east and west, head to the west, at full length. By the skull, on the left side, a fine spear-head, 14 inches in length, was met with. On receipt of a message kindly sent to me by Mr. Sills, Assistant-Surveyor to the Corporation of Rochester, I proceeded to the spot, and cleared out the remaining portion of the grave, when I found just below the left knee a remarkable iron ferrule of a lance-shaft,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter and length. Inside is a spike which helped to fix the ferrule to the shaft, and at the base of the former is a spike 2 inches in length. This is a novelty, and may be compared with a smaller example found at Kingston Down, and figured in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, p. 72.

On looking over the material thrown out from this grave by the workmen, I found an iron girdle buckle. While I was at work another cesspool was being excavated in the garden adjoining (No. 14), when three more graves were brought to light. These I was kindly permitted to explore by Mr. John Foord, the tenant. Each grave contained the remains of a skeleton; one lay north and south, head to the north; the others north and south, heads to the south. No



relics were found in either grave, all three of which were 4 feet in depth, 6 feet in length, and 2 feet 8 inches in width. These discoveries are a continuation of those made by me at Watts Avenue a few years ago (see *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI., p. lv; Vol. XXII., pp. liv—lviii), and extend the Jutish cemetery much nearer to the southern boundary of the Roman wall of *Durobrivæ* (Rochester).

STROOD.—On clearing the ground for laying the foundations of Messrs. Budden and Biggs' new brewery at Strood, twelve pits were discovered, both square and round, having an average diameter of 4 feet, and depth of 10 feet. All of them were filled with rich dark earth, and yielding towards their bases an abundant store of Roman remains of a miscellaneous nature, which it will be convenient to record in catalogue form, as follows:—

#### POTTERY.

*Pseudo-Samian Ware*.—Fragment with a gladiator and paws of a lion upon it, and other pieces with floral patterns.

Several pateræ, more or less imperfect, with the following potters' marks:—

ATILLI . O	.	PRAERITI	.	TITVRI . M	.
CAPRASIVS . FEC	.	DISANIVS	.	CENTOR . F	
TITVRANIS	.	CLENA	.	ILLIOMARI	.

The last name is stamped at the bottom, on the inside, of a fine plain bowl, possessing a flange round the bulge which projects an inch and a quarter. Its height  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches, and diameter  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

*Durobrivian Ware*.—Two nearly perfect vases and portions of similar vessels with vertical indents round the sides. One vase measures thus: Height  $5\frac{5}{8}$  inches, diameter of bulge  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, mouth  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches, base 2 inches. Another, height 4 inches, diameter of bulge 4 inches, mouth  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, base  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

Fragment with hunting pattern in relief, shewing figure of a stag.

Fragment with yellow pellets enclosed in circles.

*Upchurch Ware*.—Several urn-vases, more or less perfect. One vase contained some oxidized bronze, which had corroded on to the



base. These range from 4 to 7 inches in height, and are decorated with lines disposed vertically, diagonally, or crosswise.

A good urn, plain. Height  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches, diameter of bulge  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, mouth 8 inches, base 3 inches.

A funnel of thick ware, and well made. Length 9 inches, diameter of mouth  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches, with a rim overlapping an inch, diameter of spout  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. This specimen was certainly made at the Upchurch potteries, but I have not met with one before. A similar example, found in a grave at Hardham, Sussex, is figured in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi., p. 254.

*Miscellaneous Ware*.—Portions of large globular amphoræ.

Handle of an amphora with potter's stamp

TΔF▽A
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Urn of dull red colour, of a very remarkable type, with three hollow cylinders attached to the flange of the neck. At the base of these are holes through the vessel itself, to admit of cords being passed and fastened with knots inside, by which means it could be suspended. The vessel is  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height, 8 inches in diameter at the bulge, 4 inches at the mouth, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches at the base.

Fragments of vase of a material resembling alabaster.

A goblet with handle of flesh colour. Height 10 inches, diameter of bulge  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

A similar vessel. Height 8 inches, diameter of bulge  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Neck of a vase with handle of buff colour. The latter is decorated with dashes of brown-coloured paint, and the rim is also painted the same shade.

#### IRON.

Nails, a knife with bone handle, a knife, an instrument resembling a *spatula*, and two keys.

#### BRONZE.

Finger ring set with a green glass bead.

Link of a chain.

Stud with head in the form of a cockleshell.

A ferrule-like object, with holes for rivets, one rivet remaining.

#### COINS.

A few were found which appeared to be of Tetricus. The only one decipherable read thus: Obverse, IMP . C . TETRICVS . P . F . AVG ; reverse, VICTORIA . AVG .

BONE.

Pins for the hair, with round and ornamented heads.  
Tally or score with notches cut upon it.

GLASS.

Fragments of square vessels.

The neck of a vase 5 inches in length, of a similar type to one discovered at Bayford. (See *Collectanea Cantiana*, pl. xv.)

SUNDRIES.

Portions of roof-tiles.

Fragments of a quern of lava.

Oyster shells.

In one of the pits the remains of a skeleton were found of some unfortunate individual who probably met with a violent death, subsequently being consigned to a very undignified place of sepulture.

ANIMAL REMAINS.

Ox.—Horn cores, jawbones, teeth.

Pig.—Jawbones, tushes.

Dog.—Skulls and bones.

Deer.—Jawbones.

All the pits at Strood were a few yards apart, and about 150 feet to the north of the Roman road, and the same distance to the east of the Parish Church. They cannot be regarded as ordinary rubbish pits, but were probably *latrinæ* for the use of the public approaching the walled town of Rochester. There was no place for such necessities on the eastern side of the river, because the western wall of the town was at the foot of the Roman bridge, while on the Strood side of the water they had to be located clear of the marsh on which the town now stands, that is, along the line of the position occupied by Messrs. Budden and Biggs' premises. These *latrinæ* were possibly covered with wooden huts, no trace of which could be discerned. They may not all have been in existence at one time, but as one became filled up another pit was sunk to take its place.

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BOROUGH GREEN, NEAR IGHAM.—In response to a telegram kindly sent to me by Mr. Benjamin Harrison, I am enabled to record the discovery of a Roman cemetery at the great clay and sand pit just north of the Wrotham Station of the London, Chatham, and

Dover Railway, which forms part of the Brickmaking Works of Messrs. Cooper. It appears that for some years past, when the men employed there have been removing the surface soil, they frequently came upon groups of pottery which they cast aside as worthless. During October, 1899, the destructive tide turned, when other similar discoveries were made, and fortunately communicated to Mr. Harrison. On reaching the spot I was directed to the office, where I saw the following:—

1. Cinerary urn of red-brown ware containing calcined bones. Height 12 inches, diameter  $8\frac{3}{8}$  inches.
2. Ditto. Height 12 inches, diameter 10 inches.
3. Ditto. Height 12 inches, diameter  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
4. Ditto (much broken).
5. Patera of pseudo-Samian ware.
6. Ditto with leaf pattern.
- 7, 8, 9. Pateræ of ditto, plain and broken.
10. Vase of Upchurch ware, ornamented with the usual dot pattern. Height  $6\frac{1}{8}$  inches, diameter 5 inches.
11. Ditto, with square groups of dots arranged diamond-wise and repeated six times round the body of the vessel. Height  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches, diameter of bulge  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches, mouth 2 inches, base  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
12. Vase of same ware, in fragments.
13. Ditto.
14. Cup of pseudo-Samian ware.
- 15, 16. Gobelets of red ware, in fragments.

There were also portions of other cinerary urns of a much ruder description, which evidently belonged to an earlier period. These, together with the calcined bones found in them, were in the possession of Mr. Harrison. According to the workmen the sepulchral deposits occurred in lines about 6 feet apart and 2 feet from the surface.

This cemetery is by the side of the Roman road which runs from Maidstone into Surrey, of which we have treated at length in *Collectanea Cantiana*, p. 184.

IGHTHAM.—MR. HARRISON informs me that during the construction of the reservoir on Terry's Lodge Hill, on the ridge of the chalk hills above the Pilgrim Way to the north of Ightham, small pot-holes were met with. In one was found a neolithic celt and burnt matter, together with fragments of Roman pottery, including the rim of a mortarium.

BROADSTAIRS.—Mr. W. H. Hills kindly favours me by writing, that, in making a new road to extend the parade at that place through to Dumpton Gap, the workmen cut into six graves, exposing portions of skeletons, fragments of pottery, and calcined bones. The graves were shallow, cut in the chalk, and about 100 feet from the Gap.

RAMSGATE.—Mr. Hills further reports the discovery of a large bronze fibula with two beads, and a few coins, close to the sea mark at Northdown.

LOWER HALSTOW AND UPCHURCH.—During recent investigations at Lower Halstow I learned from a “muddie” (a mud digger) that some time ago he found an embossed pseudo-Samian bowl, ornamented with figures of men, stags, and dogs, when digging mud from Twinney Saltings, which lie between Twinney and Halstow Creeks. From what he stated it was evident that the Upchurch Roman potteries extended to these Saltings, as he had continually met with the usual layers of potsherds and patches of red burnt clay at the base of the alluvium, similar to what has been seen, and so often described, nearer Upchurch. It also transpired that the stumps of trees with their roots are found, in position as they grew, one large stump being used to moor barges to. This proves beyond doubt that the land now submerged at high water was once dry, and not in danger of being flooded. On the western side of Twinney Creek are the Milford Hope Saltings, which have recently yielded a pseudo-Samian cup, a small black urn-vase, and two small goblets of dull red ware. On the occasion of my visit to this locality I was able to identify the site of a field called “Woodoaks,” where a Roman interment was met with in 1896, and recorded by me in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., p. lii. It lies to the west of Messrs. Wakeley’s brickfields near Wetham Green, on the north side of Poot Lane. As “Woodoaks” is being excavated for gravel other discoveries will probably be made there.

NEWINGTON.—While excavating water-cress beds at a place known as “The Bogs,” at the foot of Ward Well Wood, an unusually fine neolithic celt, of grey cherty flint, was found; it had been ground down to a very smooth surface, and has a slight polish.

During the progress of the excavations two horse-shoes, two iron keys, and an iron sickle-shaped instrument were met with,

which are probably of Roman date. These are in the possession of Mr. Matthews, the Master of the Board School at Newington, to whom I am indebted for the above information. He has also acquired a bronze hair or cloak pin and three Roman coins (one of Antoninus Pius, the others undecipherable) that were found at Boxted when the foundations of the Roman building, which I uncovered in 1883,\* were subsequently demolished. The excavations at "The Bogs" have, unfortunately, deprived us of the once "boiling springs" which are associated with the "Legend of Newington." They still flow, but are hidden by water-cress, and constitute the stream called the "Libbet," which rises at "The Bogs," finally flowing into Halstow Creek.

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\* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., pp. 104-7.





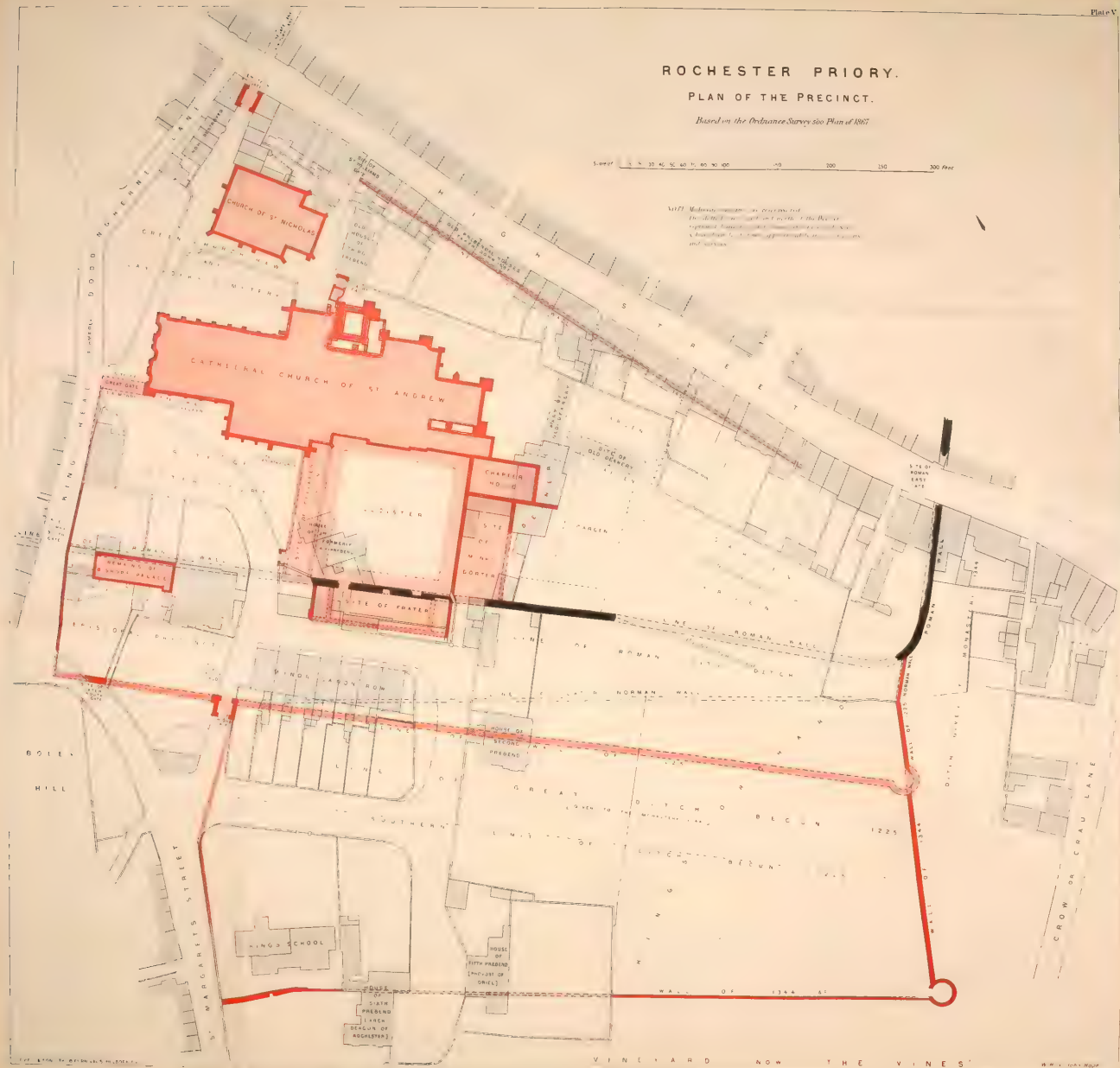
# ROCHESTER PRIORY.

## PLAN OF THE PRECINCT.

Based on the Ordnance Survey 250 Plan of 1867

Scale 1" = 100 Yards

NOTE: The plan is based on the Ordnance Survey 250 Plan of 1867. The plan is not a true plan of the Priory, but a plan of the precinct. The plan is not a true plan of the Priory, but a plan of the precinct. The plan is not a true plan of the Priory, but a plan of the precinct.



VINEYARD NOW THE VINES

W. H. D. 1867

# Archæologia Cantiana.

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## THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH AND MONAS- TERY OF ST. ANDREW AT ROCHESTER.\*

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

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### 2.—THE MONASTERY.

The buildings of the Benedictine Priory attached to the cathedral church of Rochester are remarkable for their unusual position on the south side of the presbytery, an arrangement almost unique in this country, where the monastic cloister and its surrounding buildings are generally placed north or south of the nave. So singular a departure from the normal plan involved, in some measure, a disposition of the claustral buildings different from that usually met with, and this in turn exercised a noteworthy influence on the reconstruction of the church, so far as the monastic half of it is concerned.

Why so unusual a site was chosen is not quite clear, especially as there are reasons for supposing that the first cloister occupied the normal position south of the nave. The question has been obscured, too, through the alterations that have been made in the precinct of the priory since the suppression. So much of the buildings, also, has been destroyed that the sites of some of them are now uncertain or unknown.

\* Continued from *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIII., p. 328.

During a residence of four years in Rochester, from 1881 to 1885, I spent much of my leisure time in endeavouring to work out the history of the priory buildings, and by the kind leave of the Dean and Canons, and other occupiers of houses in the precinct, I was allowed not only to examine many important fragments now built up or concealed by later structures, but to make excavations wherever I thought fit. I was also allowed to go through the whole of the ancient documents in the muniment room, and, although the search was not very fruitful, I was fortunate in lighting upon sundry useful pieces of information. From these, and the valuable entries printed in Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense* and Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, most of which I have collated with the original MSS. (in Wharton's case a very necessary proceeding), it is possible to make out a great deal. I have therefore thought it well to put on record the results of my investigations, incomplete as they are, in the hope that they may be of some use to future investigators.

It has already been pointed out, in connexion with the history of the church, that Æthelbert's endowment included "Doddyngherne, and all the land from the Medway to the east gate of the city of Roffa on the south part," or all that part of the city within the walls south of what is still the "High" or chief street.\* It has also been suggested that inasmuch as this area was traversed by the street joining the north and south gates, the two sections were granted by separate charters, of which there has been preserved only the text of that granting the western section, now mainly occupied by the castle. The eastern section is that upon which, first the church, and afterwards the monastery also, was built. Other gifts of land than that by Æthelbert, within the walls of the city, were made by Sigared in 762 (confirmed by Offa in 789), Ecgbert in 765, Æthelbert in 781 and 790, and Æthelred

\* The earliest documentary evidence of this gift, apart from Æthelbert's charter granting the western section, is the statement in the *Textus Roffensis*: "Anno ab incarnatione Domini sexcentesimo. Rex Æthelbertus fundavit ecclesiam sancti Andreæ apostoli rofi. et dedit ei Prestefeld. et omnem terram que est a meduwaie usque ad orientalem portam civitatis in australi parte et alias terras extra murum civitatis versus partem aquilonalem." f. 177; ed. Hearne, 152.

in 868, but none of these made any addition to the site of the monastery.

At the time of Æthelbert's foundation of the church in 604 the city was still enclosed on the south by the Roman wall,\* as it is yet on the east and north. Owing to the divergence westwards of the north and south walls, and the parallel lines of the High street and north wall, the section on which church and monastery were built was a wedge-shaped area, roughly 800 feet long, about 480 feet wide on the west, and 150 feet on the east, containing some  $5\frac{3}{4}$  acres.† Near the middle of the western side, and abutting upon the street, was built the church.

Owing, no doubt, to the direction of the street leading from the south gate, the axis of the first church deviated southwards 27 degrees from the true east and west line, but in the case of Gundulf's church the deviation was as much as 38 degrees, so that its axis pointed nearly due south-east. This increase was partly necessitated by the position of the north tower, which was built before the church, but it was also due to a desire to avoid a too near approach to the houses that must always, as now, have fringed the main street through the city.

The Priory of Rochester owes its origin, according to some authorities, to archbishop Lanfranc, but it is usually ascribed to bishop Gundulf, who, shortly after his appointment to the see in 1076-7, displaced the secular priests who then served the church, and set up in their stead a convent of Benedictine monks. The regulars appear to have been introduced in 1082 or 1083.

According to the *Textus Roffensis*, bishop Gundulf, besides building anew the cathedral church of St. Andrew, "also constructed all the necessary offices for monks, as far as the capacity of the site allowed." The number of the monks, we are told, was twenty-two, but at Gundulf's death in 1107-8 there were more than sixty.‡

\* For the story of Mr. George Payne's identification of the Roman wall, a most important discovery, see *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXI. 1-16.

† As Leland not untruly remarks: "The Cathedral Church and the Palace with the other Buildings there occupieth half the Space of the Cumpace within the Walles of Rofecestre." *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary*, edited by Thomas Hearne, M.A. (Oxford, 1744), vi. 9.

‡ *Textus Roffensis*, f. 172; ed. Hearne, 143.



It will be seen from the plan (PLATE V.) that although Gundulf's church was built parallel to the then existing (Roman) city wall, the space available for the monastic buildings fully justified the use of the phrase *prout loci capacitas pati potuit*. In fact, had a cloister of average size been set out in the more usual position on the south side of the nave, there would not have been any room for the necessary buildings that were generally disposed round the *curia* or outer court. It is true that a somewhat later account speaks of "circuits of offices" being "conveniently disposed," but the straitness of the place must have rendered this difficult.

The desirability of enlarging the site no doubt soon suggested itself to Gundulf, and with that object he had, as we learn from the Domesday Survey, parted with the western section of the lands within the city wall given by Æthelbert in 604. "The bishop of Rochester," says the Survey, "also holds of this land (*i.e.* in the manor of Aylesford) for the exchange of the land in which the castle stands, as much as is worth seventeen shillings and four pence."\* This exchange was apparently made with Odo, bishop of Bayeux and earl of Kent, in return for an important piece of land outside the city. The possession of this was confirmed to the monks by a charter of William Rufus,† the date of which, from its being witnessed by "Robert the chancellor,"‡ must lie between 1090 and 1093.

The tract of land in question and its former connexion with bishop Odo are further referred to in a quit-claim of Gundulf transcribed in the *Textus Roffensis*,§ which, though

\* "Episcopus etiam de Rovecestre pro excambio terre in qua castellum sedet tantum de hac terra tenet quod xvii<sup>em</sup> solidos et iii<sup>em</sup> denarios valet."

† "Willelmus rex Anglorum Haimoni vicecomiti et omnibus ministris suis de Hou salutem Sciatis me concessisse monachis sancti Andreæ Rofensis æcclesiæ terram illam quæ pertinet ad præposituram de Ceteham et quam ipsi monachi infra ortum suum habent inclusam ea conventionem quod ipsi monachi pro anima patris mei ducentas missas cantare debent et episcopus Gundulfus pro illa terra debet dare de alia terra sua quæ valeat quantum ipsa valebat tempore quo episcopus Baiocensis concessit eam eisdem monachis Testibus Walchelino episcopo et Roberto cancellario et Rannulfo capellano apud Bricestoc." *Textus Roffensis*, f. 211<sup>b</sup>; ed. Hearne, 214.

‡ Robert Bloet was chancellor from 1090 to 1093, when he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln.

§ "Gundulfus Rofensium gracia Dei episcopus Haimoni vicecomiti et omnibus baronibus regis de Ciant Francigenis et Anglis salutem et benedictionem Dei et suam quantum potest. Volo vos omnes scire me jam quietum esse adversus regem de illa cambitione terre quam ei promisi post Warram Rofe pro illis

undated, must be later than the foregoing charter. It may be thus translated :

Gundulf, by the grace of God, bishop of the men of Rochester, to Hamo the sheriff and all the King's barons of Kent, both French and English, grace and God's blessing, and as much of his own as can be. I will you all to know that I am quit against the King of that exchange of land which I promised him after the war of Rochester for those three acres that Odo, bishop of Bayeux, gave to the church of St. Andrew and our monks to make there their garden beside the wall outside the gate towards the south part of the city outwards, which they have now enclosed with a wall on every side. And those three acres of land which for these three I gave the King in exchange I have delivered to the sheriff's servants, Robert of St. Amand and Robert Latimer and Ælfwin his brother, reeve of Chatham, and Grenton of Rochester, from our demesne land of Borstal. These witnesses being present, Ansgot of Rochester, etc.

The Ansgot who appears among the witnesses to this quit-claim is mentioned in Domesday Book, in an entry immediately preceding that quoted concerning Gundulf, as holding "of the manor of Aylesford as much land beside Rochester as is apprized at seven pounds." Part, if not all, of this seems to have passed into the possession of the monastery, for the *Textus Roffensis* records that : "Ansgot of Rochester accepted the association of the benefices of the church of St. Andrew and the monks in Gundulf's time, and gave the same church and monks all his tithe of Delce, and likewise all the tithe of the mill which he afterwards made, and a certain little piece of land which has been enclosed within the monks' wall towards the south ; he also gave them five acres of land beside Priestfield, and they, according to

tribus acris quos Odo Baiocensis episcopus dedit æcclesie Sancti Andreae et monachis nostris ad faciendum ibi ortum suum juxta murum de foris versus australem partem civitatis forinsecus qui jam inclusi sunt muro circumquaque. Et illos tres acras terræ quos pro illis tribus dedi regi in cambitionem liberavi jam ministris vicecomitis Rodberto scilicet de Sancto Amando et Rodberto Latimier et Ælfwino fratre [*sic*] suo præposito de Cetham et Grentoni de Rovecestra de nostra dominica terra de Burchestealla præsentibus testibus istis Ansgoto de Rovecestra, etc." *Textus Roffensis*, f. 211<sup>b</sup> ; ed. Hearne. 214.

his request, gave him the monastic habit at his last end and made service for him as for a monk.”\*

What were the bounds of the area thus added to the monastic precinct by Gundulf and Ansgot it is not easy to define. The land is clearly described as forming the monks’ garden, and as being “beside the wall outside the gate towards the south part of the city outwards,” and to have been itself enclosed by a wall. The addition would seem to have absorbed, at any rate part of, the Roman city ditch, then probably filled up, or nearly so, but the boundaries of the land south of the Roman wall have so many times been altered and effaced that the precise site of Gundulf’s addition and of Ansgot’s “little piece,” the area of which is not given, must always be more or less conjectural. Odo’s “gift,” in exchange for the castle area, is twice referred to in later lists of benefactions as *terram in vinea Roffe*† and *terram ubi vinea est*.‡

Of the nature of the monastic buildings erected by Gundulf, and their size and extent, we have no record. The completion of the south side of the nave of his new church points to an intention to place the cloister against it, and the later history of the buildings seems to shew that this was done. There is room for a cloister in this position covering seven or eight bays of the nave, with the usual buildings arranged round it, that is, the chapter-house and the dorter with its sub-vaults on the east, the frater and kitchen on the south, and the cellarer’s hall and lodging on the west. But this would not leave much space for the outer court, nor for the bishop’s lodging, both of which would be west of the cloister. The infirmary would be placed east of it. Not improbably most of Gundulf’s buildings were temporary wooden structures.

That the bishop had a separate dwelling apart from the monks is not only likely from analogy with the arrangements

\* “Ansgotus de Rovecestra accepit societatem beneficiorum ecclesie Sancti Andree et monachorum tempore Gundulfi episcopi et dedit eidem ecclesie et monachis totam decimam suam de Deltsa et de molendino similiter quod postea fecit totam decimam et quandam particulam terre que inclusa est infra murum monachorum versus austrum et quinque acros terre juxta Prestefelde dedit eis et ipsi juxta petitionem suam dederunt ei pannos monachicos in articulo mortis sue et fecerunt servitium pro eo sicuti pro monacho.” *Textus Roffensis*, ff. 197 and 197<sup>b</sup>; ed. Hearne, 193, 194.

† See Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 2.

‡ *Ibid.* 116.

planned by Lanfranc at Canterbury, but it is clearly indicated in the anonymous Life of Gundulf, which mentions his hall (*aula*). The same authority also tells us that when Gundulf, during his last illness, felt his end approaching "he wished rather to die, not as a bishop in the house of the more exalted, but as a monk and among monks in a more humble place." He was accordingly carried first to the church and afterwards to the infirmary (*in domum Infirmorum*). While there he heard mass in the chapel (*in capella Infirmorum*), and it was in the infirmary that he died on the 7th March 1107-8.\*

Ralph, abbot of Seez, who succeeded Gundulf, is not recorded to have done any building at Rochester during the six years that he held the see. He was translated to Canterbury in 1114.

Ernulf, who succeeded Ralph, is significantly described as "our father after bishop Gundulf," and of him it is said that "he built the dorter, the chapter-house, and the frater."† From the existing remains of these buildings there can be no question as to their site. They formed two sides of a new cloister laid out by Ernulf between the church and the Roman city wall, to the east of the supposed place of Gundulf's cloister.‡ This new cloister seems to have been planned by laying out an area about 130 feet square in the angle formed by the eastern range of Gundulf's buildings and the Roman wall. On the north it was apparently closed by a wall at a distance of 12 feet from the church, beyond which the cloister projected considerably eastwards. On the east were the new chapter-house, and the dorter with its sub-vault. On the south the Roman wall formed the party-wall between the cloister and the new frater, which was built outside and against it. As Ernulf is not credited with the building of the cellarer's lodging on the west, Gundulf's eastern range may have been utilized as such.

\* Henry Wharton, *Anglia Sacra* (London, 1691), ii. 290, 291; from Cott. MS. Nero A. 8.

† "Ernulfus episcopus pater noster post episcopum Gundulfum, fecit dormitorium capitulum refectarium." Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 88; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 120. This does not necessarily imply that these were now built for the first time, but that Ernulf's work alone was known to the chronicler.

‡ So far as I am aware, the only parallel in this country was at Waltham, where the cloister and its surrounding buildings lay on the north side of the quire and presbytery.



The expansion of the buildings thus effected by or under Ernulf could not have been made without a previous re-arrangement of the monastic precinct and its boundaries; and, indeed, there are a number of interesting documents, all of about the same date, which are evidently connected with it.

The first is a charter of Ernulf himself granting certain offerings "for building and maintaining the houses of the monks":

Notum sit omnibus tam posteris quam presentibus sancte Rofensis ecclesie fidelibus quod ego Ernulfus ejusdem ecclesie episcopus concessi inperpetuum ad edificandas et sustentandas domos monachorum denarios quos presbyteri parochiani solent reddere vel quando crisma accipiunt vel ad synodum conveniunt. Teste Herviso archidiacono, etc.\*

As the new monastic buildings were extended eastwards and southwards the other documents naturally refer to gifts in those directions. Thus for the enlargement of the cemetery, rendered necessary by the encroachment on it of the cloister and chapter-house, we have first a grant by Goldwin the Greek:

Goldwinus cognomento Grecus dedit ecclesie sancti Andree et monachis pro filio suo ibidem facto monacho duas hagas terre in Rovecestra pertinentes ad Frendesberiam et partem terre regis que est juxta ipsas hagas. Preter hac autem hagas dedit et dimidiam hagam juxta cimiterium appendentem ad Borchstellam sed istam dimidiam hac convencione dedit quod eam tenebit donec monachi alias hagas hinc et inde habeant et domos auferant ad ampliandum cimiterium suum et tunc sine omni mora vel contradicione tradet eam in manus monachorum vel ipse si vixerit vel uxor et filii ejus si mortuus fuerit Hujus conventionis testes sunt Hervisus archidiaconus, Radulfus clericus et Rodbertus filius ejus Goldwinus presbiter Geldwinus et Rodbertus monetarii, etc.†

By another charter Geldwin the moneyer, a witness to the preceding deed, gave to bishop Ernulf and the monks of St. Andrew the apostle, *mansionem suam, que juxta cimiterium monachorum*.‡ A precisely similar gift was made by Ralph

\* *Textus Roffensis*, f. 197; ed. Hearne, 192.

† *Tertus Roffensis*, f. 191<sup>b</sup>; ed. Hearne, 183. The half-hag, or another, was confirmed to the church of St. Andrew by Goldwin the priest of Rochester. *Ibid.*, f. 199<sup>b</sup>; ed. Hearne, 197.

‡ *Textus Roffensis*, f. 193; ed. Hearne, 186; Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 118.



the clerk (who witnessed both the foregoing deeds) as well as a number of small rents, amongst which was one of three shillings *de haya ante novum pistrinum*.\*

The "new bakehouse" was one of the buildings added by Ernulf on the south, for in another grant Fulk of Newenham remits to the monks a rent of 12d. which they paid him yearly *de terra de Sudgate que muro illorum inclusa est. juxta vineam suam. ubi et pistrinum eorum positum est*.†

This land had previously been granted to the monks by the following deed :

Ego Hugo filius Fulconis assensu uxoris meæ Emmæ et filiorum meorum . . . Fulconis et aliorum concessi Deo et sancto Andrea et monachis ejus terram meam de Sutgate quæ est juxta horreum eorum solidam et quietum pro xii. denariis unoquoque anno in festivitate sancti Michaelis pro ipsa terra michi vel ministro meo repetenti reddendis Testibus Herviso archidiacono et Albano et Warnerio monachis Cantuariensibus, etc.‡

Unfortunately none of these documents can be dated, but they must all fall between 1115 and 1123, inasmuch as they are witnessed by the archdeacon.

One other document in the *Textus Roffensis* mentions an addition to the precinct, but whether in Gundulf's or Ernulf's time is doubtful, made by Cocland of Nashenden (*de Escedene*), who in consideration of the monks having honourably buried his three sons, all of whom died within a short time of each other, *venit in capitulum nostrum cum uxore sua et plurimis amicis suis et dedit nobis in eternum possidendam quandam terram juxta murum vinee nostre ad orientalem plagam*.§

It has been shewn by Mr. Livett in his paper on "Mediaeval Rochester"|| that an area forming roughly a square of about 120 feet, immediately adjoining the east side of the Roman south gate, was enclosed by a wall by bishop Gundulf, probably to find room for the episcopal residence. This may have

\* *Textus Roffensis*, f. 199; ed. Hearne, 196.

† Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 531. The original deed is among the Chapter muniments.

‡ From the original *penes Dec. et Cap.*; also *Textus Roffensis*, f. 191<sup>b</sup>; ed. Hearne, 183.

§ *Textus Roffensis*, f. 202; ed. Hearne, 202.

|| *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXI. 17-72.

formed part of the three acres which Gundulf received from Odo in exchange for the castle area. From the south-east angle of this enclosure a wall, 3 feet thick, extended in a south-easterly direction towards the angle of the Roman city wall. This was first discovered and laid open in July 1886, near its eastern extremity, against the visit of the Kent Archaeological Society, in compliance with a suggestion of mine that search should be made for a later city wall, but it has since been further traced by Messrs. Payne and Livett, and its line carefully laid down. I see no reason why this wall, as suggested by Mr. Livett, should not be the work of Ernulf to obtain more space for his monastic buildings than was afforded by the limited area within the old Roman line of defence, which was then partly destroyed. At the point where Ernulf's wall joined Gundulf's palace area there was no doubt a gateway on the site of the existing one.

Within the enlarged area thus obtained there was sufficient room for all the usual buildings of the monastery. To those which were constructed in Ernulf's time, though not necessarily at his expense, must be added the infirmary, the chapel of which was built by Hugh of Trottescliffe, monk, who became abbot of the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul at Canterbury in 1124. The (principal) gatehouse was the work of Luke the cellarer, but the date of its erection cannot be fixed.

In 1137, and again in 1179, the church and the whole of the monastic buildings were burnt. It is impossible now to estimate the extent of the damage to the buildings, but the stonework of the chapter-house still bears traces of the fire, and Norman stones reddened from the like cause were dug up on the west of the cloister so lately as January of the present year (1898). The only historical reference to the repairs following such a calamity is a statement that "Thomas of Nasshenden the elder, after the burning of our church and offices, gave all the stuff wherewith the chapter-house was covered and 100<sup>s</sup> in money and 40 seams of corn."\* The particular fire referred to cannot be fixed.

\* "Thomas de Nessendene senior post combustionem ecclesie nostre et officinarum, dedit totam materiem unde capitulum coopertum est, et C solidos in denarijs. et quadraginta summas de blado." Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 87<sup>b</sup>; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 120.

During the interval between the death of Ernulf in 1124 and the fire of 1179 there is no record of any addition to or alteration in the monastic buildings. But this silence is followed by a succession of entries, covering a period of at least 30 years, which tell of the replacement of inflammable wooden structures by permanent buildings of stone, and of various additions to the monastery. These works may here be conveniently summarized in an English form, and be further dealt with in detail later :

Prior Sylvester [who held office in 1177] removed the privy that formerly adjoined the dorter, and made three windows in the chapter-house towards the east.

Prior Alured [1182 to 1186, when he became abbot of Abingdon] made a window in the dorter beyond the prior's bed.

Bishop Gilbert of Glanville [1185—1215] "caused our cloister to be finished in stone."

Thalebot the sacrist made the old lavatory, etc.

Osbern of Sheppey, sacrist, afterwards prior [? 1186—1199], made for himself a lodging (*camera*) beside the infirmary.

Ralph the Breton [during the sextonship of Ralph de Ros] made the laundry of stone which before was of wood, and "King Arthur's window" in the dorter, and the mill.

Prior Ralph de Ros [who held office in 1199 and 1202] made the brewhouse, and the prior's greater and lesser *camera*, and the stone houses in the cemetery, and the hostelry, the grange in the vineyard, the grange at Stokes, and the stable.

Prior Helias [between 1202 and 1222] made a stone stable for himself and his successors. He caused to be leaded the part of the cloister towards the dorter. He caused the lavatory and the frater door to be made. He bought the tile wherewith the cloister towards the frater was covered.

Heymeric of Tonbridge, monk [while the crypt was building], made the cloister (*claustrum*) towards the infirmary.

In 1215 "King John besieged the castle of Rochester from 3rd October to 3rd December. And on the day he began to besiege the castle he so pillaged the church of Rochester, and the whole city, that not even the pix with the Body of Christ was left over the high altar of the monks."\*

\* "mccxv. Rex Johannes obsedit castellum Rofe. a. iii. Non. Octobris usque ad iii. Non. Decembris. Et eo die quo cepit obsidere castellum depredata ecclesia Roff. et tota Civitas. adeo ut nec busta cum corpore domini super magnum altare monachorum remaneret." Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 31<sup>b</sup>.

The eventual capture of the castle by John and the repairs made by Henry III. between 1221 and 1227 have already been dealt with by Mr. Livett and other writers, and do not further concern us. There is, however, one matter upon which something must be said. In the year 1225, according to the Rochester chronicler, "The great ditch about the city of Rochester was begun."\*

It has hitherto been overlooked by the various writers on the defences of Rochester that besides being protected by a wall the Roman town was in all probability also defended by a ditch, in accordance with the usual practice of the Roman engineers. In course of time no doubt the ditch would gradually become more or less filled up, and even encroached upon here and there, but the traces of it would be left. It has already been shewn that in the time of bishop Ernulf the Roman wall was in part destroyed and superseded by a thinner wall built a little to the south of it. This, which was a mere boundary wall, must have gradually traversed diagonally the old line of the Roman ditch, starting on its south slope and eventually terminating with a new angle on its medial line, where the filling-in would be firmer than at the sides, close to the south-west corner of the city. When therefore the "great ditch" was begun in 1225, this must have followed an entirely new line on the south side of the monastery, where both the old Roman wall and probably its ditch were alike largely obliterated.

Reference has already been made by Mr. Hartshorne† and Mr. Livett to certain entries on the Close Rolls, but neither writer has noticed the important light they throw on the question before us. These commands on the part of the king are to the following effect :

15 February 1224-5. To the Sheriff of Kent :

We command you that by the view and testimony of William Potin and two other upright and lawful men of the town of Rochester, you cause their wages to be paid to the labourers of the ditch of the city of Rochester every week.

\* "M<sup>o</sup>CC<sup>o</sup>XXV<sup>o</sup>. Item magnum fossatum circa civitatem Roffensem inceptum est." Cott. MS. Nero D. 2, f. 132.

† See a paper on "Rochester Castle," by the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, M.A., *Archæological Journal*, xx. 205-223.



20 February 1224-5. To the Sheriffs of London :

We command you that you cause 96 pickaxes which the Constable of the Tower has handed over to you to be carried to Rochester without delay, and delivered to the Constable of Rochester.

26 February 1224-5. To Alexander of Dorset and Henry of St. Albans :

We command you that from the outgoing of our mint which is in your keeping by our order you pay by the hands of Roger of Grimston, our sheriff of Kent, to William Potin, Thurstan of Strood, and John the Englishmen, clerks of the work of the town of Rochester, £100 for the works of the same town.

13 April 1225. To the Sheriff of Kent :

We command you to pay to William Potin and his fellows, clerks of the work of enclosing our town of Rochester, £40 to make the same work.

11 May 1225. To the Sheriff of Kent :

We command you that of our monies for which you ought to answer to our exchequer you cause to be delivered to William Potin and his fellows, clerks of the work of the town of Rochester, £40.

9 August 1225. To the Barons of the Exchequer :

The Sheriff of Kent accounts for four score and ten pounds (£90), which he placed by our order to the strengthening of the town of Rochester.

20 August 1225. To E[ustace] the Treasurer and his chamberlains :

Deliver from our treasurer to our Sheriff of Kent or his known messenger bearing these our letters 100 marks for the work of the town of Rochester.

14 February 1225-6. To the Barons of the Exchequer :

There is accounted to our Sheriff of Kent £30 9s. which he spent by our command in the ninth year of our reign [1224-5] on the carpenters who made the mangonells and engines in our castle of Rochester, and in making the limekilns for the work of the aforesaid castle and of our town of Rochester.

There is also accounted to the same Sheriff £4 7s. 10½d. which he spent by our command in the aforesaid year in



## 14 CATHEDRAL CHURCH AND MONASTERY OF

making a brattice and drawbridge towards the south of the same castle.\*

\* The actual entries on the Close Rolls, which I have collated with the originals, are as follows :

9 Henry III. (1224-5).

[Part i. m. 12] Rex Vicecomiti Kancie Salutem.

Precipimus tibi quod per visum et testimonium Willelmi Potin et duorum aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de villa Roff. pacari facias operatoribus fossati civitatis Roff. stipendia sua singulis septimanis. Et custum quod ad hoc posneris per visum eorundem comp. etc.

T. R. apud Westm. xv. die Febr. anno nono per Justiciarios.

Contrabreve.

[m. 10] Rex vicecomitibus London salutem.

Mandamus vobis quod iiij<sup>xx</sup> et xvj. picoꝝ quos Constabularius Turris London vobis liberavit sine dilacione cariari faciatis usque Roffam et eos liberari Constabulario Roff. et comp<sup>r</sup> vobis ad scaccarium.

T. R. ut supra [20 Febr.] anno ix<sup>o</sup>.

Contrabreve.

[m. 9] Rex Alexandro de Dorſ et Henrico de Sancto Albano salutem.

Mandamus vobis quod de exitibus cambii nostri quod est in custodia vestra per preceptum nostrum habere faciatis per manus Rogeri de Grimeston Vicecomitis nostri Kancie. Willelmo Potin. Thurstano de Strode et Johanni Anglico custodibus operacionis ville Roffensis C. libras ad operaciones ejusdem ville. et comp<sup>r</sup> vobis ad scaccarium.

T. ut supra [26 Febr.] anno ix<sup>o</sup>.

[m. 6] Rex Vicecomiti Kancie salutem.

Precipimus tibi quod habere facias Willelmo Potyn et sociis suis custodibus operacionis ville nostre de Roff. claudende xl. libras ad eandem operacionem faciendam et computabitur tibi ad scaccarium.

T. R. apud Westm. xij. die Aprilis anno nono.

[The counter-brief is also entered on the second part of the Roll, m. 17.]

[Part ii. m. 13] Rex Vicecomiti Kancie salutem.

Precipimus tibi quod de denariis nostris de quibus respondere debes ad scaccarium nostrum liberari facias Willelmo Potyn et sociis suis custodibus operacionis ville Roff. xl. li. et comp<sup>r</sup> tibi ad scaccarium.

[Date 11 May.]

Contrabreve.

[m. 6] Comp. Rex Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem.

Computat Vicecomes Kancie quater xx. et decem libras quas posuit per preceptum nostrum in [operacione *erased*] firmacione ville Roff.

Teste me ipso apud Westm. ix. die Aug. anno nono. Coram Justic. et Bath. et Sarris. Episcopis.

[m. 5] Liberare ad operacionem Roffe. Rex E[ustachio] Thesaurario et Camerariis suis.

Liberate de thesaurario nostro Vicecomiti nostro Kancie vel ejus certo nuncio has litteras nostras deferenti centum marcas ad operacionem ville de Roffa.

T. ut supra anno etc. nono [20 Aug.].

10 Henry III. (1225-6).

[m. 23] Computus de operacione Roffe. Rex Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem.

Computatur Vicecomiti nostro Kancie xxx. libras et novem solidos quos posuit per preceptum nostrum a. r. n. ix<sup>o</sup> in carpentariis qui fecerunt mangonellos et petrarias in castro nostro Roff. et in rogis faciendis ad operacionem castri predicti et ville nostre Roff.

Computatur etiam eidem Vicecomiti iiij<sup>xx</sup> libras septem solidos et decem denarios et obolum quos posuit per preceptum nostrum anno predicto in j. brutesch. et j. ponte turnecco faciendis versus austrum ejusdem castri.

T. ut supra [14 Febr.].

From these entries it is clear (1) that a large number of men were engaged in digging the new ditch, (2) that the work was an *enclosing* of the city, (3) that masonry was used in its construction, as shewn by the building of the lime-kilns, and (4) that a large sum was spent upon the work.\*

Since the Roman wall of the city was intact on the east and north, and probably on the west also, the new defences must have been confined to the south side, where the Roman wall had been largely destroyed and its ditch encroached upon by the monks. The new ditch must also have been for the most part restricted to the same side of the city, for the river on the west and the marshes on the north rendered unnecessary any such defence there. That the new ditch traversed the south side of the monastery there can be no question, for its traces are still evident. And inasmuch as the ditch would by itself be useless, there can be little doubt that after it was made a new city wall was built on the inner margin, parallel to and about 120 feet distant from the line of the old Roman wall; it thus cleared the Roman ditch and stood upon undisturbed instead of made ground. The excavated material was most likely used to fill up and complete the obliteration of the Roman ditch. The new wall, of which the foundations still remain underground,† was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. It probably terminated eastwards in a drum-tower, since destroyed, from which a short length of new wall extended northwards as far as the return piece of Ernulf's wall. Its extension westwards was regulated by the line of the south wall of the early-Norman addition to the precinct, and at the junction of the two walls was the outer gate of the monastery. The new ditch seems to have been continued further westwards to join the old ditch round the mound named Boley Hill,‡ which was probably thrown up by the Danes in 885.

\* The sums actually ordered to be paid by the King were £100, £40, £40, and 100 marks (£66 13s. 4d.)=£246 13s. 4d., equivalent to at least £5000 at present value.

† See Mr. Livett's account of its discovery in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXI. Mr. Livett considers the wall to be that built by royal licence in 1344, but for the reasons stated here and elsewhere I am compelled to adopt a different view.

‡ There must always have been a broad ditch round Boley Hill, formed by the excavation of the material from which it was made.

There is nothing to shew how far the monks themselves were concerned in the changes above noted, but it cannot be supposed that they acquiesced in the driving of a broad ditch through their property, and the restriction of it by a new and strongly-built wall, without receiving a *quid pro quo*. It is therefore not without significance that in the same entry in the MS. which records the beginning of the great ditch there should be special mention of the gift of the church of Hartlip by the king to the monastery. The date of the letters patent is 13th February 1224-5,\* so that the grant of the church and the beginning of the ditch were practically coincident.

During the remainder of the thirteenth century there are hardly any references to the monastic buildings, but a few documents shew that the monks continued to enlarge their boundaries, chiefly by the acquisition of small properties adjoining the vineyard.

The early part of the fourteenth century is likewise barren of notices, but under date 1331 we read of bishop Hamo journeying to view the defects and ruinous condition of the buildings of the church of Rochester, and of his subscribing handsomely to their repair and to the rebuilding of the frater, etc.†

In 1344 a further addition was made to the monastic precinct through the grant to the prior and convent by the king of all that part of the city ditch which extended from the prior's gate to the east gate of the city. On 28th April of the year in question the king directed an inquisition *ad quod damnum* to be made, of which the following is a translation:

Edward, by the grace of God King of England and France and lord of Ireland, to his beloved and faithful John of Cobham, constable of his castle of Rochester, greeting. Our beloved in Christ the Prior of Rochester has besought us that since the wall of the city of Rochester which extends from the east gate of the same city towards Canterbury to

\* See the text of it in Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 411. According to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Henry VIII., the annual value of the rectory of Hartlip, which still belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, was then £19, or at least £380 at present value.

† See *post*.

the gate of the said Prior towards the south in divers places has been destroyed and prostrated to the ground, and in some places for defect of mending and repair threatens ruin, and very great damage can easily happen to the same City and Priory through enemies and other evil doers unless the wall be speedily mended and repaired, we will grant to the same Prior and the Convent of the same place that they may fill up the ditch outside the said wall between the gates aforesaid with rubbish and earth, and may hold it when so filled up for themselves and their successors in pure and perpetual alms for their convenience then made for ever, on condition that in place of the same wall the same Prior and Convent at their own costs make (1) a new wall of stone, sufficiently embattled, of the height of 16 feet, outside the said old ditch, and (2) a ditch on the ground of the same Prior and Convent in the same place sufficient in length, breadth, and depth outside the wall by them so to be made anew, and that wall by them so made they are at all times to keep up and maintain. We desiring to be more fully informed if it be to the hurt or prejudice of us or any one else if we accede to the prayer of the said Prior on this part or not, and if it be, then to what hurt and what prejudice of us, and to what hurt and what prejudice of others and of whom, and how, and in what way, and how much the ditch so to be filled up contains in length and width by the number of perches or feet of ground: we command you, by the oath of upright and lawful men of the City aforesaid, through whom the truth of the matter can be the better known, to make careful inquisition upon the premises, it to be both distinctly and openly made to us in our Chancellery under your seal and the seals of them by whom it shall be done, without delay, and urged thereto by this writ. Witness me myself at Westminster the 28th day of April in the 18th year of our reign of England and our 5th of France.

By writ of privy seal.

This endorsement truly states that "The answer of this writ appears sewn to this inquisition," and it is as follows:

An Inquisition taken in the City of Rochester before John of Cobham, constable of Rochester Castle, on Wednesday on the vigil of the Lord's Ascension, in the year of the reign of King Edward of England the third after the Conquest



the 18th, but of his reign of France the 5th, by virtue of a certain writ of the same lord King directed to the aforesaid John and sewn to this inquisition, by the oath of John Potyn, John St. Denys, Henry Newman, Henry Taylor, Roger Perewich, John Nasshenden, Robert Corby, Thomas atte Warde, John Legh, Adam Chaundler, John Hampton, and Thomas the Taverner. Who say upon their oath that it is not to the hurt nor prejudice of the lord the King, or of the said City, or of others, if the same lord King accedes to the prayer of the Prior of Rochester, that he grant to the said Prior and the Convent of the same place, and their successors, that ditch which is between the east gate of the aforesaid City towards Canterbury as far as the gate of the aforesaid Prior and Convent towards the south. To have for themselves and their successors in pure and perpetual alms for ever, and to fill up the said ditch with rubbish and earth, and to make their convenience of the said ditch as is more fully contained in the aforesaid writ. Moreover they say upon their oath that it is to the very great convenience of the lord the King and of the aforesaid City, as it seems to them, if the aforesaid Prior and Convent make, at their own costs, a new wall of stone sufficient as to the height contained in the said writ, and a sufficient ditch in the same place outside the aforesaid wall on the land of the same Prior and Convent of sufficient length, breadth, and depth, and cause the wall and ditch to be made anew by them to be kept up and maintained for ever, as in the said writ is more fully contained. They say also upon their oath that the aforesaid old ditch to be filled up by the said Prior and Convent as is said before contains in length 54 perches and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and in breadth 5 perches and 4 feet. In witness of which thing the seals of the aforesaid jurors have been appended to this inquisition on the day, place, and year abovesaid.\*

\* *Inquisitio ad quod damnum*, 18 Edward III. No. 43.

1. "Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie dilecto et fideli suo Johanni de Cobham Constabulario Castri sui Roffensis: Salutem. Supplicavit nobis dilectus nobis in Christo Prior Roffensis quod cum murus Civitatis Roffensis qui se extendit a porta orientali ejusdem Civitatis versus Cantuar. usque portam dicti Prioris versus austrum in diversis locis dirutus sit et ad terram prostratus et in aliquibus locis pro defectu emendacionis et reparacionis minatur ruinam ac maxima dampna de facili evenire poterint eisdem Civitati et Prioratui per inimicos et alios malefactores. nisi dictus murus cicuius emendetur et reparetur: velimus concedere eidem Priori et Conventui ejusdem loci quod ipsi fossatum extra dictum murum inter portas predictas



The King accordingly issued letters patent granting the ditch, in the following terms:

Edward, by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom the present letters may come, greeting. Inasmuch as we have learned

*finis et terra implere et illud sic impletum tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro commodo suo inde faciendo imperpetuum. ita quod loco ejusdem muri: ijdem Prior et Conventus sumptibus suis unum novum murum de petra competenter kirlatum altitudinis sexdecim pedum extra dictum antiquum fossatum et unum fossatum in solo ipsorum Prioris et Conventus ibidem competens in longitudine latitudine et profunditate extra murum per ipsos sic de novo faciendum murumque illum per ipsos sic factum perpetuis temporibus sustentare faciant et manutenere. Nos volentes plenius cerciorari si sit ad dampnum vel prejudicium nostrum aut aliorum si supplicacioni prefati Prioris annuamus in hac parte necne et si sit: tunc ad quod dampnum et quod prejudicium nostrum et ad quod dampnum et quod prejudicium aliorum et quorum et qualiter et quo modo et quantum fossatum sic implendum tam in longitudine quam latitudine contineat per numerum partiarum sive pedum terre: vobis mandamus quod per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum Civitatis predictæ per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit: diligentem super premissis facere inquisitionem et eam distincte et aperte factam nobis in Cancellaria nostra sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos factam fuerit: sine dilacione incitatis et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxvij die Aprilis anno regni nostri Anglie decimo octavo regni vero nostri Francie quinto. Per breve de privato sigillo."*

Endorsed: "*Responsio hujus breve patet huic Inquisitioni consuata.*"

2. "*Inquisicio capta in Civitate Roffensis coram Johanne de Cobeham Constabulario Castri Roffensis die mercurij in vigilia Ascencionis domini Anno regni Regis Edwardi Anglie terciij post conquestum decimo octavo regni vero sui Francie quinto. Virtute cujusdam brevis ejusdem domini Regis predicto Johanni directi et huic Inquisitioni consuti per sacramentum Johannis Potyn. Johannis Seyntdenys. Henrici Neweman. Henrici Tailour. Rogeri Perewich. Johannis Nesshendenne. Roberti Corby. Thome atte Warde. Johannis Leghe. Ade Chaundeler. Johannis Hamptone et Thome le Taverner. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum ne prejudicium domini Regis vel dicte Civitatis aut aliorum si idem dominus Rex annuat supplicacioni Prioris Roffensis videlicet quod concedat eidem Priori et Conventui ejusdem loci et successoribus eorum illud fossatum quod est inter portam orientalem predictæ Civitatis versus Cantuar. usque portam predictorum Prioris et Conventus versus austrum. Habendum sibi et successoribus eorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum et ad dictum fossatum finis et terra implendum et ad commodum illorum de dicto fossato faciendum prout in predicto brevi plenius continetur. Set dicunt super sacramentum suum quod hoc est ad commodum maximum domini Regis et Civitatis predictæ ut videtur si predicti Prior et Conventus faciant sumptibus suis unum Murum novum de petra competentem altitudinis in dicto brevi contente et unum fossatum ibidem competens extra murum predictum in solo ipsorum Prioris et Conventus longitudinis latitudinis et profunditatis competentium et Murum ac fossatum per ipsos faciend. de novo sustentari faciant et manuteneant imperpetuum prout in dicto brevi plenius continetur. Dicunt eciam super sacramentum suum quod predictum antiquum fossatum per dictos Priorem et Conventum implendum ut premittatur continet in longitudine quinquaginta et quatuor particatas et quatuordecim pedes hominum et dimidium pedis hominum et in latitudine quinque particatas et quatuor pedes hominum. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla predictorum Juratorum huic Inquisitioni sunt appensa. die loco et anno supradictis."* Transcribed from the original in the Public Record Office, 30th April 1895. [W. H. St. J. H.]

by an inquisition which we have caused to be made by our beloved and faithful John of Cobham, our Constable of Rochester Castle, that it is not to the hurt or prejudice of us or of any other if we grant to our beloved in Christ the Prior and Convent of Rochester our ditch without the wall of the City of Rochester, which extends from the east gate of the same City towards Canterbury to the gate of the said Prior towards the south. To have and to hold for themselves and their successors in free, pure, and perpetual alms for ever, on condition that the same Prior and Convent fill up that ditch with rubbish and earth, and thenceforth make their convenience for ever, and that in place of the same wall they make a new wall of stone sufficiently embattled of the height of 16 feet outside the said ditch, and a new ditch outside the same wall so to be made anew on the soil of the same Prior and Convent in the same place sufficient in length and breadth to be maintained and sustained at their costs for ever; which said ditch so to be filled up contains within itself 54 perches and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  feet of earth and 5 perches and 5 feet of earth in breadth. We willing to do special favour to the same Prior and Convent in this part have given and granted for us and our heirs as far as in us is to the same Prior and Convent the said ditch between the aforesaid gates, to have and to hold for themselves and their successors in free, pure, and perpetual alms, for their convenience thenceforth for ever, on condition that the same Prior and Convent cause a new wall of stone of the aforesaid height, sufficiently embattled, outside the said ditch so to be filled up, and a certain ditch of the aforesaid length and breadth outside the same wall in the same place to be made anew on the soil of the Prior and Convent, to be made, maintained, and sustained at their own costs for ever as has been aforesaid. In token of which thing we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness me myself at Westminster the 23rd day of April in the year of our reign of England the 18th, but of France the 5th. By writ of privy seal.

GRYMESBY.\*

\* "Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem quam per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Johannem de Cobham Constabularium nostrum Castri Roffensis fieri fecimus quod non est ad dampnum vel prejudicium nostrum seu alicujus alterius si concedamus dilectis nobis in Christo. Priori et Conventui Roffensis fossatum nostrum extra murum Civitatis Roffensis qui se

It is quite clear from this series of documents that the monks were empowered to take possession of and fill up the ditch dug in 1225 on the east and south parts of their precinct, on condition that they made beyond it a new ditch, with a new wall on the solid ground between the two, which was to again complete the defences of the city. Nothing is said as to the demolition of the "city wall," described in the king's writ as ruinous, and, as will be seen below, it was probably allowed to remain in part until a comparatively late date. The length of the ditch to be filled up by the monks is given as 54 perches  $14\frac{1}{2}$  feet, or  $905\frac{1}{2}$  feet, a dimension which, as pointed out by Mr. Livett, exactly tallies with the length of the wall extending from the Prior's gate eastwards to the supposed angle bastion and thence northwards to the east gate of the city, and there is no other line to which these dimensions can be applied. (See Plan, PLATE V.)

extendit a porta orientali ejusdem Civitatis versus Cantuariensem usque portam dicti Prioris versus austrum. Habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis in liberum puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum ita quod ijdem Prior et Conventus fossatum illud finis et terra implere et commodum suum inde facere possint imperpetuum et quod loco ejusdem muri unum novum murum de petra sufficienter kernelatum altitudinis sexdecim pedum extra dictum fossatum et unum novum fossatum extra eundem murum sicut de novo faciendum in solo ipsorum Prioris et Conventus ibidem in longitudine et latitudine competens faciant suis sumptibus perpetuis temporibus manutendum et sustentandum | quodque dictum fossatum sicut implendum continet in se quinquaginta et quatuor particas et quatuordecim pedes terre et dimidium in longitudine et quinque particatas et quinque pedes terre in latitudine. Nos volentes eisdem Priori et Conventui gratiam in hac parte facere specialem. dedimus et concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eisdem Priori et Conventui dictum fossatum inter portas predictas habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro comodo suo inde faciendum imperpetuum | ita quod ijdem Prior et Conventus unum novum murum de petra altitudinis predictae sufficienter kernelatum extra dictum fossatum sic implendum ac quoddam fossatum longitudinis et latitudinis predictarum extra eundem murum ibidem de novo faciendum in solo ipsorum Prioris et Conventus sumptibus suis fieri manuteneri et sustentari faciant imperpetuum sicut predictum est. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo tercio die Aprilis anno regni nostri Anglie decimo octavo regni vero nostre Francie quinto. Per breve de privato sigillo.

GRYMESBY."

The great seal (Willis, F.) in green wax, but much broken, is appended by red and blue silk cord.

The above transcript has been made by myself from the original charter in the possession of the Dean and Chapter. I am unable to explain how it is that the letters patent are dated five days earlier than the inquisition referred to therein.

The "city wall" referred to in the documents above cited must therefore be that I have assumed to have been built by the king's command in 1225. The monks apparently did not interfere with the length of ditch on the east, but the part outside the south wall was filled up and included in their precinct. They then took down whatever bastion stood at the angle of the old wall and continued Henry III.'s line southward for nearly 200 feet as far as a new circular bastion. Here the wall was turned northwards with a sharp angle, and continued up to St. Margaret's Street, a distance of nearly 700 feet. At this point all trace of it is now lost, but there can be no doubt that it again turned at a sharp angle and was continued as far as the priory gate, which was at the same time rebuilt. The four successive lengths of wall on the east side of the precinct and their different characteristics may be well seen from the gardens in the city ditch behind the houses on the west side of Crow Lane. The junction of the thirteenth- and fourteenth-century walls is marked by a breach in the line, and just to the left of this the site of Henry III.'s ditch is indicated by a pointed archway thrown across it to carry the 1344 wall. The ditch which the monks were to excavate outside the new wall seems to have partly cut on the east side, and there are signs of its having been begun along the south side, but it was apparently never finished, and not improbably the work was put a stop to by the Black Death in 1349.\*

In addition to the charter granting to the monks the city ditch on the south side, Edward III. granted another to the Prior and Convent the following year, empowering them to build and crenellate a stone wall from the east gate of the

\* The above views as to the successive lines of wall and their dates are somewhat at variance with those adopted by Mr. Livett in his paper on "Mediæval Rochester" in *Archæologia Cantiana* (XXI. 17-72), but I am unable to interpret otherwise the documents cited, some of which Mr. Livett appears not to have seen. So far as the early and later Norman boundaries are concerned we are in agreement, but the rejection by Mr. Livett of all idea of a Henry III. wall involves the building of the 1344 wall upon the newly filled-up ditch, which is certainly contrary to practice. Again, Mr. Livett finds a confusion of description in Edward III.'s charter, but there is no confusion if the existence of the Henry III. wall is admitted, for the length of the 1344 wall is almost exactly the same as that of the ditch given to the monks, and so is in agreement with the king's condition that the new wall shall be of the same length as the old.



city as far as St. William's Gate, between the city and their garden.\* This wall has been destroyed along its whole course, but the base of it was partly laid open in 1887, immediately north of the presbytery of the cathedral church, and further portions were uncovered in 1889 and later. It was five feet in thickness and set back about 15 feet from the present street line. (See Plan, PLATE V.)†

For the two succeeding centuries there are no chronicles of the priory, nor are there any documents that throw light on the history or arrangements of the buildings until we come to those following upon the suppression of the monastery. These will, however, be dealt with in their place.

The monastery was entered from the High Street through a gatehouse known as the cemetery gate, owing to its opening directly into the lay-folk's cemetery called Greenchurchhaw. For a long time this cemetery filled up almost all the space between the High Street and the cathedral church, and extended from a street (Doddingherne Lane) on the west to a wall on the east, which extended from the north-east corner of the north transept to High Street. A gateway in this wall, called the sextry gate, led into the monks' garden and their cemetery, which also extended round the east end of the cathedral church. At the junction of the wall with the street was a postern or doorway, as in the corresponding position at Gloucester, known as St. William's gate, now destroyed. Not improbably it was built early in the thirteenth century to afford more direct access to St. William's shrine by way of the north transept. It is first mentioned in the record of the building of the transept by Richard of Eastgate, and again in the letters patent of Edward III. granted in 1345 for the building of a stone wall from the east gate of

\* "Quod ipsi quendam murum de petra et calce, a porta Orientali civitatis Roff. usque ad portum sancti Gwillelmi, inter dictam civitatem et gardinum eorundem prioris et conventus facere, et murum illum firmare et kirkellare, et kirkellatum tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum." For the full text of the charter, which is dated 5th August 19 Edward III. (1345), see Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 552. The original does not appear to be now amongst the muniments of the Dean and Chapter.

† See a paper by Mr. A. A. Arnold in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVIII. 201.



the city *usque ad portam sancti Gwillelmi*.<sup>\*</sup> Of its destruction there seems to be no record.

The present cemetery gatehouse dates from the earlier part of the fifteenth century. It has a wide four-centred arch to the street, originally furnished with double doors, and a similar arch on the inner face, but the lower parts of the inner orders of both arches have been cut away for the freer passage of vehicles. The passage is ceiled and not vaulted, and has on each side a wide pointed arch or recess, now walled up. In the south-west corner is a doorway into an octagonal vice leading to the upper floor, which is an overhanging structure of timber. The gatehouse, both within and without, is faced with alternating bands of ashlar and flintwork. Through the recent removal of the buildings on the west that side is now clear, and shews a large and a small round-headed archway, both blocked, perhaps parts of an older gatehouse.

The buildings until lately within the gate on the west side were made over to the Prior and Convent as late as 1475 by William Bamme, William Mungham, and William Testewode, and are described as

quoddam tenementum cum superedificiis et suis pertinenciis quibus cumque prout situatur in civitate predicta inter cimiterium Ecclesie Cathedralis predictae versus Orientem et Austrum ac Mesuagium dictorum Prioris et Conventus versus Boriā et quandam venellam vocatam Dodyngesherne lane versus Occidentem.<sup>†</sup>

From these boundaries there can be no difficulty in placing the tenement in question. Moreover the grant bears a later endorsement: "The howse nexte the grete gate leased to Mr. John Simkins nuper prebend. in quo Syr Martin Cotys Inhabit."<sup>‡</sup> On the opposite side of the roadway is an old half-timbered house, with carved cornice, etc. *temp.* Henry VIII.

<sup>\*</sup> The will of Henry Hubbard, 1540, desires that he "be buried in the churchyarde of Seynt Nicholas of Rochester at the northe dore of the colledge called Seynt Willyams dore" (ix. 374). I am indebted to Mr. Leland L. Duncan for this reference.

<sup>†</sup> *Ex orig. penes Dec. et Cap. Roffen.*; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 584.

<sup>‡</sup> John Simkins was the first prebend of the 4th Stall elected in 1541; he died in 1576. Martin Cotes was appointed chapter clerk in 1575.

Between the cemetery gatehouse and St. William's gate were other buildings bordering the street. Next the gatehouse was a messuage which is apparently identical with that referred to in a grant to the monastery about 1220 by Henry of Cobham of a payment of 2s. in perpetuity from Godfrey the Cook and his heirs "de quodam mesuagio in Rofa ad Dodingherne quod est proximum terre Secrestani apud Orientem;" it was 52 feet long and 18 feet broad.\* Another document seems to refer to the property east of this. It is a lease by Eustace fitz-Reiner to Richard the prior (1225—1238) and convent of a piece of land

que jacet in longum cimiterii juxta vicum regium. Que habet a magno domo lapidea que est Godefridi Coci in longitudine versus orientem sexaginta. et octo pedes. cum latitudine sua a vico regio usque ad Cimiterium Beati Andree.†

An ancient but not original endorsement reads: "de terra ad portam sancti Willelmi quam W. de Hoy‡ emit et inedicavit."

Shortly before 1418, as we have already seen,§ the parish church of St. Nicholas was begun in the layfolk's cemetery. A composition concerning the church, drawn up between the monks and the citizens in 1421, refers to its having a detached bell-tower on the north-west, with a lane between, through which processions were to go.|| From the directions laid down for these processions we learn that from the east end of the church two walls, each pierced with doorways, extended respectively to St. William's gate towards the street, and up to the transept of the cathedral church. Another wall extended from the north doorway of the cathedral church to the south doorway of the church of St. Nicholas.¶

\* *Ex orig. penes Dec. et Cap. Roffen.*; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 531.

† *Ex orig. penes Dec. et Cap. Roffen.* Three shops on the west side of St. William's gate and five on the east side of it belonged to the *camerarius*, and are mentioned in the chamberlain's accounts for 1385-6 and 1396-7.

‡ Probably William of Hoo, who succeeded Richard of Darent as prior in 1239. He resigned in 1241 and became a monk of Woburn.

§ *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXIII. 273.

|| "Unum campanile ad finem Occidentalem dicte ecclesie sive capelle ex parte videlicet Boriali ejusdem finis Occidentalis ultra quamdam venellam per quam processio transibit." Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 564.

¶ These walls are thus described in the composition referred to: "Item dictus vicarius et parochiani suas processiones solempnes quociens ipsas velint circa ecclesiam sive capellam parochialem predictam ac cimiteria predicta facere possint incipiendo videlicet processionem hujusmodi in cancella dicte ecclesie sive

The sextry gate appears to be first referred to by name in certain regulations drawn up in the latter half of the fourteenth century "De installatione episcopi, electione prioris, et nominatione officialium." According to these, when the bishop arrives at his cathedral church, "*extento tentoriolo juxta portam sacristie, per quam in cimiterium ingreditur, residebit idem dominus ut discalciet se, etc.*"\* The existing gatehouse is contemporary with the cemetery gate. It has a four-centred outer archway, which retains its original wooden doors, and an inner arch of the same form, plainly chamfered. The passage is ceiled only, and has on the right a small four-centred doorway, now blocked, into the porter's lodge. There is a half-timbered upper story. Adjoining the gateway on the north is a modern house which occupies the site of the old residence of the third Prebend.

The sextry gate now serves as the entrance to the Deanery, but, as already stated, it originally led to the monks' cemetery and their garden. Certain documents relating to this part of the precinct in the twelfth century have been cited above,† but there are a few others of later date that ought not to be passed over. Thus about 1220 Gilbert Fitz-Eustace demised to the monks certain land 22 feet long and 17 feet wide "sub muro cimiterii predictorum monachorum juxta terram Willielmi Kebbel versus Orientem."‡ Some seventy years

capelle parochialis et sic procedendo per ostium Occidentale ejusdem ecclesie sive capelle et tunc vertendo dextraliter extra ostium Occidentale hujusmodi per quandam venellam ex parte Boriali ejusdem ecclesie sive capelle et deinde vertendo per portam Orientalem dicte ecclesie sive capelle versus ostium Boriale dicte ecclesie cathedralis et sic per portam sive murum Borialem ejusdem ecclesie cathedralis versus Occidentem per dictum cimiterium vulgariter vocatum *le Grenechurchehaw* et per quandam novam portam sumptibus parochianorum predictorum in muro qui inter portam Borialem dicte ecclesie cathedralis et portam Australem prefate ecclesie sive capelle se extendit construendam et quociens opus fuerit reparandam et manutenendam cujus porte nove claves per parochianos predictos pro ipsorum libero introitu ad libitum volumus custodiri et sic transeat processio predicta per novam portam hujusmodi in aliud cimiterium superius designatum ad portam Occidentale ecclesie cathedralis predictae et deinde vertendo per cimiterium hujusmodi in ecclesiam sive capellam antedictam." Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 565. A further clause in the composition enacts that the prior and convent shall retain full control of the cemetery gate, and keep open or closed as they will "ipsam portam que est ad orientalem partem dicte ecclesie sive capelle parochialis vulgariter dictam portam Sancti Willelmi."

*Ibid.*

\* Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 131.

† Pp. 8, 9.

‡ Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 533.

later Richard of Rochester, clerk, quitclaimed to prior Thomas (1283—1292) and the convent his right in a piece of ground lying “sub muro gardini” of the prior and convent on the north part, with the High Street on the other side, 42 feet long and 17 feet wide; according to the endorsement the deed refers to land “sub gardino versus Cimiterium.”\* These and other properties, of which the grants cannot be found or identified, were cut off from the cemetery and garden by the wall built towards the street in 1345. This wall is described in the king’s grant as between the city and “the garden of the prior and convent,” but whether the garden extended so far westwards as St. William’s gate is uncertain. In 1887 the houses lining the street for some distance east of the site of the gate were demolished, and the open ground behind them continued up to the street. The foundation of the 1345 wall was then uncovered parallel to and at a distance of nearly 17 feet from the street for a length of over 80 feet.†

The principal or great gatehouse, which led into the outer court or *curia* of the monastery, was attached to and extended westwards from the southern of the two turrets of the west front of the cathedral church. The earliest notice of it is an undated one, probably *temp.* bishop Ernulf, that “Lucas cellerarius . . . portam fecit.”‡ In the patent of incorporation of the Dean and Chapter in 1541 it is described as “a certain house called Le Porter’s Lodge lying towards the south and west parts from the west door of the church aforesaid,”§ and it is shewn with a single archway and apparently an upper story in Russell’s map of the Rochester Bridge property, made in 1717.|| Practically nothing more is recorded of it until 1740, when the following appears in the Chapter Act Book under date 4th December:

The Porter’s lodge & the Gatehouse adjoyning having been surveyd by Workmen [at y<sup>e</sup> Desire of the Porter *struck through*] and found to be in a very Dangerous & Ruinous

\* *Ex orig. penes Dec. et Cap.*

† See Mr. A. A. Arnold’s note in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVIII. 201.

‡ Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 22<sup>b</sup>; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 118.

§ See *post*, p. 67.

|| See Mr. A. A. Arnold’s note in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVIII. 200. Oddly enough it is not shewn in the view of Rochester published in John Harris’s *History of Kent* (London, 1719), 251.



Condition. Resolv'd That One Gate be shutt up and the Taking down of y<sup>e</sup> Building be referr'd to the Chapter next Midsummer, etc. (Book xx. f. 18.)

A year later, on 9th December, the following occurs :

Mem. The Archdeacon read to the Dean and Chapter an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Provost of Oriell Colledge in Oxford in y<sup>e</sup> Words following: At a Meeting of my ffellows I mentiond the Ruinous state of the Gate [house *altered to*] way adjoyning to my Prebendal House and that it would be expedient to take down that Part of the House which is built upon the Gate which may be very well lost. We are willing that you may proceed to Demolish it accordingly but it will be Necessary for You to build a Good Strong Brick Wall at the West End of the House to secure it from those strong Gusts of Wind and Storms to which That Part is more particularly exposed. Dated from Oriel October 2<sup>d</sup> 1741 and signed W. Hodges. (Book xx. f. 27<sup>b</sup>.)

No action seems, however, to have been taken until three and a half years later, when we find under date 5th July 1744 :

Orderd also That the Old Gate House & Porters Lodge adjoyning being both very Ruinous & Dangerous be taken down and that the Provost's House be made Good at the West End thereof by a Strong & Substantiall Wall and that the Area thereof be Paved and the Limetts of the Precincts there be marked out and preserved with Posts. (Book xxi. f. 3.)

The gatehouse was not entirely destroyed, inasmuch as a three-storied chamber that formed its eastern end, with a recessed seat in the gate-passage, is shewn attached to the front in Schnebbelie's etching of the north-west view of the cathedral church published by Thorpe in 1788.\* Before Buckler published his view from the same point in 1810 even this fragment had been cleared away.† A row of posts remained to mark the site, as directed by the Chapter in 1744, until 1887, when they too were removed.

\* *Costumale Roffense*, plate xxxv. p. 155.

† It is also not shewn in Storer's view, published in 1816.



Near to, or perhaps forming part of, the gate was the almonry, but nothing definite about it is known. The prior's court, called "Celeres Court," was held "apud le Ameribenche" within the priory.\*

The outer court occupied so much of the area south of the nave of the cathedral church as was not covered by the bishop's palace and precinct, and extended from the street on the west, where it was bounded by a wall, to the monastic buildings on the east. It also no doubt extended to the southern side of the frater and kitchen.

Of the buildings that stood in it there are now no remains. The cellarer's account for 1384-5 contains a payment of 2s. 2d. "in uno homine cooperatore domum superioris curie," and the same account mentions both a *serviens* and a *janitor superioris curie*.

According to the directions in the Custumal, *De Janitore quid facere debeat*, it was the porter's duty "always at night to lie at the gate." He had under him a sub-porter and a boy, both of whom also slept in the gatehouse. It was one of the boy's duties to carry the key every night to the cellarer's bed after curfew (*post sonitum qui dicitur cooperifocum*) and fetch it in the morning.†

The cloister occupied an area about 130 feet square between the presbytery of the church and the Roman city wall, and was here placed by bishop Ernulf (1114—1124), who also built the chapter-house and dorter on its east side, and the frater on the south.

The central area or garth was a grass plot, which the few remaining account-rolls shew to have been regularly mown‡ and kept in order. The covered passages or alleys that extended round the four sides of the cloister were apparently at first of wood, and so liable to destruction in the fires that

\* Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 585.

† Thorpe, *Custumale Roffense*, 29.

‡ In the chamberlain's account for 1385-6 is: "Pro falcacione claustrī iij vices [*sic*] xij<sup>d</sup>," and in that for 1396-7: "Pro falcacione claustrī ij vicibus vij<sup>d</sup>." In the account of William Freselle the prior and Robert Pilton the sacrist for 1512-13 is: "Pro falcacione prati claustrī iij<sup>bus</sup> vicibus vij<sup>d</sup>." The garth seems to have been used for beating carpets in, for, according to the Custumal, the *famuli ecclesiæ* "Post octabas pentecostes pro cortinis et dorsalibus et bancalibus contra solem in claustro excutiendis habent quatuor denarios ad potandum." Thorpe, *Custumale Roffense*, 31.

ravaged the monastery in 1137 and again in 1179. According to a charter of Ralph (de Ros), who was prior in 1199 and in 1202, bishop Gilbert of Glanville (1185—1214) “fecit claustrum nostrum perfici lapideum.”\* This statement that the bishop “caused our cloister to be finished in stone” certainly points to a reconstruction of the cloister after the second fire, and of a substitution of stone for wood. This benefaction is followed by the record of a threefold one by Helias, who was prior during the first twenty years of the thirteenth century: (1) “he caused part of the cloister towards the dorter to be leaded”; (2) “he caused the lavatory and the frater door to be made”; (3) “he bought the shingle wherewith the cloister towards the frater was covered.”† Nearly two centuries later one side of the cloister was still covered with shingles, for the cellarer’s account for 1384-5 contains a payment of 77s. 9d. spent “in iiij m.ccc schinglys cubandis super panam claustri.” At the suppression of the monastery the cloister was among the buildings reserved for the king, and as will be seen from the subsequent accounts, the east and south sides, at any rate, were then covered with lead.

The north alley of the cloister, as already suggested, would appear to have been at first built parallel to the church at a distance of 12 feet from it. This seems to be borne out (1) by the fact that the area of the cloister was always a square, and (2) that there are no signs of any wall extending northwards from the north-west angle of the chapter-house. As there are also no traces of any wall having been bonded into the west face of this same angle, it is possible that at first the closing in of the cloister on the north was only of a temporary character, in view of other changes. But after the fire of 1179, if not before, the cloister was certainly closed by a wall of a more durable kind. Nearly half this wall was destroyed when the new quire transept was built out early in the thirteenth century, and what was left east of that seems

\* Charter *penes Dec. et Cap.*; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 633.

† “Helyas prior . . . partem claustri versus dormitorium plumbare fecit. . . . Lavatorium et hostium refectorii fieri fecit. . . . Cendulam unde claustrum versus refectorium coopertum est emit.” Cott. MS. *Vespasian A.* 22, f. 90; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 122.

to have been rebuilt in the fourteenth century. But the section west of the transept has escaped through later work having been built upon it.\* This section is 32 feet long. At a height of about 16 feet from the ground it is crossed by

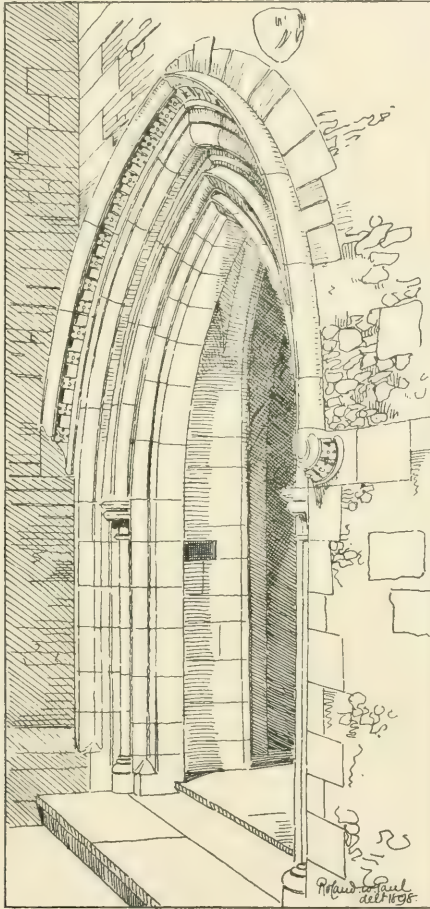


FIG. 39.—DOORWAY FROM THE CLOISTER INTO THE CHURCH.

the original string-course, above which the wall is continued 2 feet higher. Just below the string-course are the remains of the corbels that carried the wall-plate of the cloister roof. The lower part of the wall has in its western end an inserted

\* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXIII. 252.

doorway of the beginning of the fourteenth century, which was the usual way by which the monks had access to the church by day. The doorway is of the same date as the quire door, etc. but has the hood-mold ornamented with four-leaved flowers (Fig. 39). To the east of the doorway there is now visible only a rubble wall, but closer examination shews traces of two large openings, now blocked, with depressed pointed heads. The westernmost is backed within the church by a trefoil-headed recess (see Fig. 28), and the easternmost\* by two round-headed recesses, now blocked, but at a much higher level. The top of a similar blocked recess exists over the cloister door. Whether these internal features had any connection with the external is doubtful, and it is most likely that the openings outside, now blocked, were originally sunk recesses with trefoil heads like the recess within. From centre to centre these recesses measure exactly 12 feet, a dimension which would allow of ten such between the cloister door and the eastern extremity of the wall. It is possible that the whole of this side of the cloister was the work of bishop Gilbert de Glanville (1185—1214). The south end of the quire transept was entirely refaced by Mr. Cottingham between 1825 and 1830. As may be seen from Fig. 34 its ground story was then in a very dilapidated condition, but it contained as now three central wide arched recesses flanked by two others of lesser span. Two of the large recesses were pierced with windows, but the easternmost was a doorway with flat lintel and a double door, which gave access to the crypt from the cloister.† The corbels for the cloister roof are shewn in the engraving (Fig. 34). The south end of the transept aisle now contains a modern window, inserted by Cottingham and since "beautified" by Pearson. It no doubt replaced an old one in the same position. The remainder of the wall on this side is a rebuilding of the fourteenth century, and has in the middle

\* A window has recently been pierced in this to light the hitherto dark vault beneath the stairs from the south quire aisle up to the transept.

† The original doorway was until lately concealed by a blocking within and by a copy by Cottingham on the outside. During recent alterations by the late Mr. J. L. Pearson the blocking was taken out and the old work exposed to view, but Cottingham's copy of the doorway was needlessly destroyed and the opening converted into a window.



a tall archway with a small and narrow doorway beside it on the east. The archway was originally sub-divided by a mullion into acutely-pointed openings with cinquefoiled heads, with a quatrefoiled opening above. The openings were each  $22\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, and were carried down to a sill on a level with the cloister alley floor. They were rebated for doors behind and had not been glazed. The total height of the archway from the ground was about 9 feet. Until lately it was walled up to the springing and the head filled with an iron grate in place of the tracery, which had been long destroyed. It has since been opened out, and "restored" by being converted into a window. The small doorway beside it has also been opened out. It is only 5 feet 9 inches high and  $25\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, and of plain design with continuous mouldings.

Despite the narrowness of the openings there can be little doubt that the traceried archway formed a double entrance to some chamber or recess beneath the vestry, of which all traces have been obliterated. Such a recess might very well have formed the *armarium* or closet in which were kept such books as were used in cloister by the monks at reading times, and it is of interest to note that the book-closets in the Cistercian abbeys of Furness, Tintern, and Beaulieu were entered from the cloister by similar traceried double doorways. A place of this kind certainly existed at Rochester, for it is recorded of Robert of Higham, who was a benefactor to the new works of the early part of the thirteenth century, that "*librum Ysidori ethimologiarum posuit in armarium claustrii.*"\*

There is also other evidence of an interesting character. Among the manuscripts of the old Royal Library now in the British Museum there are at least ninety volumes which can be identified as having once formed part of the monastic library at Rochester which was dispersed at the Suppression, from their bearing the inscription *Liber de Claustro Roffensi*, often with the addition of the name of the donor or former owner.† Further, one of these volumes, a copy of Augustine's

\* Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 90<sup>b</sup>; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 123.

† See David Casley, *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts of the King's Library*, etc. (London, 1734), 3, etc.

*De doctrina Christiana* (MS. 5 B. 12), has inserted at the beginning a catalogue of the library itself, headed *Anno ab incarnatione Domini M.CC.II. hoc est scrutinium librarii nostri*.\*

It enumerates some three hundred volumes, which were divided into six sections. The first is headed *Librarium beati Andree*, and contains about sixty volumes of the works of St. Augustine, Pope Gregory, St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, and the Venerable Bede. Fully a third of these exist among the royal manuscripts, and the inscription shews that they were kept in the cloister. The second section is headed *Comune Librarium*, and contained ninety volumes of a miscellaneous character,† of which nearly a score have survived. The third section has the heading *Item Aliud Librarium in Archa Cantoris*, and enumerates over one hundred miscellaneous volumes, of which about half-a-dozen are preserved in the British Museum and at Cambridge and Oxford. The other three sections were evidently the collections of the respective donors. Thus we have *Librarium Magistri Hamonis* containing eighteen volumes, that of Alexander the chanter (who also as librarian drew up the catalogue under notice) containing a score volumes, and six volumes described *Hii sunt Libri Prioris Rodberti de Waletune*. The last two sections are, however, additions to the original list.

At the time when the "scrutiny" of the library was made the books were probably kept in presses against the cloister wall, and it is possible that the building out of the quire transept led to the stock-taking and the removal of the books elsewhere. As the room beneath the vestry is of later date we cannot tell whether the library was put there as early as 1202, but no more convenient place in the cloister could be found for it, and there can be little doubt that from at least the middle of the fourteenth century down to the Suppression it occupied the position suggested above.

In a view of the cloister engraved by Thorpe in *Custumale Roffense* the library door is described as "Entrance from the

\* The entire list is printed in an interesting paper by Mr. W. B. Rye in *Archæologia Cantiana*, III. 47-64.

† One of them is the very book noted above as the gift of Robert of Higham.

Cloyster to the steps of ascent to the door of the present Chapter room.”\*

The little doorway next the library entrance is of the same date, and would therefore appear to have had a separate use. Most likely it led into another portion of the space under the vestry which perhaps served as the parlour, or place where such conversation might be carried on as was forbidden in the cloister.

At the Suppression “the vault . . . lying under the vestrie” was gutted of its contents and allotted “for the Deanes woodehowse.”† In the Latin text the “vault” is described as *solarium*, which points to its having been more than a mere cellar.

The east side of the cloister, so far as the ground story is concerned, retains unaltered, and to a large extent uninjured, the original work of bishop Ernulf. About one-fourth of it, at the north end, is taken up by the front of the chapter-house. This exhibits the usual arrangement of a central doorway between two wide window openings, with three large windows above.‡

The chapter-house doorway is of two orders. The inner is carried by pairs of large semi-circular shafts, each with a small triple shaft between, and is decorated with a zigzag ornament. Next to this is a flat member covered with elegant interlaced work. The outer order has a roll moulding decorated with a zigzag pattern with billets and the trowel-point ornament. Beyond this is a second flat member with twelve carved panels filled with various devices, and arranged in two series of six on either side of a central panel of larger size with a semi-circular top. This contains a crowned figure standing in front of two beasts. The side openings have unfortunately lost their jamb shafts, as well as the inner order, but the engraving in the *Custumale Roffense*, taken before their destruction, shews that this was

\* Plate xxxiii. p. 151.

† See *post*.

‡ In Thorpe's *Custumale Roffense*, plate xxxvii. p. 161, is a view of the front of the chapter-house and of the adjoining work to the south, taken in 1769. The carvings round the doorway are shewn on a large scale in the succeeding plate. Another view of the front is given as a vignette on the title-page of Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*. It shews the doorway and flanking windows as then unblocked.

like the corresponding order of the doorway. The flat member beyond is carved with large square four-leaved flowers. The outer order is ornamented with a zigzag pattern, beyond which is a flat band covered with a chevrony pattern. All three openings have both the capitals and their continuous imposts elaborately carved, and have labels decorated with billets and the trowel-point ornament, with sculptured heads at the points. Both the doorway and the

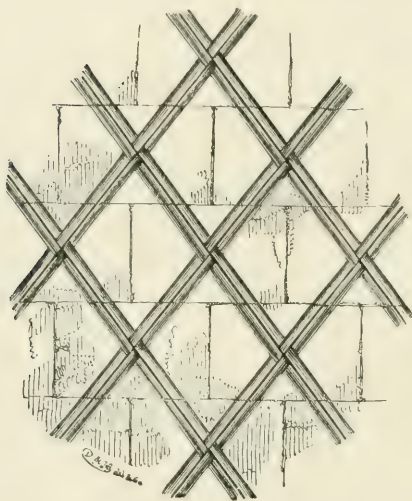


FIG. 40.—LATTICE DIAPER ON ERNULF'S WORK AT CANTERBURY AND ROCHESTER.

side openings are now walled up. Above them is a broad belt of ashlar, the plainness of which is relieved by the singular lattice diaper\* characteristic of certain portions of Ernulf's work at Canterbury, of which fragments also remain in the later work of the nave at Rochester.† (FIG. 40.) The whole of the work about the chapter-house entrance is of very rich character, now in a most woeful condition and utterly uncared for by its cus-

todians. Such splendid work ought at the least to be sheltered from the weather by a wooden pentice.

The windows above are large and round-headed, with jamb shafts carrying a plain roll moulding. Between and beyond the windows are four tall and shallow niches decorated round the edge with a bold single zigzag line. The gable has been destroyed. Below the windows are the remains of the corbels upon which rested the cloister roof.

The chapter-house, which was so called because in it was daily read a chapter (*capitulum*) from the Rule of St. Bene-

\* This is not shewn in Thorpe's engraving.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXIII. 218.



dict, was a fine room, 64 feet long and  $32\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, but it is now a roofless and uncared-for ruin, stripped of all its wall-arcading and laid out as a garden belonging to the Deanery. About 20 feet of its length is also curtailed by the intrusion of part of the Deanery itself, built within it about the middle of the eighteenth century, and it has been further encroached on in recent years. The west end was occupied by the doorway and other openings described above, decorated as richly as without, and with the lattice diaper on the wall surface. The whole bears strong marks of fire. The side walls and east end were of plain stonework up to a height of about 6 feet, on account of the benches upon which the monks sat in chapter being built against them. Above this height the wall was set back 7 inches to form a ledge, on which stood a continuous arcade of twenty-four arches on each side, and thirteen across the end. This arcade has now disappeared, with the exception of two arches at the north end of the east wall that have escaped through being covered up by the Deanery encroachment. (FIG. 41.) This would point to the remainder having been destroyed since that was erected. The arches were semi-circular, wrought with zigzag mouldings, and carried by detached shafts, apparently alternately octagonal and round, with scalloped capitals. From every alternate shaft sprang a large arch decorated with the billet moulding, and forming an interlacing series along the wall. The total height of the arcade was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Over the arcade was a plain belt of two courses of ashlar, above which the wall was of rubble. The chapter-house was not vaulted, but covered from the first by a wooden roof. According to the list of benefactions, "Thomas of Nashenden the elder, after the burning of our church and offices, gave all the material wherewith the chapter-house was covered,"\* but it is uncertain whether the fire referred to is that of 1137 or 1179. Certain repairs must have been necessitated by both, and it was probably on that account that prior Silvester (in 1177 and 1178) "made three windows in the chapter-house towards the

\* "Thomas de Nessendene senior post combustionem ecclesie nostri et officinarum : dedit totam materiem unde capitulum coopertum est, etc." Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 87<sup>b</sup>; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 120.

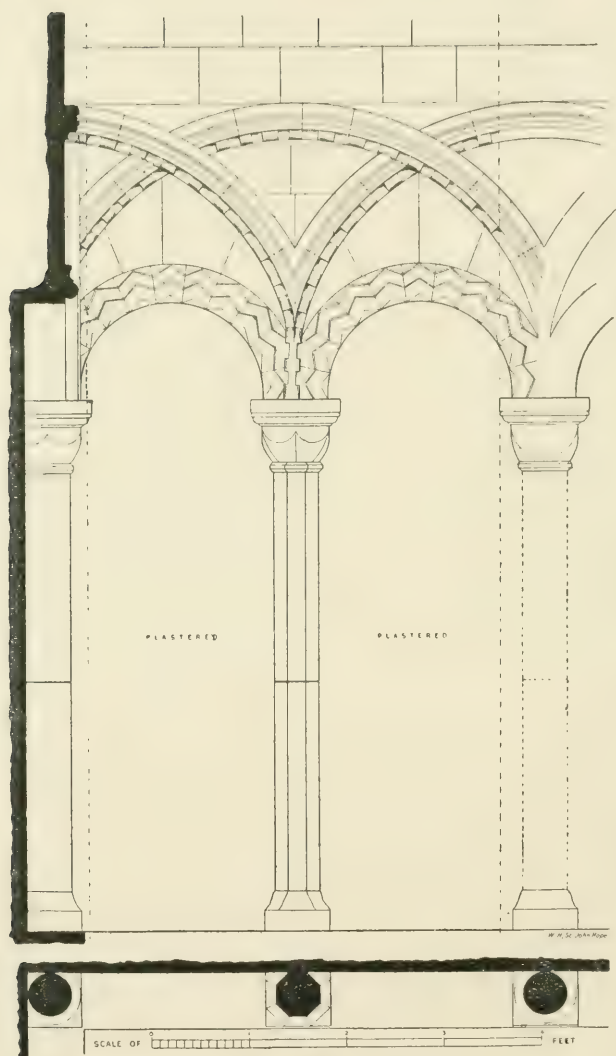


FIG. 41.—ELEVATION OF THE REMAINING FRAGMENT OF THE CHAPTER-HOUSE WALL ARCADE.

east.”\* It may be that some day when the Deanery encroachment is removed, prior Silvester’s windows will be again brought to light. At some time during the fourteenth century a new roof of six bays was put upon the chapter-house, the tie beams of which rested on corbels in the form of angels holding shields. The weather-beaten remains of these still exist. The former pitch of the roof and the two gables were probably lowered when the new roof was put on. Much about the same time the westernmost bay of the chapter-house was cut off by a stone arcade and vaulted in three bays to carry a low bridge or gallery about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide. This was built to allow of direct access from the dorter to the church without going through the cloister. The southern respond and the springer of the vault in the south-west corner are all that is now left of this. Under the northern end of the bridge a narrow doorway was made in the fourteenth century to the space under the vestry.† From excavations made in 1884 I found that from the top of the capitals of the entrance doorway to the tiled floor was 9 feet  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The chapter-house was in all probability the burying-place of the priors. A skeleton was dug up in it in 1766 and a stone coffin in 1770.‡

After the suppression of the monastery the chapter-house passed, with the rest of the monastic buildings, into the king’s hands, and the old vestry north of it, which was at the same time despoiled of its contents, became the new chapter-house for the new Dean and Chapter. The treasurer’s account for 1591 contains divers entries as to its repair, and the mention of the “vaute” in connection with it shews that the room still used for the purpose is the chapter-house referred to. The entries are as follows :

January 16.

Item to Page for laying 3000 single in the Chapter howse  
& for j m. single & ij bundell lathes. solut. per Mr. Hayt.

xliij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

\* “Silvester prior . . . fecit tres fenestras in capitulo versus orientem.” Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 89 ; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 121.

† This is of the same date, and has the same section as the small doorway next the book-closet entrance.

‡ Thorpe, *Custumale Roffense*, 187.

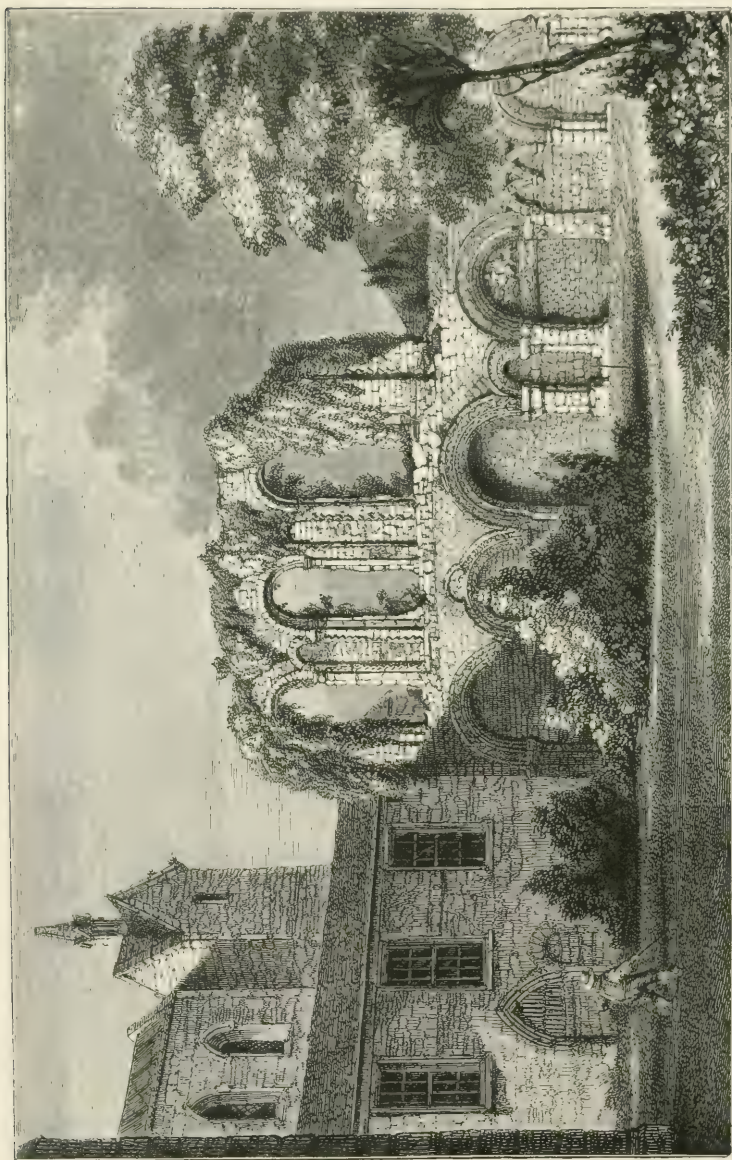


FIG. 42.—VIEW OF THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE CLOISTER, SHEWING (1) THE PRESENT CHAPTER-ROOM AND OLD LIBRARY DOOR BELOW, (2) THE RUINED FRONT OF THE ANCIENT CHAPTER-HOUSE, AND (3) THE DOORWAYS, ETC. IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF IT.



Item to Waller the Smith for nayles, prygges &c. about the Chapterhowse & vaute, ut patet per billam et solut. per Mr. Hayt. xxj<sup>s</sup>.

Item to Antho. Corbyt & his man for ij dayes tiling the Chapter howse. Solut. per Mr. Hayte. iiij<sup>s</sup>.

An account for 1621 for "work upon the Chapter house" also has *inter alia* :

To Yeamans for boarding the Chapter house. xxxviij<sup>s</sup>.

In 1675 sums of £10 and £8 10s. were paid to Thomas Hayes, carpenter, "for work done about the Chapterhouse."

Two other entries in the accounts may here be noticed. In that for Michaelmas 4 Edward VI. to Michaelmas 5 Edward VI. is :

It. xx<sup>o</sup> Novembris for a yron Ring & a stapull for the lybrary door. iij<sup>d</sup>.

And in that for 1621, among charges for ironwork, is a charge of 10s. 8d. for fittings bought "for the presse in the librarie."

Since there can be little doubt that the books in the old monastic library passed into the possession of the king at the Suppression, it would seem that the old vestry, besides serving as the chapter-house, was partly fitted up as a library also at least as early as 1550. Here the library has since remained.\*

Next to the southern of the old chapter-house window openings, on the cloister side, is a small niche with richly-moulded head, formerly supported by jamb shafts, now gone. Next to this to the south is an elaborate doorway of two orders. The outer has a roll moulding with broad zigzag ornament beyond, carried by octagonal shafts with carved capitals. The inner order has a horizontal lintel with a sculptured tympanum, now in a sad state of decay. The sculpture represents the Sacrifice of Isaac, and encircling it was an inscription of which there can still be read: "... ARIES PER CORNVA ..." Were this and the other sculptured work of

\* For an account of its present contents see Beriah Botfield, *Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England* (London, 1849), 390-404.

this side of the cloister covered by a judiciously applied coat of limewash, their continuance would be ensured for at any rate a further number of years.

The doorway just described, which was  $5\frac{1}{4}$  feet wide, has long been walled up, but from analogy with others in a similar position with respect to the chapter-house there can be no doubt that it opened on to a flight of steps up to the monks' dormitory or dorter. The site of the steps is now covered by a modern building, which prevented my making excavations to confirm the point.

The rest of this side of the cloister from the dorter door southwards was covered by a simple wall-arcade of intersecting arches carried by detached shafts alternately round and octagonal, most of which remains. The arcade was not continuous, but interrupted in two places by doorways, and in three others by windows. The first doorway, which comes beyond the first two arches, was 5 feet 2 inches wide, and of two orders, carried by detached jamb shafts. The inner order is decorated with the zigzag, and the outer with a rich diaper, added after the building of the doorway. The second doorway, which is near the southern end of the wall, is of the same size and design, but the ornamental detail has never been carved. Between the doorways the wall-arcade appears originally to have formed four groups of as many arches alternating with the three window openings, but the northernmost window and the arch next it on the north have been destroyed and the place made up with brickwork. The windows were of unequal widths and a little taller than the arcade, and opened into the dorter sub-vault. All these doorways and openings are now walled up.

Beyond the southern doorway the arcade has been destroyed and the wall tampered with.

The area east of the work just described now forms the kitchen-yard of the Deanery, and at first sight contains no ancient remains. But further examination shews that the north end, beyond the building there, is ancient; it forms, in fact, the south side of the chapter-house. A short length of old work also adjoins it on the east with the head of a doorway, now a window, and beside it, just above the ground

level, the abacus of a respond. The top of another respond is visible at the south end. Shortly before my beginning residence at Rochester in 1881 a complete respond had been uncovered against the west wall when making an ash-pit, wherein it may still be seen. During the summer of 1884, by the kindness of the late Dean Scott, I was allowed to make such excavations as I pleased in the yard, and with the assistance of my friend Mr. John Langhorne was able to recover a great deal of the plan of the building that once occupied the site. It was 91 feet in length by 41 feet 7½ inches in width, and divided by two rows of columns into three alleys, the central of which was somewhat wider than the others. The whole was seven bays long and was vaulted throughout. The vault consisted of unribbed quadripartite cells, divided by plain transverse arches crossing from pillar to pillar, and from them to responds against the walls. The responds were massive semi-circular shafts with scalloped capitals, and moulded bases resting on a plinth, the whole being 4 feet 10 inches high.\* (FIG. 43.) This dimension represents the depth of rubbish which now covers the original floor level. We did

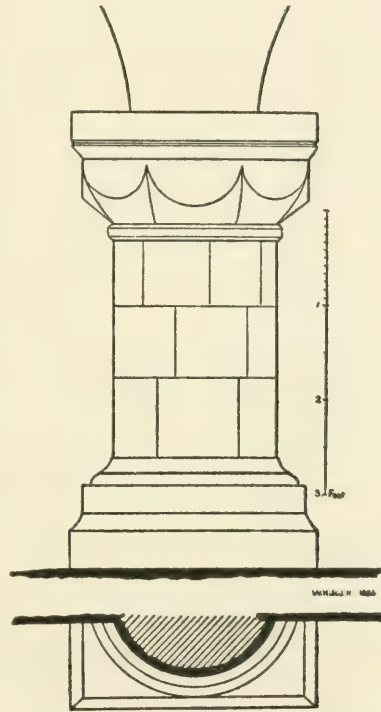


FIG. 43.—ELEVATION AND PLAN OF A RESPOND OF THE DORTER SUB-VAULT.

\* The height of the transverse arches must have been about 11 feet. The respond visible in the ash-pit is that between the fourth and fifth bays. The next one to the south has been excavated and built round, and covered with a trap-door so that it can at any time be seen.

not excavate for any of the pillars, as it was doubtful if more than their plinths or bases would be found, but they were probably circular, like the responds. The diameter of the shafts in that case would be 22 inches; the capitals and bases, which were square, had a total width of 2 feet 7 inches.

The first or northernmost bay was narrower than the rest. It probably contained the stair to the dormer, and would therefore most likely be cut off by a wall. For reasons already stated we could not excavate for this. The second bay was the passage from the cloister to the infirmary and cemetery, and besides the wide doorway on the west had another on the east, part of which exists as a window to the Deanery kitchen. The third bay was open to the second, and with it probably served as the regular parlour, where such conversation might be carried on as was forbidden in the cloister. The division between the third and fourth bays was different from the others, if we may judge by the eastern respond. This was a broad and flat pilaster with re-entering angles, having a total width of 29 inches, instead of a semi-circular shaft. Unhappily, a modern building prevented a search for the corresponding western respond. Probably a partition wall ranged between them, or piers and arches of more massive character than the rest to carry a subdivision on the floor above. The remaining four bays seem to have formed one apartment, with a doorway and two windows towards the cloister. This would probably be, as at Durham, the common house, "the house being to this end, to have a fyre kept in yt all winter, for the Monnckes to cume and warme themselves at, being allowed no fyre but that onely, except the Masters and Officers of the House, who had there severall fyres."\*

Above the whole of the sub-vault just described was the monks' *dormitorium* or dormer. Unhappily the whole of it has been destroyed, except a window-jamb at the north end of the west wall. From this it may be conjectured that the dormer was lighted throughout on each side by windows similar to those of the chapter-house, one to each bay, and

\* *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Society, 15), 75.



probably with similar ornamental panels between. It was covered at the Suppression with an open wooden roof overlaid with lead.

Although the dorter itself has gone, a few documentary references to it have been preserved. That it was built by bishop Ernulf (1114—1124) has already been stated. According to the list of benefactions:

Prior Silvester (in 1177 and 1178) . . . . at Rochester removed the privy which formerly adjoined the dorter.

Prior Alured (1182—1186), afterwards abbot of Abingdon (1186—1189), . . . . made a window in the dorter beyond the prior's bed.

Ralph Bretun (*temp.* R. de Ros, sacrist) . . . . made a window of King Arthur in the dorter.\*

Where these windows were it is useless to speculate. The record concerning prior Alured is of value in shewing that the prior still slept in dorter at the close of the twelfth century.

From one of the notices of the misdoings of bishop Gilbert of Glanville, who, as already stated,† was always quarrelling with the monks, we find that for some time the muniments of the prior and convent were kept in the dorter:

Anno MCCXLV. Eodem in anno durante adhuc interdicto: obiit Gilbertus Roffensis episcopus qui . xxx<sup>a</sup> annis Episcopatum tenuit. Hic cum consilio suo faventibus quibusdam ecclesie sue Monachis: accessit *ad dormitorium* . et fracta magna cista tulit magnum Sigillum . necnon et cartas regum . privelegia Pontificum . non obstante sententia prius lata a Suminis Pontificibus . Archiepiscopis . Episcopis predecessoribus suis.‡

After this the muniments seem to have been kept for greater safety in the prior's chapel, as may be gathered from

\* "Silvester prior . . . . apud Rofam amovit privatam domum que olim adhibebat dormitorio. Aluredus prior . postea Abbas Abbendonie . . . . fecit fenestram in dormitorio ultra lectum prioris. Radulfus Bretun . . . . fecit fenestram de arturo Rege in dormitorio." Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, ff. 89, 89<sup>b</sup>; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 121, 122.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXIII. 313.

‡ Cott. MS. Nero D. 2, f. 127; and Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, i. 346.

the long account of the sacking of the monastery in 1264, when

Multe eciam inter alia regum carte et munimenta alia ecclesie Roffensis necessaria *in capella prioris* extiterunt deperdita ac dilacerata.\*

The dorter was among the buildings repaired, mainly at the cost of bishop Hamo of Hythe, in 1342.† The following also occurs in the chamberlain's accounts for 1385-6‡ :

Item solut Galfrido atte Doune pro L. pedibus de cresta super capellam dormitorij imponenda in grosso viz. precium pedis x<sup>d</sup>. xl<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item in calce vivo empto ad idem opus. ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

As no other records occur of a chapel attached to the dorter, it is possible that for *dormitorij* the scribe should have written *infirmitorij*.

No records have come to light concerning the rere-dorter, nor is anything known as to its position or dimensions.

The south side of the cloister is formed by a length of the Roman city wall, but its eastern half has been stripped of its ashlar facing and any architectural features, and only the rough concrete core is now visible. The western half is for the most part overlapped by the offices of the ugly yellow brick house of the Third Prebend, which has been so unluckily intruded into the cloister area, and behind this several interesting features have been allowed to remain. These consist of the frater doorway, with the lavatory on the left hand and the towel-place on the right, all of good work of the beginning of the thirteenth century. (PLATE VI.)

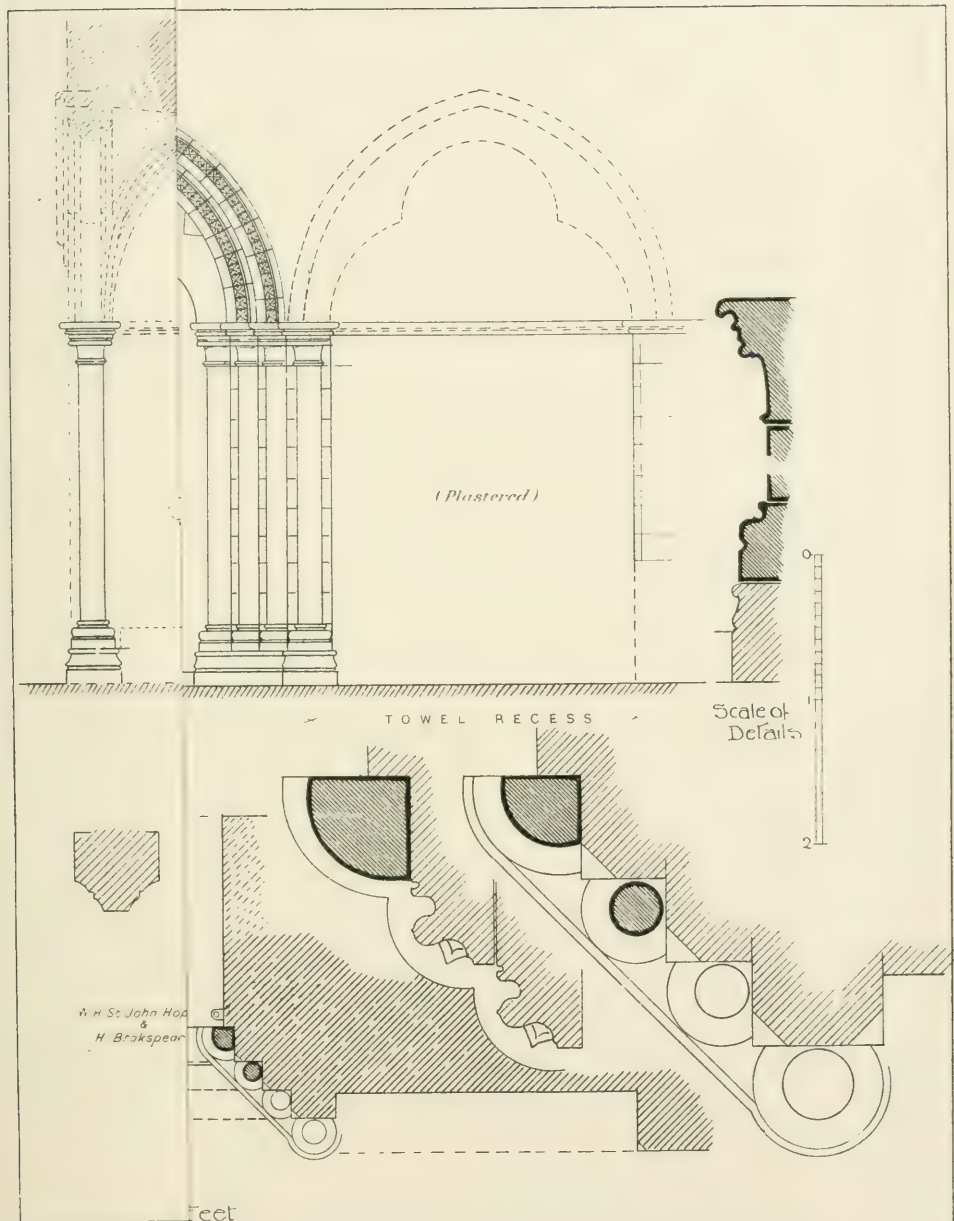
Since the *refectorium* or frater which formed the chief part of the southern range of buildings was the recorded work of bishop Ernulf, the first doorway to it must also have been his work. By or near it, at the end of the twelfth century, "Thalebot the sacrist made the old lavatory."§ It has already been noted that prior Helias bought the

\* Cott. MS. Nero D. 2, f. 173; and Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, i. 351.

† See page 50.

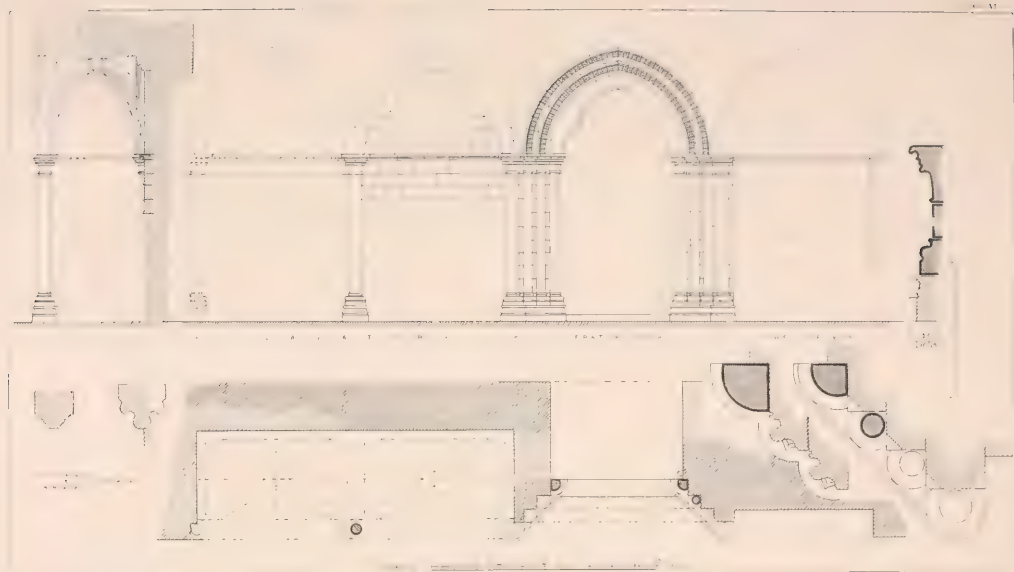
‡ Soc. Antiq. Lond. MS. 178, f. 118.

§ "Thalebot sacrista fecit lavatorium vetus." Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 89; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 121.



THE KELLERMAN, PHOTOGRAPH

ORY, ETC.



ROCHESTER PRIORY. FRATER DOOR & REMAINS OF LAVATORY. ETC



shingles wherewith the cloister towards the frater was covered, and it is further recorded of him that "he caused to be made the lavatory and the frater door."\* As Helias held office during the first twenty years of the thirteenth century we can have no hesitation in identifying the existing remains with those recorded to have been made by his direction, which of course replaced the older works of Ernulf and Thalebot. The doorway, which is 5 feet 2 inches wide, is of three orders, of which the innermost is trefoiled and cut out of two pieces of Purbeck marble, and the two outer are pointed and formed of stone voussoirs decorated with the dog-tooth ornament. All three orders are carried by detached marble shafts, with capitals and bases of the same material, resting on a moulded plinth of Caen stone. The original step remains in place, and as it is more worn on the left-hand half than on the other, it is clear that the door was double, and that only one leaf was generally used.

In line with the bases of the doorway is a fourth of somewhat larger size, which has lost its shaft, projecting into the cloister; and at a distance of 7 feet to the east, embedded in a rough rubble wall, is the greater part of a marble shaft standing on a similar base. An examination of the work behind, which can be entered by a rough hole cut in the jamb of the frater doorway, shews that these two shafts and a third one beyond, now walled up or destroyed, carried two trefoiled arches opening into the lavatory. The arches themselves are gone, and their place supplied by a rough rubble wall, but their form is indicated by the inner wall rib of the vault, most of which remains. The vault was a simple one with transverse, diagonal, and wall ribs, resting on the inner side on marble corbels, the abacus moulding of which is continued along the side and across the ends of the lavatory as a string-course, also of marble. Below this string-course there is good ashlar walling for 2 feet 4½ inches, and then the wall is rough as if the cistern had been fixed against this. As this line is nearly 5 feet above the old level of the cloister there was ample space below for the stone trough which

\* "Helyas prior . . . lavatorium et hostium rectorii fieri fecit." Cott. MS. *Vespasian A. 22*, f. 90; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 122.

received and carried away the water when the monks used the lavatory. The lavatory recess was 14 feet long and 4 feet 9 inches wide, and its height about 11 feet.

The west side of the frater doorway had a fourth pillar like that opposite, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet to the right of it is a projection, edged with a hollow chamfer, in front of which stood another pillar. Upon them rested a trefoiled arch, opening into a recess, 14 inches deep, now blocked. The back of this, although of fine ashlar work, was plastered over and painted red. Doubtless, as at Durham, this was "the place wherin did hinge . . . cleane towels for the Monnecks to drie there hands on, when they washed and went to dynner."\*

It will be noticed that both the lavatory and the towel-place projected further into the cloister than did the frater doorway.

The *refectorium* or frater was raised, like the dorter, over a sub-vault, the area of which is now filled with a deep deposit of rubbish, upon which has lately been built the choir school.

The sub-vault seems to have been about 30 feet wide and at least 124 feet long. At its west end a space 13 feet wide was cut off by a thick wall, part of which, with a doorway through its south end, remained until lately. This wall probably carried a wall or partition on the frater level. The excavations for the new choir school brought to light the bases of seven buttresses along the south wall, and the foundation of another cross-wall near the east end of the sub-vault.† The part thus cut off formed the usual passage or "dark entry" from the cloister, and the traditional right of way through it is still kept up by a modern passage across the dean's premises to the east, and through a hole roughly forced into the angle of the cloister. Of the other divisions of the sub-vault we know nothing, and my excavations on the site were fruitless.

The frater itself, which occupied the story above the sub-vault, has been utterly destroyed. That the *refectorium* was the work of bishop Ernulf has already been noted, but

\* *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Society, 15), 67.

† I am indebted to Mr. J. A. Reeve for particulars and the plan of these.

beyond the making of the new *hostium refectorii* by prior Helias nothing further is recorded of it until the episcopate of Hamo of Hythe (1319—1352). Both the church and the monastic buildings, and the frater especially, seem to have been then in a parlous state. According to an anonymous chronicler of the works of bishop Hamo, in 1331 “in the first week of Lent (the bishop) went to see the defects and ruins of the buildings of the church of Rochester, and finding all the houses, both in the church and in all the offices, to need great repair, he handed over £200 to the Chapter for repairing the houses and rebuilding the frater and long bakehouse, in addition to 400 marks which he gave them before for repairing the buildings of the Chapter manors and filling them with stock.”\*

The old frater seems to have been taken down, and in 1336 “on Saturday the morrow of St. James the apostle the bishop was invited to Rochester to lay the foundation of the new frater, for the founding and making of which and of other offices, although he had at another time given 1000 marks to the prior, yet now specially to begin the new frater, he gave the prior and convent 100 marks, otherwise it would not have been begun.”†

Despite these large sums, a good deal more seems to have been spent on the new frater, for in the joint agreement of the bishop and of the prior and convent headed *Ordinatio prima ad Tumbam Sancti Willelmi*, and dated the feast of SS. Simon and Jude 1341, is this clause :

Dedit nos insuper remisit et relaxavit predictus Hamo  
Roffensis episcopus sex centas libras sterlingorum quas frater

\* Anno regni regis E. quinto incipiente. “In prima septimana quadragesime [Episcopus] perrexit videre defectus et ruinas edificiorum ecclesie Roffensis . et inveniens tam in ecclesia quam in Officijs omnibus domos omnes reparacione magna indigere . pro domibus reparandis . Refectorio . et longo pistrino . noviter edificandis . ducentas libras Capitulo tradidit . ultra quadringentas marcas quas eis antea dedit . ad edificia maneriorum capituli reparanda et stauro instauranda.” Cott. MS. Faustina B. 5, f. 56<sup>b</sup>; and Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, i. 371.

† “Die Veneris videlicet in crastino sancti Jacobi apostoli Episcopus apud Roffam fuit invitatus ad ponendum fundamentum novi Refectorii . pro cujus fundacione et factura et aliorum edificiorum licet alias Priori . mille marcas tradidisset . nunc tamen specialiter ad inchoandum novum Refectorium Priori et Conventui tradidit . C. marcas . alioquin inchoatum non fuisset.” *Ibid.* f. 77<sup>b</sup>; and Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, i. 373.

Johannes de Speldherst . quondam prior Roffensis et dicti loci capitulum pro reparacione refectorii et aliorum edificiorum suorum a dicto domine Hamone episcopo Roffensi mutuo receperunt.\*

Bishop Hamo appears to have done yet more in the following year, 1342, since it is recorded that "in the 16th year of the reign of king Edward he caused to be repaired, for the most part at his own cost, the frater, the dorter, and some defects in the church."†

The new frater, like that built by Ernulf, was reached by a flight of steps from the doorway in the cloister, but of its extent and subdivisions there is no record. The staircase no doubt opened into the usual narrow passage called the screens, with the buttery and serving-place on the west and the frater itself on the east.

The great kitchen seems to have adjoined the frater at its south-west corner. The only mention of it is a payment in the cellarer's account for 1384-5 of 3s. 1d. "pro tegulacione coquine." The *magister cocus* is also named in the same account, and a payment of 3s. 4d. "eidem pro lardere." The latter was probably in the sub-vault of the frater, which also served as cellarage.

The western side of the cloister and the buildings covering it have utterly disappeared, with the exception of a small porch of late date which once abutted against the southern end. This porch is faced with ashlar, with bands of flint below the embattled parapet, which is original, and has a pointed entrance doorway, now considerably buried. Within, on either hand, is a small window. Some remains of foundations have been laid open at the northern end of the range, but there is still considerable doubt as to the plan and extent of the buildings. According to a usual Benedictine arrangement, such as existed at Canterbury and elsewhere, the western range was in charge of the cellarer, who kept his stores in the basement or ground story, and entertained such

\* Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 551.

† "Anno regni regis Edwardi xvjº Refectorium . Dormitorium . et alios defectus in ecclesia sumptibus suis pro majori parte fecit reparare." Cott. MS. Faustina B. 5, f. 88<sup>b</sup>; and Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, i. 375.



guests as he was responsible for on the first floor. No doubt a similar arrangement existed at Rochester, and the cellarer's account for 1384-5 contains a payment of 4d. "in ij tankards *pro aula hospitum*."\* The same account mentions the *clariger aule hospitum*, who seems also to have acted as hosteller (*hostiliarius*). Attached to the hall was a chapel, which is described in a decree of 1425 as "capella sita in parte Orientali majoris aule prioris et capituli ecclesie cathedralis Roffensis."† A second decree of the same date gives practically the same words, with the addition "infra ambitum sive precinctum monasterii Roffen."‡

The existing remains of the cellarer's building unfortunately give but little help in disposing of the above. It will be seen on reference to the plan how the range abutted against the church so as to avoid blocking any windows. That it was a two-storied structure, the roof corbels on the east wall of the south transept clearly indicate. At the north end there was a narrow chamber on the cloister level, against the building on the site of Gundulf's lesser tower. This chamber in the first state of the transept, as reconstructed in the fourteenth century, had a small square window opening into it (see Plan, PLATES II. and VII.), but in the subsequent alterations it was blocked up. The splayed recess, which has imitation masonry lines and red flowers painted on the blocking, was opened out by Sir Gilbert Scott, and is now protected by a door. In the south wall of the chamber was a doorway, but a deep deposit of rubbish covering the rest of the site precludes all further speculation as to the arrangements or subdivisions of the basement. The porch at the opposite end no doubt opened into the passage or entry into the cloister from the outer court. This perhaps also formed the outer parlour (*locutorium*) which was one of the places for which the cellarer was bound to provide tallow,§ but it may have been elsewhere in the range. In January 1898 Mr. George Payne and I were able, by the courtesy of Canon Jelf, to excavate in his garden just outside the transept for a wall seen there by

\* MS. Soc. Antiq. Lond. 178, f. 112.

† Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 571.

§ Thorpe, *Custumale Roffense*, 20.

‡ *Ibid.* 587.

Mr. J. T. Irvine in 1872. This was found at a distance of 13 feet from the transept, and extended westwards from the outer wall of the cellarer's building for about 47 feet. It was built of Kentish rag with some tufa, and was pierced below by a series of five semi-circular arches, of which the third and fourth were blocked. On the north the faces of these were rough, and the upper parts had been removed, but on the south the face was good and plastered above the arches. The western end of the wall was much obscured by the later brick walls of a destroyed prebendal house. All further arrangements for the elucidation of these remains were annulled by a peremptory order of Dean Hole for the immediate stoppage of the work, on the ground that the remains were within the boundary of the Dean and Chapter. The wall uncovered formed one side of a court outside the transept, but its thickness, which is barely 3 feet, seems to preclude its having been carried up any height or having supported an upper floor. Otherwise it might have been suggested that the convent hall here projected westwards from the rest of the range, in which case the placing of a chapel on the east side of it would have been easy. If on the other hand the hall stood north and south, it is not easy to see where the chapel could have stood with respect to it. For other chambers forming part of the range there was plenty of room.

Concerning the other domestic offices, such as the bakehouse, brewhouse, stable, hostelry, laundry, etc. there are various notices, but no remains of them exist above ground, and their very sites are uncertain or unknown.

It has already been shewn\* that a "new bakehouse" was among the buildings added by bishop Ernulf on the south, and not improbably this was the "long bakehouse" towards the re-erection of which bishop Hamo so handsomely contributed in 1331 when he rebuilt the frater.† It possibly stood upon part of the site now occupied by Minor Canon Row.

The brewhouse was one of the buildings erected by prior Ralph [de Ros],‡ but was apparently only a wooden or

\* See *ante*, p. 9.

† See above, p. 49.

‡ "Radulfus prior fecit bracinum . . . et hosteleriam . . . et stabulum." Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 89<sup>b</sup>; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 122.

temporary structure, for a later and added entry in the list of benefactions records that Roger of Saunford, monk and cellarer, made the brewhouse of stone and lime and tiles.\*

To prior Ralph is also attributed the building of the hostelry (*hosteleriam*) and the stable.†

It is not known where they stood, but the former was most likely in that part of the outer court which lay south of the frater. The stable seems to have been near the infirmary.

Many curious particulars of the duties of the bakers, the brewers, and the cooks are given in the Custumal.‡

As the cellarer was bound to provide fuel (*buscam*) in the bakehouse, kitchen, brewhouse, hostelry, and larder, these buildings were evidently in his department.§

Since the south-west angle of the precinct was occupied by the bishop's palace, there could not have been any other buildings of importance in this part of the priory, for although the monks had leave by the grant in 1344 of the city ditch to extend their boundaries, they do not appear to have taken advantage of it to enlarge the outer court. This continued as heretofore to be entered by its own gateway, the *porta Prioris*, on the south, and when it was subsequently thought necessary to rebuild this, the new one occupied the site of the old. It is in the form of a square tower, with a vaulted passage through the basement and a chamber of the same over. The whole is built of rubble with ashlar dressings, and the passage has at each end a wide and depressed archway with continuous mouldings. The vault has transverse, diagonal, and wall ribs, springing from carved heads, one of which is mitred. In the north-west corner a small three-centred doorway opens into an external square turret leading up to the chamber above and the roof. The chamber has a small window on the west and an ugly modern one of some size on the east. Opposite the door from the vice is another, now blocked, that opened on to the parapet of the thirteenth-century city wall, which must have remained standing long

\* "Rogerius de Saunford monachus Celerarius fecit Brasinum de petra et calce et tegulis." Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 92; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 125.

† See note ‡, preceding page.

‡ See Thorpe, *Custumale Roffense*, 28, 29, 31.

§ *Ibid.* 20.

after the rebuilding of the gatehouse in the earlier half of the fifteenth century.

Somewhere to the east of the buildings surrounding the cloister were the *infirmitorium* or "farmery," the prior's lodging, and apparently a lodging for the use of the king. Nothing of them, however, remains above ground, and our only information respecting them is derived from a few scattered documentary notices.

An infirmary was certainly included in the monastic buildings erected by Gundulf, for it was *in domum Infirmorum* that he was carried during his last illness, and it was there he died on the 7th March 1107-8. To it there was attached a chapel, as was usual.\*

If, as we may suppose, this first infirmary stood eastwards of the cloister, it must have been removed when bishop Ernulf began his monastic buildings, and been replaced by a new one, also built to the east of the cloister.

The normal Benedictine infirmary at this period consisted of a large hall which served for exercise and as a dining chamber, with aisles wherein were placed the beds of the inmates. To it were attached a kitchen and offices, and the chapel.

Nothing is recorded as to the rebuilding of the hall at Rochester, but "Hugh of Trottescliffe, our monk, afterwards abbot of St. Augustine's," *inter alia*, "made also the infirmary chapel and placed in it a very good psalter."† Since Hugh became abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in 1124, he was directing the building of the infirmary chapel at the same time that Ernulf was at work on the claustral buildings. He was also the builder of St. Bartholomew's chapel for lepers, which may still be seen beside the High Street as one goes from Rochester to Chatham.‡

About the same time "a certain great messuage towards Eastgate, which extended from the king's highway towards

\* See *ante*, p. 7.

† "Hugo de Trotesclive monachus noster. postea autem abbas sancti Augustini . . . fecit eciam capellam infirmorii . et optimum psalterium imposuit. Fecit autem fieri leprosis ecclesiam . et in honorem sancti Bartholomei apostoli dedicari." Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 87; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 119.



the chapel of the infirmary, was given with Peter the chanter by Goldwin the Greek. The elm is still standing under which was his well.”\* William of Allington, son of Ansfrid the sheriff, was also a benefactor to the new chapel.†

The next entry as to the infirmary records how Heymeric of Tonbridge, who was also engaged upon work about the crypt altars, “made the cloister towards the infirmary.”‡ This was probably a garden or grass plat between the dorter and the infirmary, surrounded by covered alleys connecting the buildings, as at Canterbury and Gloucester.

In 1240, either on account of a rebuilding or because it had not hitherto been hallowed, “the altar in the chapel of the infirmary of Rochester was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary on 29th February by Dan John, suffragan bishop of Dan Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury.”§

A few later notices occur in the remaining account rolls. Thus the chamberlain’s account for 1385-6 contains a payment of 16d., “Pro j bokkete pro puteo infirmarii,” perhaps the well referred to above. The account for 1415-16 has: “In emendacione campane infirmarii et eadem pendenda, xd.”

\* “Quoddam magnum masagium versus Estgate quod extendit se [a via regia *written in*] versus capellam infirmorum: datum fuit cum Petro cantore . a Goldwino . cognomento greco . Adhuc stat ulmus subtus qua fuit puteus ejus.” Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 86; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 118. See also the document from *Textus Roffensis* printed above, on p. 8.

† *Ibid.* 119.

‡ “Heymericus de Tunebregge monachus fecit claustrum versus infirmatorium.” Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 87; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 119.

§ “Anno M<sup>o</sup>CC<sup>o</sup>XL<sup>o</sup>. Dedicatum est altare in capella infirmarie Roffen. in honore beate virginis Marie . ij . kl . marcij . a domino Johanne episcopo suffraganeo domini Eadmundi Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi.” Cott. MS. Nero D. 2, f. 142<sup>b</sup>; and Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, i. 349. Among the muniments of the Dean and Chapter are several contemporary but undated documents relating to the infirmary chapel. Thus Alan, son of Benedict the cook, grants to God and the church of St. Andrew, *et precipue monachis ibidem in infirmaria residentibus ad luminaria altaris beate Marie quod est in eadem infirmaria*, a rent of 14d. from a messuage in Rochester. William and John, sons of John “le furbissur” of Rochester, quit-claim to the infirmary chapel a rent of 5d. which the *monachi custodes prefate capelle* are wont to pay from a certain tenement which lies outside the east gate of the city *contra puteum qui vocatur Eastpette*. A third grant of a 15d. rent was also made by Elyas Bateman, son of Simon Trenthevent of Rochester, *capelle beate Marie de infirmaria* from a messuage in Southgate.

The "fermerer's" account for the same year also contains the following entries :

Solut. lotrici pro lavacione vestimentorum in capella infirmarii. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Pro lavacione mapparum et manutergiorum camerarum infirmarii. ij<sup>d</sup>.

The chamberlain's account for 1396-7 has an entry among the receipts: "de xls. receptis de dono Domini Prioris ad novam latrinam faciendam pro infirmis fratribus in infirmatorio." As the payments include the charges for the new building it may be of interest to give them in full:

Custus nove latrine.

In iiij chaldres carbonum marinorum xxiij<sup>s</sup>. precium chaldre v<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

Item solut. Johanni Hoppere pro ustione centerie et dimidie calcis vive xv<sup>s</sup> pro C. x<sup>s</sup>.

In xxiij ponderibus doleis petre emptis cum Johanne Mabbe precium dolei ponderis viij<sup>d</sup>. xvj<sup>s</sup>.

In v ponderibus doleis petre emptis cum Galfrido atte Doune iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

In xl quarteriis zabuli emptis vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> precium quarterii ij<sup>d</sup>.

Item solut. Laurencio Rokesacre et Thome Roger positoribus pro iiij perticatis muri faciendis xvj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

Item dat. eisdem in potum ij<sup>d</sup>.

Item solut. Roberto Rokesacre et Thome Roger pro alio muro dicte latrine faciendo per xix dies et dimidium quilibet capiens per diem vj<sup>d</sup>. xix<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

Item solut. duobus laborariis servientibus dictis positoribus et pro fundamentis dictorum murorum fodiendis per xxiij dies et dimidium quilibet capiens per diem iiij<sup>d</sup>. xv<sup>s</sup>.

Item dat. eisdem ad potum per vices iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item solut. Galfrido clerico Sancte Margarete fodienti calcem per duos dies viij<sup>d</sup>.

Item solut. Johanni Skynnere laboranti in officio per unum diem eodem tempore iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Item solut. pro xxiij caretatis calcis fodiendis xij<sup>d</sup>.

Item solut. Johanni Chownynge et Richardo Brewere carpentariis pro tectura dicte latrine facienda per xv dies quilibet capiens per diem v<sup>d</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

- Item dat. eisdem ad potum ij<sup>d</sup>.  
 In D. okenlathe emptis pro dicta domo iij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> precium C. ix<sup>d</sup>.  
 In solut. pro C. clavorum vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 In M. tegularum planarum emptarum vj<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item in iij M. tegularum emptarum xv<sup>s</sup> precium M. v<sup>s</sup>.  
 In iij M. tegheleprig emptis iij<sup>s</sup>.  
 Item solut. Rogero tegulatori tegulanti dictam domum per  
 viij dies et dimidium capiendo per diem pro se et garcione  
 ix<sup>d</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> ob.  
 Item solut. Johanni Southereye pro ragc calce viva zabulo et  
 aliis cariandis per xvij dies et dimidium xvij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item dat. eidem ad potum per vices iij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Item solut. Johanni Bate pro robouse et aliis abducendis de  
 dicto officio ex convencione in grosso iij<sup>s</sup>.  
 Summa ix<sup>li</sup> vij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup> ob.

It will be seen that we have here the complete story of the building, from the burning of the lime with sea-coals to the final tiling of the roof and the carrying away of the rubbish. As usual, each man employed had his allowance for drink. The total cost, equal to about £200 at present value, and the time occupied, shew that the new latrine was of no great size.

Somewhere near the infirmary was the laundry. Like other of the buildings it was at first a wooden structure, but the table of benefactions records :

Fecit iste Radulfus Bertun [*sic* for Breton] lavendriam lapideam que ante fuit lignea.\*

From other entries we know that Ralph Breton's benefactions were made while Ralph (de Ros) was prior, and about the same time that Heymeric of Tonbridge was building the farmery cloister. It is possible therefore that the two works may have gone on together. The only other entry as to the laundry is a payment of 8d. in the chamberlain's account for 1385-6, "pro diversis reparandis in Lavendria." The close connexion between the laundry and the infirmary is shewn not only by both being within the chamberlain's department,

\* Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 89<sup>b</sup>; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 122.

but from some of the directions in the Custumal *De Lavatoribus et quid facere debeant*: "When the brethren go to bathe, they ought to have ready everything that is necessary. They serve out soap to the brethren for shaving. To the boy belongs the making of the lye. It is his duty to make the fire beside which the brethren ought to be bled, and to summon the bleeder, that he may be ready to bleed the brethren."\*

The prior of Rochester at first lived with the brethren and slept in the dorter. This arrangement certainly existed until late in the twelfth century, for it is recorded that

Aluredus prior [1182—1186] postea Abbas Abbendonie [1186—1189] . . . fecit fenestram in dormitorio ultra lectum prioris.†

But Alured's successor, Osbern of Sheppey, *fecit sibi cameram juxta infirmitorium*.‡ The next prior, Ralph (de Ros), appears to have been the first to build a separate lodging, for among his works we find that *fecit . . . cameram prioris majorem et minorem, et domos lapideas in cimiterio . . . et stabulum*.§ The last-named building was apparently a wooden structure, for it is recorded of prior Helyas, who succeeded Ralph, that *stabulum fecit sibi et successoribus suis lapideum*. The chamberlain's accounts mention the retiling of the prior's stable in 1396-7, and in 1385-6 the purchase of rushes for the prior's chamber on three principal feasts. The prior's lodging also included a chapel, to which Asketill the monk, early in the thirteenth century, gave a chasuble;|| it had also a little garden attached to it.

The existence of a royal lodging in the precinct is proved by the mention in the incorporation charter of the new Dean and Chapter in 1541 (see *post*) of "a certain chamber called

\* "Et quando fratres vadunt balneare, debent habere presto omnia que ad hoc necessaria. Saponem ministrant fratribus ad rasturam. Ad garcionem pertinet lixivam facere. Ejus est focum facere contra quod fratres minuere debent, et minutorem summonere, ut paratus sit fratres minuere." Thorpe, *Custumale Roffense*, 32.

† Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 89; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 121.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ *Ibid.* f. 89<sup>b</sup>; and *Reg. Roff.* 122.

|| "Asketillus monachus casulam que est in capella prioris . . . dedit." Cott. MS. Vespasian A. 22, f. 91<sup>b</sup>; and Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 124.



*the Kynges Chamber* together with a chapel called *the Kynges Chappell* with a certain garden adjoining the same." Although it was distinct from the prior's lodging and "le ffermory," both of which are mentioned in the same document, it probably formed part of the same group of buildings, and the Close Roll for 1321 speaks of the queen being at Rochester "in her chamber in the infirmary of the Priory of Rochester."\*

The chamberlain seems also to have had a separate dwelling near the infirmary, for the incorporation charter mentions "a certain house called *Le Chambers Lodging* with a certain garden and a certain little orchard likewise adjoining the same."

Unfortunately we have no record as to the position of any of the buildings described above, and we can only conjecture, from analogy with the arrangements elsewhere, that the infirmary lay to the east of the dormer, with the prior's house and royal lodging somewhere to the north of the infirmary, and the chamberlain's lodging on the south.

The ground beyond these buildings, as far as the city wall on the east and the 1344 wall on the south, was divided into gardens and orchards. Those appended to the prior's, the king's, and the chamberlain's lodgings have already been noted; but there were in addition, at the Suppression, an orchard called "Le Covent gardeyn," a garden belonging to the infirmary, and the land called "Le Uppdyche," with an orchard there enclosed. The approximate sites of them are laid down on PLATE V.

Although the bishop's palace does not form one of the buildings belonging to the monastery, its inclusion within the precinct, and its position with regard to the outer court, alike call for some notice of it here.

The bishop's palace has already formed the subject of a separate memoir by Mr. W. B. Rye,† and the existing remains of it, as well as the history of the site, have been dealt with by the Rev. G. M. Livett in his Paper on "Mediæval

\* *Calendar of the Close Rolls*, Edward II., A.D. 1318—1323 (London, 1895), 478.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVII. 66-76.

Rochester.”\* But inasmuch as documentary references to it of some importance have escaped the notice of both writers, no apology is necessary for their introduction here.

On comparing the plan of Lanfranc's monastery at Canterbury† with the arrangements at Rochester, it will be seen that in both cases provision was made in early-Norman times for a separate dwelling for the bishop in the western part of the precinct. At Rochester we have definite mention during Gundulf's episcopate of his hall (*aula*),‡ but the references to the bishop's lodgings are all of meagre character. The buildings probably shared the fate of others in the precinct in the fires of 1137 and 1179, and it is just after the latter event that they again emerge from obscurity. In 1185, on Gilbert of Glanville becoming bishop, “he found the bishopric very ill furnished, with mean and destroyed buildings; he shewed the sollicitude of a Martha, and in the first place erected the cathedral buildings which had perished in the fire,” etc.§ Possibly part of the work should be ascribed to his successor Benedict (1215—1226), *qui fecit omnes aulas episcopatus*.|| The buildings were collectively known as “the palace” certainly as early as 1412, when bishop Richard Yong dated a document *in palatio nostro Roffen*.¶ The next point in its history is derived from a like source in 1459, when bishop John Lowe dated an agreement *in palacio nostro novo Roffen*.,\*\* but the extent or nature of the new work is unknown.

The palace is again mentioned in 1513, when certain judicial proceedings took place “in capella infra palacium reverendi in Christo patris et domini domini Johannis permissione divina Roffen. episcopi, infra precinctum monasterii Roffen. situatum.”††

In 1534 this same bishop, John Fisher, was committed to the Tower for refusing to take the oath to the Succession, and on the same day an inventory was taken of all his effects

\* *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXI. 40-47.

† *Ibid.* VII. Plate 3.

‡ See *ante*, p. 7.

§ “Postea vero Gilberto episcopo succedente, episcopatum in edificiis modicis et dirutis pauperimum invenit, Marthe sollicitudinem induit, et primo domos cathedrales que incendio corruerant, erexit.” Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 11.

|| *Ibid.* 141.

¶ *Ibid.* 478.

\*\* *Ibid.* 457.

†† *Ibid.* 331.

within his palace at Rochester and his manor at Halling. The inventory was communicated by Mr. Edward Peacock to the Society of Antiquaries, and printed so long ago as 1872,\* but neither Mr. Rye nor Mr. Livett seems to have seen it. Since it enumerates the various chambers, as well as their contents, the Rochester inventory is here reprinted after collation with the original :

JOHN FISSHER, Cardinal (*added in a later hand*).

Palacium } An Inventory taken and made the xxvij<sup>th</sup> daye of  
Roffen. } Apriell in the xxvj<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of our soveraigne  
lord king Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> of all suche goodes and implementes of  
Housholde of the Busshopp of Rochesters being and Remaynyng  
in the sayde house to thuse of our soveraigne lord the king as  
hereafter more playnlye shall appere.

That ys to say

In his owne bedd chamber.

Furst a bedsted with an olde materas theron.

Item a Counterpoynt lyned with Canvas which counterpoynt ys of  
Redd clothe.

Item a Celer and a Testo<sup>r</sup> of olde Redde velveyt lytell worthe.

Item a Cheyere of Lether and a Cusshyn in yt.

Item an Aulter withe a hangyng of white & grene saten of brydgies  
with our Lord enbrowdred on the same.

Item. ij. Curteyns of Blewe sarceneyt.

Item a Cubborde w<sup>t</sup> a clothe uppon the same.

Item a litle cheyer kovereyd w<sup>t</sup> lether & a cusshyne in the same.

Item a Closse Stole and an olde Cusshyn uppon yt.

Item an Aundyron a Fyere panne and a Fire shovell.

In the great Study within the same chamber.

Furst a long Spruce tabyll with trestelle.

Item a lytle playne table with a Trestell.

Item. iiij. lether chayers.

Item. ij. Cusshyons.

\* *Proceedings*, 2nd Series, v. 294-299. The original is in the Public Record Office in a volume marked *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.* 83, vii. 354-630. Mr. Peacock thus explains the heading: "The Record Office paper must be a fair copy of the original made subsequently to the date of the inventories, for it is headed 'John Fisher, Cardinal,' and it was not until May 20 or 21, 1535, that he was created a cardinal by the title of Saint Vitalis, just one month before his decapitation on Tower Hill, June 22nd of that year."

## 62 CATHEDRAL CHURCH AND MONASTERY OF

Item a payre of Tonges. ij. aundyrons.

Item a Fyere Forkke.

Item. viij. Rounde deskes. ij. great Tables with dyv'se Shelffe. to ley on boke.

### In the Northe Studye.

Item dyv'se glasses with waters and syroppys and certeyne boxes of Marmalad which was delyvered to my Lorde of Rochester s<sup>v</sup>ante.

Item a Table and. iij. Rounde deskes with dyvers shelves to lay on boke.

### In the Southe Galorye.

Item. l. glasses of dyv'se Sorte w<sup>t</sup> viij. olde litle curteyns of grene and Redde saye.

### In the Chappell in thende of the sowth galory.

Item a Cusshion in the Sete of the Chappell w<sup>t</sup> all the alter clothes and certeyne other stuff left ther as. ij. pecç of old velveyt with a superaltare.

Item. iij. Imagies gylt with a Crucifyxe.

### In the brode galary.

Furst olde hanginge of grene Saye.

Item dyverse olde Carpette of Tapesterye work sett under the sayde boke.

Item an alter clothe paynted w<sup>t</sup> grene velveyt and yelow damaske.

Item a saint Johnes hedde standing at thende of the altere.

Item a boke pontificall lying under the same saint Johnes hedde.

Item a paynted clothe of the Image of Jhus taken from the Crosse.

Item. ij. Curteyns of olde sarcenet.

Item in the Stewe a Counter and a Cheyre.

### In the olde galary.

Item certyne olde boke perteynyng to diverse Monasteries.

### In the Warderobe.

Item a kyrtell of Stammell single.

Item a Spanyshe blankett.

Item. ij. payre of course blanchkette.

Item a Lymbecke to stille Aqua vite w<sup>t</sup> diverse olde trashe.

Item a Trussing bedstedd.

Item a paire of Shette.

Item. vj. bordes. ij. paire of tristellys.



In the lytle Study beside the Wardrobe.

Item dyverse glasses and boxes with Syropys suger stilled waters  
and other certayne trasshe sent and delyvered to my Lorde.

In the great chappell within the same house.

First the alter hanged with the white sarceneit w<sup>t</sup> crosses of Redde  
Sarceneit uppon the same and under the same two hanginge of  
yelow Saten of bridges and blewe damaske.

Item. viij. ymages gilte uppon the same alter.

Item. ij. Candelstyke of Laton.

Item a dyaper clothe uppon the same alter.

Item a hanging over the same Alter.

Item a pixe to putt the Sacrament in w<sup>t</sup> a clothe hanging over the  
same garnysshed with golde with tasselle of Redde Sylke and golde.

Item at the Endes of the same Alter. ij. Curteyns of Redde sarceneyt.

Item uppon the deske where he syttyth in the same chappell. ij. peece  
of Tapisterie w<sup>t</sup> ij. Cusshions koveryd with Dornexe.

Item a Masse boke.

Item an olde Carpeit uppon the grounde before the same Alter.

Item the hanginge of the said chappell be of Redd say paynted.

Item an alter beneth in the same Chappell hanged with old dornexe  
and a paynted clothe of the thre kinge of Coleyn.

Item. v. other Imagies of Tymber.

Item a Table of Domesdaye.

Item a Crucifixe with the Imagies of the Father and the holy goste.

In the litle chamber nexte the same chappell.

Item the hanginge ther of olde paynted clothes.

Item a great loking glosse broken.

Item an olde ffoldyng bedde with Cordes.

In the great chamber next the same.

Item a long Table and. ij. Trestellys.

Item a Copborde and a yoyende\* bedsted.

Item a lytle bedde under the same wherin ys an olde materas. ij.  
bolsters a lytle olde ffetherbedde and one olde blanckett.

Item in the Chymney one Aundeyron.

In the olde dynyng chamber.

Item. ij. Chayers of Lether.

Item a nother cheyre of black velveyt.

\* *Sic for joyned.*

Item a Long table with Tristellē.

Item a Copborde.

Item a nother copborde of waynscott.

Item. ij. Carpettē in the wyndowys.

Item ij Joyened ffo<sup>r</sup>mes.

In the halle.

The same halle hanged with olde Arras.

Item. ij. Tables. iiij. ffo<sup>r</sup>mes. vj. trestellē.

In the Parlor.

First the said parlor hanged w<sup>t</sup> grene verder verye olde conteynyng  
. v. peces.

Item a Table ij. trestellē and iiij. fformes.

Item a Carpeit verie old lying in the wyndow.

Item a joyened bedsted.

Item a Turned bedstede and ther upon a litle ffetherbedde a bolster  
ij. lytle Coverleitē.

Item. ij. Chayres.

In the chamber nexte the same.

A Chest with certeyne olde Evydencē w<sup>t</sup> certeyne old accomptē.

In the clerk of the kytchyns chamber.

A Joyened beddsted with a Matares theron.

Item a great chaire.

In William Smadles chamber.

Item a Materas a bason of Tynne and a nother of Laton.

Item an Instrument to height a bedde w<sup>t</sup>.

Item. iiij. dyshes with shelffe and other trasshe.

In Maister Wilson's chamber.

Item a Fetherbedde.

In the Brewhous.

Item Vesselles to brew with of all sortē and kynde.

In the Cookes chamber.

A ffetherbedde and a bolster.

In the keching.

Item. iiij. brasse pottē.

Item. vj. Spyttes.

Item. ij. ffrying pannes.

Item. ij. gyrdyrons.  
 Item ij. great aundryrons for spittē.  
 Item a Colebran.  
 Item. ij. Trevyttē and a great panne.  
 Item xvj. platters of pewter.  
 Item a dreping panne.  
 Item. ij. Aundryrons.  
 Item. viij. dishes. and vij. Sawssors.  
 Item iiij. chaffing dishes.  
 Item. [j. *altered into*] a Candelstyke.  
 Item a lytle brasyn Morter w<sup>t</sup> a pestell.  
 Item a Chafer w<sup>t</sup> a Colender.

In the entre besides the kechyn.

Item a Beame balaunce and thre half hundrethes.

Owing to the destruction of so much of the palace it is now impossible to reconstruct a plan of it, even with the list of chambers thus preserved to us, but excavations may some day make all clear.

Mr. Livett's description of the buildings makes it unnecessary to say more of the few existing remains. It should however be noted that in the view published by Harris in 1719 the bishop's palace is shewn with a western wing, standing at right angles to the existing block, but not overlapping it, against the wall bounding the street. The same view apparently shews a similar wing on the east. From the enumeration of the chambers in the inventory it is possible that they were arranged round three sides of a courtyard which faced north, with the bishop's garden behind, and this would agree with the disposition of the building shewn in Harris's engraving.

The ground outside the prior's gate, between the line of Henry III.'s wall and the wall of 1344, was divided into two parts by a wall extending southwards from the dorter. The portion east of this wall no doubt formed the "Uppdyche" and orchard mentioned in the charter of incorporation of 1541. The western portion seems to have served as a yard to the priory, and was closed on the west by an embattled wall towards the road there, in which was a gate. This wall is

plainly seen in the engraving in Harris's *History of Kent*, and it is thus described in the first edition of *The Kentish Traveller's Companion*, published at Rochester in 1776\* :

The stately house next to Satis Ho. on the eminence is the residence of Mrs. Gordon. The high stone walls adjoining, are the boundaries of the site on which stood the bishop's palace. Between these and Mrs. Gordon's garden wall, is a passage to St. Margaret's-street. In which, on the left hand, is an ancient stone wall which bounded the precincts of the priory to the west ; the brick wall which joins it encloses the archdeacon's garden, at the end of which is a lane leading into the Maidstone road, etc. . . . (p. 91). Returning down St. Margaret's-street, and turning on the right thro' a breach in the wall, we enter the precincts of the priory thro' the gateway anciently stiled the prior's gate. . . . The building adjoining to the gate is the royal grammar school.

To the south of the 1344 wall lay the vineyard. It was about equal in area to that described above, and may still be identified by its present name, "The Vines." A strong wall that surrounded it was partly repaired at the cost of the cellarer in 1384-5, at which time it was in charge of a *vineator*.

From the description of the conventual buildings, and of their existing remains, we may now pass to their history after the suppression of the monastery.

On 20th March 31 Henry VIII. (1539-40) a commission was directed to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Richard Ryché, chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, Sir Christopher Hales, master of the Rolls, and six others, empowering them to receive the surrender of the Prior and Convent, to take an inventory of all the goods, plate, jewels, etc. of the monastery, and to convey to the master of the Jewel House at the Tower all the valuables and treasure they should receive. As a like commission was directed to the same persons on the same day to take the surrender, etc. of the Prior and Convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, some days must have elapsed before they reached Rochester, and the Prior and

\* Pages 91, 92.



Convent were still in existence on the 25th March, when the king sent them a *congé d'élire* for a new bishop in place of John Hilsey. The formal surrender was made on 8th April 1540,\* and the Benedictine convent was at once replaced by a secular Chapter, consisting of a Dean and Prebendaries with other officers, who carried on the services of the church. Walter Phyllypps *alias* Boxley, the last prior, became the first dean, and four other monks became gospeller, epistoler, high-sexton, and under-sexton respectively under the new Chapter. Seven other monks and two chantry priests received pensions varying from £10 to 100s.†

By letters patent dated 20th June 33 Henry VIII. (1541) the king formally incorporated the new secular body by the name of the "Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary of Rochester," and ordained it to consist of a dean, a priest, and six other priest prebendaries, "with other ministers necessary for Divine worship." The letters patent also granted to the Dean and Chapter the cathedral church, with all its chapels, bells, bell-towers, enclosures, roofs, cemeteries, etc. but reserved to the king all the monastic buildings in the following terms:

Exceptis tamen ac nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris omnino reservatis quadam domo ibidem vocata *Le Porter's Lodge* jacente versus partes australes et occidentales ab occidentali ostio ecclesie predicte. quadam aula ibidem vocata *Le Covent hall* cum duobus penetralibus et una Camera eidem Aule adjacentibus. una coquina ibidem vulgariter vocata *Le Covent Kychen* uno Cellario ibidem vocato *Le Covent Celler* ac claustro ibidem rectorio dormitorio domo Capitulari domo Prioris cum parvo gardino eidem adjacenti uno pomario ibidem vocato *Le Covent gardeyn* cum uno Stabulo adjacenti cum quodam orreo adjacenti ex partibus

\* A transcript of the deed of surrender, signed by the Prior only, "Per me Walterum Boxley Priorem Roffen." is preserved amongst the Thorpe MSS. belonging to the Society of Antiquaries (MS. clxxxviii. 8). The list of the pensions assigned to the convent bears the same date as the deed of surrender. (James Gairdner and R. H. Brodie, *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII.*, xv. 196, 197.)

† The Acknowledgement of Supremacy was signed on 10th June 1534 by the Prior, Sub-prior, and eighteen other monks. Only seven of these were still in the monastery at the Suppression six years later.

australibus et orientalibus a dicto Stabulo quadam Camera ibidem vocata *the Kynges Chamber* una Capella vocata *the Kynges Chappell* cum quodam gardino eidem adjacenti quadam domo ibidem dudum vocata *Le ffermory* cum quodam gardino eidem adjacenti quadam domo ibidem vocata *Le Chambers lodging* cum quodam gardino et quodam parvo pomario eidem similiter adjacentibus ac eciam illam terram ibidem vocatam *Le Uppdyche* cum quodam pomario ibidem incluso | Ac eciam excepto semper prefato Nicolao Hethe modo Episcopo Roffensi et successoribus suis toto illo magno mesuagio vulgariter vocato *the Bysshopps Palayce* ejusdem nunc Episcopi cum omnibus aliis terris ac tenementis ipsius nunc Episcopi in jure Episcopatus sui Roffensis predicti cum suis pertinenciis universis.\*

The reservation of the monastic buildings by the king seems to have been part of an elaborate scheme for providing series of posting houses on the sites of suppressed religious houses for the king's use during his journeys up and down the country. Thus Rochester formed one of those between London and Dover, the others being at the nunnery at Dartford and St. Austin's Abbey at Canterbury. The actual order for the conversion of the suppressed houses into royal manors has not yet been discovered, but that such order was made is clear from the accounts of the king's surveyor-general, James Nedham, under whose direction the necessary alterations were made.

The Rochester accounts, which are preserved with others among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, are unfortunately somewhat imperfect. They cover two periods: (1) from 20th February to 20th March 1540-41; (2) from 19th February 1541-2 to 24th December 1542. The earliest of these accounts is complete in itself, but it is clearly not the first of the series, inasmuch as it refers to works already done, the construction of which must have occupied much of the time since the suppression of the monastery in April 1540. How far the ten months between the earliest existing account and those next in date were occupied with

\* Collated with the original enrolment on the Patent Roll for 33 Henry VIII., part 9, memb. 17 (28). [W. H. St. J. H.]

building operations is uncertain. The later accounts seem to indicate a pause rather than continued activity, and it may be that the gap can be thus accounted for. The second series is perhaps defective at the beginning, and it also lacks the whole of the accounts for the month from 16th April to 14th May, as well as the heading and the accounts of the carpenters and sawyers for the three weeks from 14th May to 4th June. The rest of the series is complete in itself, and forms seven "Bookes" corresponding to the months.

From the detailed description of the work done by each class of workman employed it is possible, with the aid of other particulars given, to follow pretty closely the conversion of the buildings into a royal residence. This will, however, be more properly dealt with in a Paper subsequently, and all that is here necessary is to indicate shortly what happened to the several monastic buildings.

The single account from 20th February to 20th March 1540-41 relates to the building and repairing of the king's lodgings and the queen's lodgings. These seem to have occupied the upper floor of one range of buildings, which was divided up by partitions to form them. The king's lodgings overlooked the cloister, which had not been destroyed, since there was built over part of it a halpace or gallery going between the king's privy chamber and his great chamber. Besides the accounts of the workmen are those of the painter and the glazier. These are of exceptional interest, inasmuch as they shew the number of windows in every chamber, and how many lights each contained; most of the dimensions are also given. As nearly all of these windows were new, their description belongs to the story of the palace.

The two next complete accounts are nearly a year later, and cover the period from 19th February 1541-2 to 16th April 1542. The carpenters were now at work repairing and mending "the gret rooff over the Kinges lodgins, called the late dorter roof," and the plumbers were engaged in new laying the lead. We thus learn that the royal lodgings occupied the old dorter, which formed, with its vaulted undercroft, the eastern range of buildings extending from the chapter-house southwards. The former account mentions the "making

and bringing uppe" by the bricklayers "of sertyn perys under the vawltes for to bere uppe the chymneys in the Kinges lodgings." What the lost month's account referred to we cannot tell, but the work of the plasterers in the imperfect May-June account shews that the king's lodgings were all but completed; it also concludes with some interesting payments to the glazier, principally for "taking owte of the Ladye Haywardes armes" from the windows. This was of course the unfortunate Queen Katherine Howard, who had been beheaded a few weeks before, on 13th February 1541-2.

The complete series of accounts that follows, from 4th June to 24th December 1542, exhibits in detail the conversion of "the gret hall whiche was the frater afore" and "the grete chamber nexte unto that." These apartments occupied the southern range of buildings, and like the dorter were raised upon a vaulted substructure after the usual manner. They had probably already been formed by subdividing the frater by a partition, so that they could be used at once, but were now taken in hand and rebuilt in a more comfortable style.

The changes here were more extensive than in the case of the dorter. First the old roof was stripped of its lead (which was then recast), and the roof itself taken down. The glass was also removed from the windows, and the chimneys were pulled down. The walls were next raised, and two new "great chambers" formed, which were furnished with clerestories and bay windows and covered by a new flat roof. A gallery was also constructed over the south alley of the cloister to connect these chambers with the western range and the king's lodgings on the east. The works included a "great halpas," which was on the west, since there was a gutter between it and the great kitchen, and "the pages chamber," which was a two-storied building; both these were new from the foundations.

The last month's account mentions, for the first time, "the Counsell chamber," which was now furnished with a new fireplace and chimney. It is possible that this was in the western range of buildings, which seems to have continued in use without material alteration.



A single reference to the infirmary shews that that building was also made use of by the king.

The accounts that have been preserved of the conversion of the buildings relate only to the apartments for the use of the king and queen, and do not contain any reference to the lodgings for their retinue or servants. As the royal private and state apartments were almost entirely in the buildings round the great cloister, it is reasonable to suppose that the infirmary buildings and the houses of the prior and chamberlain were given up to the servants and the suite, for whose use they would probably require little alteration.

The reservation of the monastic buildings for the use of the Crown practically left the new secular body without any dwelling-places, but the king, having taken away the buildings with one hand, proceeded to give them others through a commission appointed for assigning them to the individual members of the chapter, etc. The draft of the appointment of the commission, in English, with corrections made by Ryche, the chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, is in the Public Record Office. A transcript of a Latin version of it, no doubt that delivered to the commission, is preserved among the Thorpe MSS. belonging to the Society of Antiquaries,\* but I have not been able yet to find the original, either in the Public Record Office or at Rochester. It is identical in effect with the amended draft, and is chiefly interesting from the Latin version of the description of the buildings. The English draft is as follows :

Henry by the grace of godd Kinge of England and of  
ffraunce, Defendo<sup>r</sup> of the faithe Lorde of Ireland and in  
erthe supreme hedd of the Churche of Englande. To o<sup>r</sup>  
trustye and welbelovyd [Richarde Maye Mayo<sup>r</sup> of the Cytie  
of Rochester James Nedeham gent John Erley gent Robert  
Halle Alderman of the saide Citie of Rochester and  
to John Turke *all struck out and these names overwritten :*  
George lord Cobham Walt<sup>r</sup> Hendle fran[cis] Sydney Tho-  
mas Spylman William Sydley esquiers and Gregory Rich-  
ardson Gent | greatinge Wheare we have lately founded

\* MSS. 177, 178, 188, f. 197.

and erected a Cathedrall Church in the honor of Christe and o<sup>r</sup> lady sainte Marye in o<sup>r</sup> Citie of Rochester in o<sup>r</sup> Countie of Kente in the Scite and place of the late priorye there | And for the maynten<sup>ance</sup> and contynuaunce of Godde service there have ordenyd in the [*same struck out*] same new Cathedrall Church a Dean [*xij*] prebendaries [*struck out*] vj prebendaries [*twelve struck out*] vj pety Canons | Epistoler and gospeller [*tenne struck out*] vj laye syngyng men one m<sup>r</sup> of Choresters [*tenne struck out*] viij Coresters one Schole master for Gramer [*and one ussher eightene struck out*] xx<sup>th</sup> Scollers at Gramer | twoo Sextens | and [*eight struck out*] vj pore servingmen fallen in decaye in o<sup>r</sup> warres or service to have their pensions there and to praye for us and the prosperous estate of o<sup>r</sup> Realme and commen welthe of the same | and for the good establisshement and contynuaunce of the saide fundacion We have endowed the same Cathedrall Church w<sup>th</sup> Dyvers manners lande teñtē and other possessions as by o<sup>r</sup> l<sup>tes</sup> patentē therof lately made more playnely apperith. We willing that convenyent mansion howses and place shalbe appointed and assigned to the saide Dean Prebendaries Petie Canons and other mynisters and persons before namyd Knowe ye that we trustinge in yo<sup>r</sup> confidences, and discrete, and approvid wysedomes have appoynted you to be o<sup>r</sup> Commissioners giving unto you v. iiij. iij. and ij. of you full power and auctoryte that forthw<sup>t</sup> upon the receipt herof ye shall repayer unto the Scite of the saide late [*monasterye struck out*] Priory where the said Cathedrall Church is now foundid and erected and then and there\* ye shall by yo<sup>r</sup> discretions not onely assigne and appoynte to the same Deane and Chanons severall and convenyent stalles in the Quere, and severall place in the Chapitre house there | but also that ye shall appoynte unto the said Dean The new lodging whiche conteyneth twoo parlors, a kytchyn, foure Chambers a gallery a study over

\* In the Latin version this clause stands: "Et tunc et ibidem ut vobis equum visum fuerit non solum assignabitis et appunctuabitis eidem Decano et Canonicis separales et convenientes stallos in Choro et separalia loca in domo Capitulari ibidem sed etiam assignabitis dicto Decano novum hospitium Anglice *the new Lodginge* continens duo cenacula coquinam quatuor cubiculos Ambulatorium museum supra portum cum omnibus aliis edificiis duzens ad domum Johannis Symkins unius Residentiariorum cum gardino adjacente ex parte septentrionali a Regie majestatis hospitio solarium in lignarium Decani subjacens vestiario stabulum pro Decano adjacens porte Turris Columbarium in muro adjacente vivariis [*sic*] semper reservatum in usum Decani."

the gate w<sup>t</sup> all other howsinge leding unto Mr. John Symkyns lodging one of the Residensaries w<sup>t</sup> a garden thereunto lying on the north side from the Kinge grace lodging a vault for the Deanes woodehowse lying under the vestrie a stable for the Deane ioyninge to the tower gate | a Doffe coote in the wall ioyning to the vynes alwayes to be reservid for the Deane. [But also *struck out*] | unto the prebendaries and pety canons and other the said mynisters and persons above namyd and to every of them according to their degrees suche convenient and dwelling howses and place aboute the Churche to be devided sorted and assigned to every of them w<sup>thin</sup> and as farr as the buyldings and groundes of the saide Scite of the said late priorye dothe extende | in suche sort that the said Dean and Canons maye have severall howses convenient to inhabite and kepe hospitalite therin or otherwise to dispose them selffe according to suche articles and ordyn<sup>ance</sup> as shall bee prescribed to them | and according to their degrees porcions and liabilities | and the residew of the saide mynisters and persons that is to saye the petye Canons Epistoller, and gospeller scollers Coresters Skole master & ussher to have place and dwellinge to inhabite in, and kepe household emonge them selfe accordinglye [*written over by Richard Ryche*: but also Alwayes provydyd y<sup>t</sup> yo in no wyse medyll or devyde any of the howses or byldynges reservyd & apoyntyd for (o<sup>r</sup> *struck out*) us by James Nedh<sup>m</sup> the particularytez wherof ys expressyd in a cedell to thys commyss' annexyd (expyrd but y<sup>t</sup> ye R *struck out*)] And that ye therapon shall putt the Deane and Canons and every of the saide mynisters and persons above namyd in possession of their severall howses so by you to be assigned and apoynted. Provyded alwaies that the Petye Canons and other the said mynisters Except onely the said Dean and prebendaries shall kepe their table and commens together according to the orden<sup>ance</sup> to them to be prescribed. And ye or v. iij. or ij. of you shall certifie in wrytyng in parchment under yo<sup>r</sup> scales to o<sup>r</sup> Chauncello<sup>r</sup> and Counsell of o<sup>r</sup> Co<sup>r</sup>te of augmentacions of the revenues of o<sup>r</sup> Crowne at Westm. w<sup>thout</sup> delaye the Circumstance of all suche thinge as ye shall execute and do by vertue of this o<sup>r</sup> Commyssion together w<sup>t</sup> the same Commyssion. In Wittnes wherof we have caused thies o<sup>r</sup> lres of Commyssion to be made patent

and sealed w<sup>th</sup> the grate seale of o<sup>r</sup> Corte of Augmentacions of the revenues of o<sup>r</sup> Crowne. Yoven at Westm. the [xxv. *struck out*] fourth day of Julye in the xxxiiij<sup>th</sup> yere of o<sup>r</sup> Reign.

[Signed by] Rychard Ryche [*who has also added these names :*] lorde Cobh<sup>am</sup> [Wi *struck out*] Walter [Syd *struck out*] Henley | ffrancys Sydney squyers [esquyers *struck out*] | Gregory Rychardson Thomas Spylman Willm Sydley esquier.\*

Of the schedule referred to as being annexed to the commission no trace nor copy has yet come to light, and through the loss of it we have no contemporary record of the housing of the new capitular body. The reservation of the monastic buildings, etc. by the king had absorbed nearly all the old precinct, and there remained available for the Dean and Chapter little more than a narrow strip north and east of the presbytery as far as the High Street; they appear also to have had another such strip adjoining the prior's gate on the south.

Only the "new lodging" for the dean is described in the commission. It contained two parlours, a kitchen, four chambers, and a gallery, etc. To it were also allotted a "study over the gate," a wood-house under the vestry, a stable adjoining the "tower gate,"† and a dovecot in the wall joining to the Vines. The dean's lodging had also a garden attached to it, described as lying "on the north side from the Kinge grace lodging." According to old plans, etc. the old deanery was a L-shaped structure that stood directly to the east of the cathedral church (see Plan, PLATE V.), and this position agrees with the words of the commission.

The "Mr. John Symkyns" named in the same document was the first holder of the fourth prebend. The gate leading to his lodging, over which was the dean's study, was evidently the sextry gate, and he probably abode in one of the houses to the north of the presbytery along the High Street, for-

\* Collated with the original draft in the Public Record Office, in "Bishops' Temporalities 614." [W. H. St. J. H.]

† Probably the prior's gate.



merly in the possession of the Prior and Convent.\* During Mary's reign Mr. Symkyns was deprived of his prebend on account of his being a married man, but restored in 1559. During his enforced retirement, and apparently afterwards also, he seems to have lived in "the howse nexte the grete gate."† Two other houses next the High Street were in later times occupied by the first and second prebends, and had probably been so from the first. The holder of the third prebend seems to have had, also from the first, a house, now rebuilt, adjoining the sextry gate on the north. The sites of the original residences of the fifth and sixth prebendaries are at present unknown, but for the reason stated above they probably lay somewhere on the north of the church.

The "pety canons," with the "epistoler and gospeller," the lay-clerks or "syngyng men," the master of the choristers, and other members of the foundation, no doubt also had their lodging, probably in the monastic buildings existing along the line of the old wall of Henry III. south of the prior's gate. In the appointment of a new organist and master of the choristers in 1588, this lodging is spoken of as "the long gallery called the Cannon Place," and he was granted certain chambers at the east side of it.‡ In a survey taken in 1647 Canon Row, as it was then called, is described as "all that long row of buildings within the wall, consisting of eighteen several low rooms and five upper ones, in which divers old and decrepit poor people inhabit, that did belong to the cathedral church." These buildings were taken down in 1698, and the existing Minor Canon Row, consisting of six houses for the "pety canons" built between 1721 and 1723, and a seventh at the east end for the organist built in 1735, occupies their place.§

The "scole master for Gramer," probably from the first, had a house adjoining the prior's gate, immediately within it

\* As the conversion of the monastic buildings into the royal lodgings must have begun very soon after the Suppression, the assignment of existing houses to the new collegiate body, who immediately succeeded the monks, would have been the easiest way of providing them with lodgings.

† See *ante*, p. 24.

‡ Thomas Shindler, *The Registers of the Cathedral Church of Rochester* (Canterbury, 1892), 93, note *b*.

§ *The History and Antiquities of Rochester and its Environs* (Rochester, 1772), 99.

to the west, and the room over the gate formed part of it. Here, no doubt, he taught the “xx<sup>ti</sup> Scollers at Gramer.” In 1842 the school was removed to its present site outside the gate; the old building had been pulled down in 1840 and the site added to the garden of the house abutting on the remains of the bishop’s palace.\*

The later history of the other buildings in the precinct will be discussed below.

Although there can now be no doubt whatever that the monastic buildings were converted into a royal residence, it is nothing short of extraordinary that this should have been swept away so completely as not to leave any trace of its existence, nor even a tradition thereof, while of the older monastic buildings on which it was engrafted considerable fragments exist. It now remains to shew what became of the “King’s Manor,” and how it is that the site and remains of the Benedictine priory are now the property of the Dean and Chapter.

On 8th March 33 Henry VIII. (1541-2), long before the new royal lodging was completed, the king granted to Sir George Broke, knight, Lord Cobham, “officium custodis capitalis mesuagii sive mansionis nostre de Rochester in comitatu nostro Kancie ac custodis gardini et pomerii nostri ibidem,” to have and to hold for his life with the fee of 4d. a day payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas by equal portions.†

During the reign of Edward VI. Lord Cobham made application to the Crown for a grant of the Hundred of Hoo and the King’s Manor of Rochester. The extent of the latter is thus described in the particulars‡ :

Parcell’ possess. pertin. }	Scitus et Circuitus Pallacii sive
nuper Prioratus de	
Roffen. in dicto	viz. Capitalis Mansionis in Roffensi
Comitatu. }	predict. simul cum pomeriis et
gardinis infra precinctum ejusdem pallacii existentibus	
Continent. in toto sex acras bene valet ad dimittend. per	
Annum	xl <sup>s</sup> .

\* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXI. 45, 46.

† P.R.O. Augmentation Office Miscell. Bk. 235, f. 64<sup>b</sup>. I am indebted to Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., for this reference and extract. See also Hasted, *History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, ii. 26, note e.

‡ P.R.O. Particulars of Grants, 5 Edward VI.

An appended memorandum concludes :

The Kinge ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasure ys by the advyse of his most honorable privye counsell\* to gyve and graunte the premysses to the said Lord Cobham and to hys heyers for ever in consyderacion of his servyce wyth the Kinge maiesties howse w<sup>th</sup>in the late pryorye of Rochester as appeareth by a letter directed from his gracys counsell to the chauncelor of thaugmentacion bearing date the      daye of      in the      yere of his ma<sup>ties</sup> Reyne To hold the sayd hundred and manors of greate hoo and lyttle hoo as of his highnes in chieffe and the reste in Socage wherefore make a graunte of the premysses to y<sup>e</sup> said Lord Cobham & his heyers accordingly.

[Signed.] RIC. SAKEVYLE.

Letters patent were accordingly issued to Lord Cobham on 23rd February 1550-51 granting him the manors applied for. The clause touching the King's Manor of Rochester is as follows :

Neenon totum mesuagium et capitale mansionem et domum nostram in Civitate nostra Roffensi in scitu nuper prioratus ibidem ac totum ortum et pomarium nostrum ac terram nostram ibidem eidem mesuagio adjacent. continent. per estimacionem sex acras ac omnia domos edificia stabula Columbaria ortos pomaria gardina stagna vivaria et alia proficua commoditates et emolumenta nostra quecunque infra Scitum dicti nuper prioratus in dicta Civitate Roffen. modo dissoluti ac eidem nuper Prioratui dudum spectantia et pertinentia.†

In 1558, shortly before his death,‡ Lord Cobham made over the manor of Rochester to the Dean and Chapter, who thus became possessed of the remains of the buildings in

\* Lord Cobham was among those present at a meeting of the Privy Council on 7th September 1550, when there was ordered : "A lettre to the Chauncellour of thaugmentacions to certifie what landes the Kinges majestie hathe in the Ile of Gray[n]e, and within Rochestre and the liberties of the same." *Acts of the Privy Council of England* (edited by J. R. Dasent), N.S. iii. (1550-52), 120. There is no further record of the transaction noted above.

† Rot. Pat. 5 Edw. VI. part 2.

‡ Lord Cobham died on 29th September 1558. Shortly after the accession of Mary he appears, perhaps by way of currying favour with the Queen, to have intended to make over to her his recently acquired manors in Kent. A formal transfer of them, signed by him and sealed with his seal, and bearing date

which their predecessors had dwelt. The counterpart of the formal transfer, which is dated 15th July 4 and 6 Philip and Mary (1558), is now preserved at Hatfield House among other Cobham documents, and is endorsed: "The sale off the Howse off Rochester to the deane and Chapter off Rochester."\* The text of the grant is as follows:

This Indenture made the xv day of July in the yeres of the reignes of our soveraigne Lorde and Lady Phillipp and Mary by the grace of God kinge and quene of Englonde Spaine France both Cicilles Jerusalem and Ireland defendors of the faith, Archedukes of Austrice Dukes of Burgundy Myllan and Brabant, Counties of Haspurge Flanders and Tyroll the fourth and sixth, Betwene the right honorable Sir George Broke knight of the honorable order of the gartier, Lord Cobham of thon partie, and Walter Phillippes deane of the Cathedrall church of Christ and the blessed virgine Mary of Rochester, in the countie of Kent, and the chapter of the same, one the one [*sic*] partie. Wytnessith that whereas the late Kinge of famous memory Edward the sixt by his graces lettres patentes, under the greate seale of Englonde, bearinge date the xxij daie of February, in the fyfte yere of his graces Reigne, for certen consideracions him movinge mencionyd in the said lettres patentes among and togethers w<sup>t</sup> other Landes and tenementes dyd of his especiall grace mere mocion, and certen knowledge, gyve and graunte unto the said Sir George Broke Lorde Cobham all that his messuage and capitall mansion and house in his citie of Rochester w<sup>th</sup>in the scite of the late priory there, and all that his gardeyne and land there, to the said messuage adjoyninge, conteyninge by estymacon sixe acres together w<sup>th</sup> all his houses buildinges stables, dovehouses, gatehouses, gardens, orchardes, ponds, Fishinges, and other profittes commodities and emolumentes whatsoever w<sup>th</sup>in the scite of the said late priorye in the said cytie of Rochester now dissolvdyd, or to the saide priory late apperteyninge or

22nd September 1553, is preserved at Hatfield House (Cecil Papers, Deeds 220/36). But the document, although endorsed with a formal record of its enrolment on the Close Roll, is itself slashed through with a knife as if cancelled, and it is not improbable that Lord Cobham's share in the political intrigues of the time caused him to change his mind. I have to thank Mr. A. A. Arnold, F.S.A., for particulars of the document in question, as well as for a copy of the grant that follows making over the monastic buildings to the Dean and Chapter.

\* Cecil Papers, Legal 8/5.



belonginge and being parcell of the said priorye. To hold of the said Kinge his heires and successors, as of his mannor of Estgrenwiche in socage by fealtie only, and not in cheafe, as by the said lettres patentes more plainly doeth and may appere. The said Sir George Broke Lord Cobham as well in consideracon of an hundredth poundes of lawfull money of Englund, to hym by the saide deane and chapter in hand payde, whereof he knowledgeth hym self well and truly contented and satisfied, as also in consideracon of one reles made by the said deane and Chapter unto the said Lorde Cobham of dyvers and severall rentes & services to the valew of thre poundes yerly, yssuinge goynge out and dew of severall parcelles of Lande whiche the saide Lorde holdeth of the saide deane and chapter

hathe

geven and graunted bargainyd and sold and by these presentes doeth gyve graunt bargain and sell all that the said messuage capitall mansion and house w<sup>th</sup> all other houses buildings edifices whatsoever w<sup>th</sup>in the precincte of the scite of the same priory, whiche the same Lorde holdeth occupieth and enjoyeth by force and collor of the said lettres patentes, or whiche are reputed accepted or knowen as parte or parcell belonginge or apperteyninge to the premisses gardens orchardes, six acres of land be yt more or lesse, and all and singuler the premisses w<sup>th</sup> their appurtenaunces togethers w<sup>th</sup> all and all maner of stone and stones Tymber bordes Iernes dores windowes glasse tyle leade and all other thinge and thinges implements goodes and catalles whatsoever beinge w<sup>th</sup>in about or upon the premisses or any parte thereof unto the saide Walter Phillipps deane of the said Cathedrall church of Christ and the blessed virgyn Mary of Rochester, in the countie of Kent, and the chapter of the same place, their successors and assignes for ever. To have and to hold the said messuage capitall mansion and house, etc.

From the specific description of the materials of which it was built, it seems as if Lord Cobham had already begun to pull the mansion down, or at any rate he had no objection to the Dean and Chapter doing so. As the Dean and each of the six prebendaries already had their several residences, the building itself could not have been of any use to them, and there is every reason to suppose that it was forthwith

demolished and the materials sold. Such of the old walls as could conveniently be retained as boundaries or enclosures were left, but the chambers within and upon them were destroyed, and the whole reduced to much the same condition as that now existing. Long before the end of the sixteenth century a clean sweep had been made of almost everything in and about the cloister, and the area of it had already been subdivided and connected into gardens. The state of things then in being is well illustrated by a lease dated 5th October 1596 granting to Philip Heath for twenty-one years :

All that ther Lyttell parcell or pytle of grounde Lyenge in Lengthe Easte & weste Betwene the Olde Chapter howse & the wall of the p<sup>r</sup>bend howse of Mr. John Maplesden alonge under the Sowth wall of the sayd Cathedrall Church where the Olde Cloyster was in tymes paste, Conteyninge in Length from the Easte to the weste, eighte Rodde Lacking three ffeete & Conteyninge in the Bredthe of the Easte Ende or hedde two Roddes & three ffoote lyttell more or Lesse & in bredth at the weste ende or hedd, two Rodde & three foote also Lyttell more or Lesse with a Lyttell howse under the vestree or Chapterhowse of the sayd Cathedrall Church, Together also w<sup>t</sup> one other Lyttell parcell or pytle of Grounde parte of the sayd Olde Cloyster Set Lyenge & beinge to the vestree aforsayd againste the Northe, to the olde ffrater Hall againste the Southe to the wall of the Olde Chapter howse & Dorter againste the Easte, And to a Quiksett hedge towardē the garden of the p<sup>r</sup>bend howse of John Maplesden aforsayd againste the weste.\*

It is evident from this that changes had already begun in the precinct, and that the quarters originally provided for celibate canons were insufficient for the accommodation of married men and their families.

The "Mr. John Maplesden" here mentioned was appointed to the fourth stall in 1576, and died in 1613. The lodging of the fourth prebendary had therefore been moved from the north of the church, and now formed part of or was built on the site of the old *cellarium*. The house was pulled down

\* Martin Cotes Register, f. 110. The same is also printed incorrectly by Thorpe, *Custumale Roffense*, 163.

about 1805, and replaced by the ugly yellow brick house in the south-west corner of the cloister which so disfigures the precincts. After 1857, when the fourth stall was suppressed, this house was assigned to the third prebendary, whose old lodging next the sextry gate has since been let to various tenants.

After 1558 the fifth prebendary was also enabled to find new quarters, and until early in this century he occupied a house adjoining the south aisle of the church and connected with the great gatehouse, which formed part of his lodging. In 1744 the gatehouse was ordered to be taken down,\* and the rest of the house was demolished on the removal of the Provost of Oriel† to a new house next the Vines previous to or about 1820.

The sixth prebendary seems to have been housed until 1661 in one of the monastic offices near the west end of what is now Minor Canon Row, but this can hardly have been the original arrangement, as it is unlikely that a single canon would be lodged far apart from his fellows. In 1639 the sixth stall was annexed to the archdeaconry of Rochester, and in 1661 the Dean and Chapter demised to archdeacon Lee a house near the Vines, facing that now occupied by the fifth prebendary; and this has since continued to be the archdeacon's lodging.

About 1820 the first prebendary moved into a new house built on part of the "King's orchard" near the south end of Minor Canon Row. In 1840, on the suppression of the first stall, this was assigned to the second prebendary, and in the following year was rebuilt. The old houses of the first and second prebends next the High Street were pulled down in 1887 and the site laid open.‡

The present deanery was built against and around the east end of the old chapter-house in 1640, and in modern

\* See *ante*, p. 28.

† The fifth prebend was annexed to the Provostship of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1719.

‡ For further particulars respecting the prebendal houses see *The History and Antiquities of Rochester and its Environs* (Rochester, 1772), 93-98; and Thomas Shindler, *The Registers of the Cathedral Church of Rochester* (Canterbury, 1892), 68, 69.

times, as already noted, has been extended into the eastern part of the chapter-house itself. The acquisition of the old monastic site in 1558 has enabled the old garden to be appended to it, and this has been largely extended by taking in the site of the old city ditch. The "King's orchard" usually goes with the deanery house.

Into the later history of the precinct it is not necessary to enter.

The foregoing account of the architectural history of the church and monastery may fitly conclude with a few words on the Sunday procession, a weekly ceremony that has had far greater influence over the planning of buildings and the placing of screens and doorways than has hitherto been noticed.

The Sunday procession was made before high mass after the *benedictio aquæ*, and consisted in visiting and sprinkling with holy water all the altars in the church and the various buildings round the cloister, concluding with a "station" before the great rood in the nave.

During the procession, in which the whole convent took part, an anthem was sung, and at the station before the rood the bidding prayer was said, followed by the Lord's Prayer, etc. and prayers for the dead. The procession then passed on to the quire, singing a respond the while, and the ceremony concluded with a collect said in quire.

Since it is obvious that the order of procession would vary according to the plan and arrangements of every monastery and the disposition of the altars in the church, it will perhaps be of interest to attempt to trace the route of the Sunday procession at Rochester. As we have no information whatever how it was actually done here, and the question is further complicated by the existence of the crypt, the route suggested can only be regarded as a possible one.

For the blessing of the water a procession had already entered and taken its place before the high altar, consisting of the hebdomadary priest with the deacon and sub-deacon, the thurifer and two taperers, and an acolyte bearing the



cross, together with two boys, one carrying salt and the water to be hallowed, the other the book for the priest to read from. The monks and novices occupied their places in quire.

After the blessing of the water, which took place in the presbytery before the altar-steps, the priest went up to the altar and sprinkled it. In descending he sprinkled the ministers and others who had entered with him, beginning with the cross-bearer; then returning to the quire step he sprinkled the convent in turn. During the giving of the holy water an anthem was sung by the monks.

The procession then went out through the north quire door to the shrine of St. William and the altars east of it, and after re-entering and crossing the quire passed through the south door to the altar or altars on that side. Turning westwards the procession descended the steps into the quire aisle, and again turning passed down the steps into the crypt. Here the several altars were visited in succession: first those on the north, next those to the east, and lastly those on the south, and then the procession passed out into the cloister by the doorway in the middle of the north alley. Turning eastward the circuit of the offices was made: first along the east alley to the chapter-house, then up to the dorter and rere-dorter, next to the parlour and common-house under the dorter, and then along the south alley on to the frater, (possibly) the kitchen, and the cellarer's lodging, returning by the west alley to the cloister door. Through this the procession entered into the south quire aisle and so into the church again. Turning now to the west and passing through the screen there, a visit was paid first to the altar of Our Lady in the south transept, next to the altars of St. Ursula and the Holy Cross in the north transept. Here the procession again went westward, and after traversing the length of the north aisle passed into the nave, and turning eastward made a "station" by coming to a halt in order before the great rood above the nave altar. In the station the monks arranged themselves in two rows wide apart, while in the middle stood the boy with the holy water bucket, the cross-bearer, the taperers, the acolyte, sub-deacon, deacon, and priest, in order, one behind another. After the recital of

the bidding prayer, etc. the procession filed through the doors at each end of the rood-screen and up the steps into the quire.

It was probably not thought necessary for the whole of the procession to enter the different buildings mentioned, and the monks no doubt remained without while the priest and ministers went in with the holy water. In the same way it was possible for the priest to visit any altars that were in the nave while the convent continued singing the anthem.

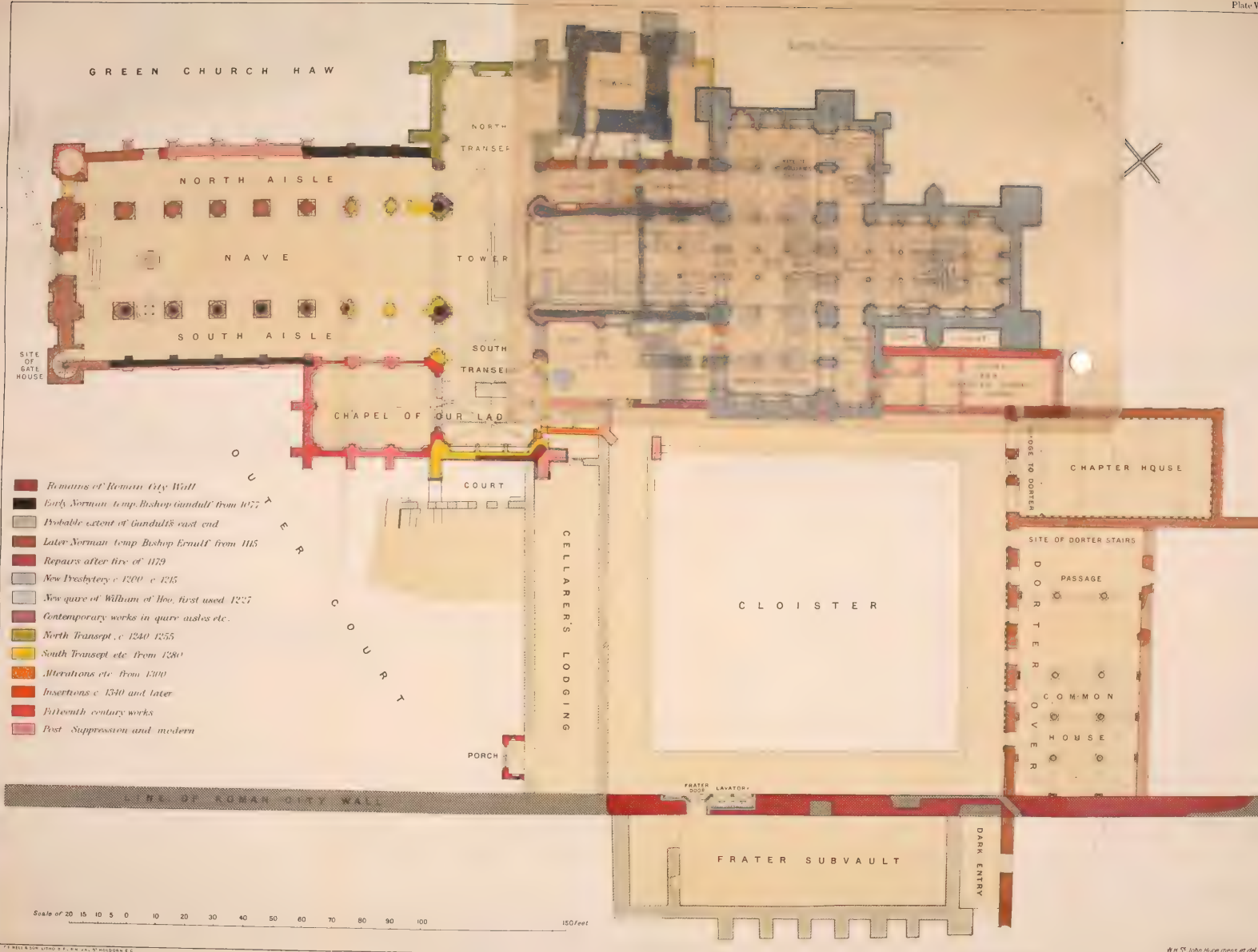
It will be seen that if the above be the way in which the procession was actually carried out at Rochester, all the altars were visited in turn, and the whole of the church and cloister was traversed; also that the reason for placing doors and screens where they exist or are known to have been is fully accounted for.

In conclusion the writer desires to express his indebtedness to the many kind friends who have assisted him in his investigations, especially Mr. J. T. Irvine, who was for so long in charge of the building as clerk of the works under Sir G. G. Scott, and Mr. A. A. Arnold, F.S.A., the present chapter clerk. He has also to thank Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, V.P.S.A., for looking over the proofs, and Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., for redrawing the illustrations given on PLATE V. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Murray for their kind loan of the blocks given in FIGS. 3, 7, 13, 33, 36, 42; to Messrs. Parker and Co. for FIGS. 4 and 29 and PLATE IV.; and to the Society of Antiquaries for FIG. 34. The remaining illustrations have been specially drawn for the Paper for the most part by Mr. Roland W. Paul. For the various plans the writer alone is responsible.

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POSTSCRIPT.—In discussing the several shrines and relics in the church, mention ought to have been made of a singular discovery made during the search for the foundations of Gundulf's east end in 1881. In cutting a trench in the crypt across the site of the little eastern chapel the workman found





ROCHESTER PRIORY. PLAN OF THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY.



a box containing human bones, buried with its lid just level with the eastern floor. The bones were not arranged, but deposited anyhow in the box, the skull being with the leg-bones. Unfortunately the box was not noticed until it had nearly all been broken up, and nothing could be made out from it. Not improbably the bones had been taken out of one or other of the shrines when they were destroyed in 1538 and deposited for safety where they were found. They were reburied in the trench before it was filled up.

## CELTIC INTERMENTS DISCOVERED AT SHORNE.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.L.S., F.S.A.

To the south of the Rochester and Gravesend road, about midway between the "Crown Inn" and Chalk Church, in a field known as "Great Bargrave," a large circle has for years been observed in the corn, especially during seasons of drought, the corn growing much more luxuriantly upon the circle than elsewhere in the field. My friend, the Hon. Arthur Bligh, often referred to it, and it was arranged that some day we would endeavour to discover the cause of this peculiarity. The matter remained in abeyance until recently, when Mr. Scriven, the agent of the Cobham Estate, made a trial hole on the site of the circle, and found that it appeared to be a wide ditch cut out of solid chalk, which had been filled up with loose rubble and flints. The Earl of Darnley requested him to communicate with me, which subsequently resulted in his Lordship very kindly placing labourers at my disposal to enable me to prosecute a systematic research. We commenced operations on the eastern side of the entrenched space, soon revealing the full dimensions of the trench, namely, 12 feet wide across the top, diminishing to 2 feet 6 inches at the base, and 6 feet deep.

It became at once apparent that the material in the trench had originally occupied the interior of the encircled area, thus forming a mound of considerable height, and 61 feet in diameter. The clearing of the trench clearly shewed that after the mound was thrown up, the chalk rubble of which it was composed gradually silted into the bottom of the former to a depth of about a foot. Upon this layer, on the south-eastern side, slight remains of a

human skeleton were met with, covered over with a thick layer of flints. We then, at the same level, came upon a layer of burnt flints split and cracked with heat, upon which rested a layer of charred wood-ash 4 inches thick, also covered with about 2 feet of flints. Amongst the ash occurred, at intervals, fragments of animal bones, with teeth of deer, bos, and sheep. This continued for a space of about 20 feet, then disappeared altogether, giving place, for a short space, to silt alone. On flints again appearing, the remains of a young person, buried in a contracted position, were immediately discovered on the north-eastern side. The bones and skull were in a fragmentary condition, but the jawbones were tolerably perfect. This skeleton was, contrary to instructions, removed by the workmen in my absence. On the north-western side of the trench the skeleton of an adult was met with, lying on its left side in a contracted position, and facing outwards. My friend Dr. Fairweather, who was present at the disinterment, called my attention to the extreme prominence of the occipital region of the skull. A few feet from this burial a sandstone polisher was cast up by the workmen, which Mr. Scriven, who was looking on at the time, fortunately detected. On the south-western side a fourth interment was disclosed, and, judging from the position of the few bones that remained, the skeleton lay on its left side, in a contracted position, facing outwards.

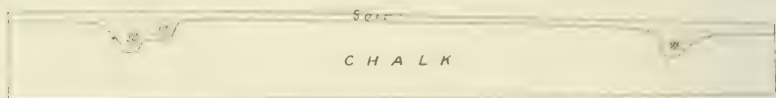
On the south south-eastern side the few remaining bones of a fifth skeleton were discovered, and just beyond a patch of burnt flints and charred wood-ash appeared again. This completed the excavation of the trench, which yielded, besides those remains already enumerated, a few fragments of purely Celtic pottery—thick, rudely made, and liberally sprinkled with grains of flint—also a portion of a grain crusher which had been roughly fashioned from a piece of Sarsen stone. The task now before us was to seek for the primary interment in the natural chalk encircled by the trench. The 9-inch covering of vegetable mould was therefore removed from the central area, when in the south-western quarter we came upon an oblong space filled in with flints; these were carefully removed, when we found beneath

them, in fine chalk rubble, a fairly complete skeleton, lying upon its right side in a very contracted position, the right hand under the skull, the left in close proximity. The grave, which had been neatly cut in the chalk, was 14 inches in depth, 5 feet 5 inches in length, and 3 feet 6 inches in width. On the removal of the skeleton the bones and skull crumbled to pieces in the hand, and it was found that the bottom of the grave had been slightly scooped out for the reception of the body. In the northern half of the central area two depressions were observed upon the surface of the chalk, filled in with loose rubble. They appeared to be artificially made, but on the other hand they may have been due to the wasting of soft places in the chalk; hence no importance can be attached to them. Other cavities, however, were met with at three different places along the inner wall of the trench, at its base, as shewn upon the Plan. A section (C to D) gives the side view of one of them. The cavity on the south-eastern side was opposite to the layer of charred wood-ash referred to on p. 87. The cavities contained nothing but material silted from the surface, and for what purpose they were made we are unable to conjecture without drawing too freely upon our imagination. The cavity on the north-western side was more like a gutter, sloping down towards the bottom of the trench, and certainly artificial.

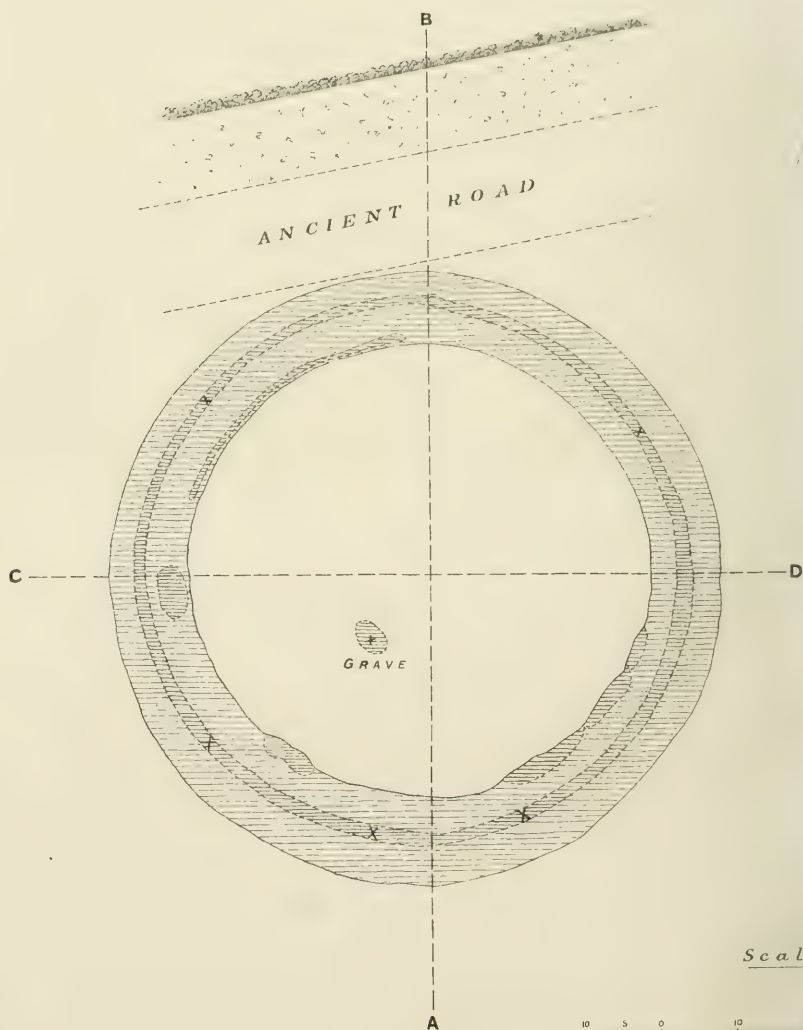
It is now time to say something of the period to which these sepulchral deposits must be assigned, which is rendered difficult from the utter absence of relics with either of the skeletons. My friend Canon Greenwell, who has been made acquainted with the various details of this discovery, is inclined to regard it as belonging to the Bronze Age, which places it at several centuries before the Christian Era. Barrows of this period, and of such magnitude as that under consideration, are not common in Kent, but that they once existed there can be no reasonable doubt. The Shorne barrow was probably swept away because it interfered with agricultural operations, and we may safely say that the same fate has befallen numerous others in this highly cultivated county. This inference, we anticipate, will be borne out at







*Section C to D.*



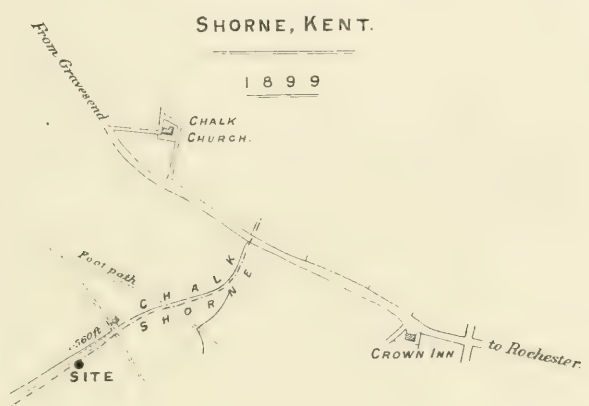
*Plan.*



# PLAN OF CELTIC BURIAL GROUND

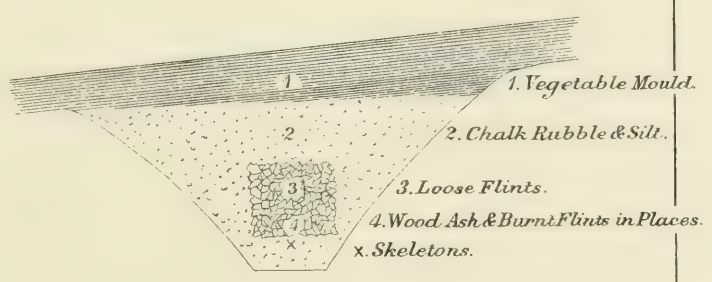
AT IFIELD PLACE FARM,  
SHORNE, KENT.

1899



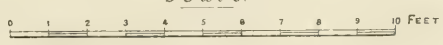
## Key Plan.

Scale.



## Section of Ditch.

Scale.







Shorne, as two other rings are to be seen in the corn, in close proximity to that recently investigated, and which it is hoped Lord Darnley will allow to be explored at some future time. The most important item in the present discovery is, perhaps, the burials in the trench. Had the barrow been in existence, and I had been called upon to explore it, I should probably have left the trench alone, thus leaving unexplored an adjunct of equal if not surpassing importance. Canon Greenwell met with burials in trenches during his researches upon the Yorkshire Wolds, but these were only about 2 feet deep, and *under* the mounds. (See *British Barrows*, p. 166.)

The discovery of ancient interments naturally leads us to seek for the early road with which they were associated. At Shorne we were not disappointed, as there exists along the western side of the site of the barrow the line of a track-way, which may still be traced from the marshes below Chalk to Thong (see Key Plan).

On leaving the Gravesend road its worn channel may for some distance be clearly seen to the south-west, following the hedgerow until the higher ground is reached; it then passes along at the base of the scarped bank as shewn in section A to B. Soon after, on its way to Thong, it crosses ploughed fields, but to the practised eye its course may be detected. This defunct old way is, however, shewn as a road in use in a map of the Deer Park at Cobham, surveyed in 1759 by C. Sloane, which is preserved in the Cobham Hall Estate Office at Thong.\* From the Gravesend road its course northwards may still be traced across the arable land to the Higham marshes, or, more correctly speaking, to the Thames, which, of course, covered these marshes in pre-historic times.

The connection of this early track with the Thong road is of importance, as I have already claimed for the latter a high antiquity (see *Collectanea Cantiana*, p. 152). It will not be out of place here to refer to another ancient way

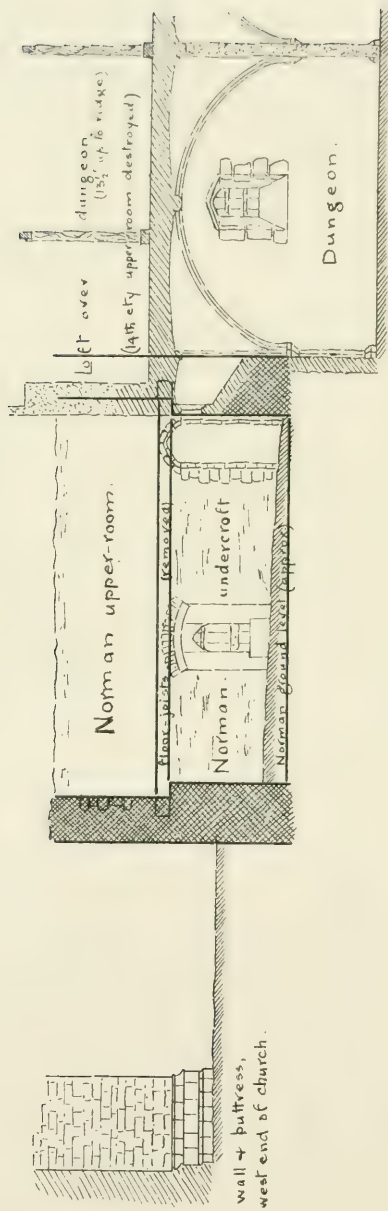
\* This is a very interesting small quarto book, bound in old calf, gilt tooled, and fastened with two silver clasps, and contains many very neatly-drawn plans of a portion of the Cobham Estate, together with the names of all the fields.

which runs through the parish of Shorne. As a starting-point it will be convenient to commence at the Great Roman Road by Brewer's Gate, Cobham Park, then on through Shorne village, passing east of the old windmill to the "Crown Inn," where it crosses the Gravesend road, thence across Green Farm to King's Farm, and so on to the North Kent Railway and Thames and Medway Canal. After leaving the Canal the pedestrian proceeds onwards along a raised causeway, with a deep ditch on either side, which trends across the marshes for a distance of nearly a mile, to Higham Church, the whole length being studded with trees and underwood. I have ascertained that this remarkably sylvan and picturesque causeway is known as "The Land-way," "and was the old way from Higham to Shorne." At the Higham end it of course led to the Roman causeway which crosses the marshes there to the Thames. This description is tedious, but it will be useful in future should excavations be made along the course of the way in question.

While at Shorne I examined the summit of the hill on which the old mill stands. This hill dominates the entire district towards the river for miles, and is situate about half-a-mile to the east of the site of the barrow. It would be unsafe to give a decided opinion upon it, as it has been much cut about for the purpose of obtaining gravel, but nevertheless it is scarped in a way which leads to the supposition that it may have been the site of a camp in ancient days.

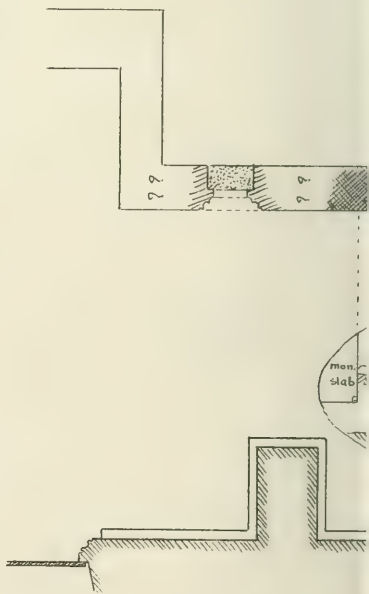
It now remains for me to record my thanks to the Earl of Darnley for his liberality in enabling me to carry out these researches, and to Mr. Scriven for kindly preparing the plans and co-operating generally. Without such valuable aid it is impossible for us to work out the past history of the various parishes in our county.



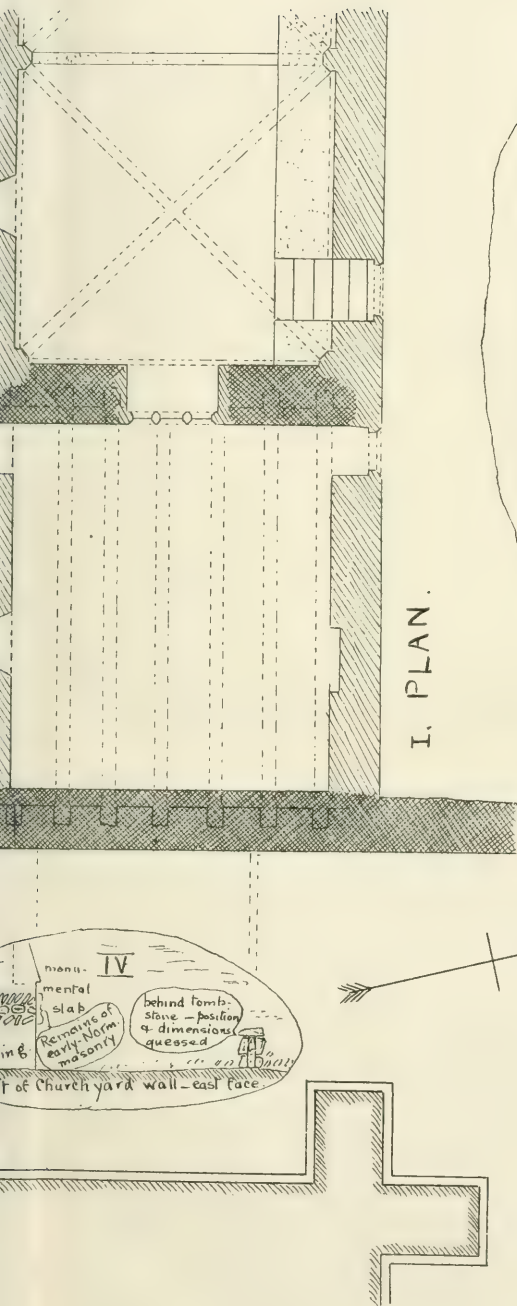


## II. VERTICAL SECTION and ELEVATION.

Note: The thick lines show the section of the side-walls of the early-Norman building, in part remaining, in part destroyed; also the position of the joists (removed) of the upper room; and the ground level of the undercroft.



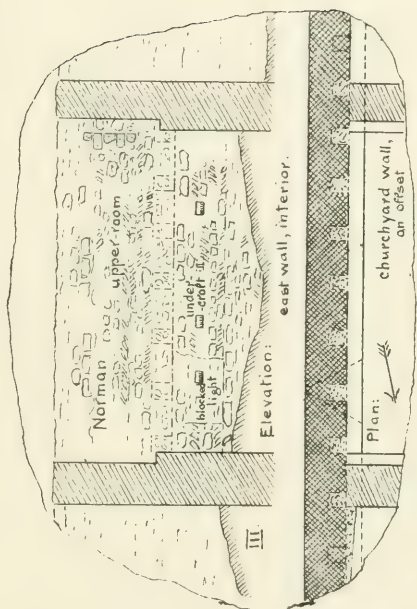




I. PLAN.

# EARLY-NORMAN REMAINS at MAIDSTONE.

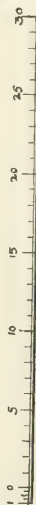
*Appl. L. 1049.  
Settem.*



Elevation:

east wall, interior.

Scale of feet.





## EARLY-NORMAN MASONRY AT MAIDSTONE.

BY THE REV. G. M. LIVETT,

VICAR OF WATERINGBURY.

THE accompanying photo of rough sketches (plans and elevations) is intended to illustrate the remains of an early-Norman building recently discovered at Maidstone. The remains consist of portions of the two side-walls of a building of indeterminate length running north and south, situated in the grounds of the Archbishop's Palace immediately west of All Saints' Church. One of the walls forms the western boundary of the churchyard,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the west front of the church and parallel thereto. The other wall,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  feet from its fellow, forms the east end of a fourteenth-century building called The Dungeon. The open space between the two walls is enclosed to the north and south by two fourteenth-century cross-walls, built at the same time apparently as the dungeon, and in continuous line with the dungeon's side-walls. Before these alterations were made in the fourteenth century, the early-Norman building probably stood in its original form. Its side-walls certainly ran further north and south than their remains at present indicate; and it seems to have been a building of large dimensions, and, for the time when it was erected, one of considerable importance.

A glance at the vertical section (No. II.) of the building shews that it had an undercroft or ground-floor apartment about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height from floor to the under-surface of the beams which carried the floor of the main or upper apartment. These beams, which

have been removed, were very massive, measuring nearly 16 inches by 12 inches, as shewn by the holes in the side-walls into which they were inserted. Sketches Nos. I. and III. shew these holes in plan and elevation, and No. II. shews them in vertical section. They have been filled with masonry. It will be noticed that the joists rested also on the offsets or wall-footings of 12-inch projection. The upper apartment was wider than the undercroft by the sum of these projections, and measured  $25\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Its height cannot be determined.

The present ground-level of the undercroft is slightly higher probably than was the original level, and the original level is some four feet lower than the present level of the churchyard;\* but the latter must now be considerably higher than it was when the Norman building was erected. The undercroft was lighted and ventilated by narrow vertical openings in the walls, immediately under the footings. One such opening, now blocked, may be seen from the churchyard, just above the ground, and behind a tombstone. It is sketched in the elevation (No. IV.) of the churchyard-wall.† In the western face of the same wall,‡ near the angle formed by this wall and the

\* See the vertical section, No. II. These measurements are only approximate.

† When this sketch was made it was difficult to come close to the wall at that point. The railings which enclosed it have since been removed. The opening should be shewn in No. IV. a few inches further north. Re-examination of the elevation in No. III. has revealed the signs of this opening on the inner side of the undercroft wall, and the elevation has been re-drawn to shew them. Here we may notice four corbels, about 16 inches below the offset, which must have been inserted in the Norman wall at the time of the fourteenth-century alterations.

‡ See Elevation III.



abutting fourteenth-century cross-wall, there remains one of the quoins—the northernmost quoin of an original opening—about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the floor-level of the upper room. This opening was blocked (with tufa) at some time before the fourteenth-century wall was built up against it, for between the wall and the blocking masonry there still remains some of the plaster with which the latter was faced.

The sides of the opening were square, not splayed, and the side that remains exposed by the removal of some of the blocking masonry has upon it portions of its original plaster. The opening is too low to have been a window of the upper room; the remains of plaster seem to negative the idea that it may have been a fire-place, and unless it was a mere recess in the wall it must have been a doorway. It is difficult to imagine what purpose can have been served by a doorway in this peculiar position, several feet above the ground on the outside. It might be hazardous to suggest that it opened on to a wooden bridge, affording communication between the early-Norman upper room and an early-Norman church. That an early-Norman church existed, probably on the site, or on part of the site of the existing church, is inferred from the mention of a church here in Domesday (1086).

The term early-Norman may be applied to any building erected during the second half of the eleventh century, or in the early years of the twelfth century. In previous Papers published in *Archæologia Cantiana* the writer has remarked that before the introduction of Caen stone the Norman builders used calcareous tufa, found in the neighbourhood, for all cut and squared stone in buildings in the Medway valley and some other parts of Kent. The quoin of the doorway (?)

described in the previous paragraph is composed of Caen stone, and it has the wide joints which are characteristic of early-Norman masonry; the date of the building may therefore be fixed approximately at 1100 A.D.

Parts of the churchyard-wall are evidently post-Norman in date, and the rough walling is composed of materials of different kinds, some apparently being the materials of some earlier buildings which had been pulled down. Here and there the wall contains cut and well-squared blocks of tufa, which, since Caen stone was the material used in the building which this Paper describes, must have come from some other and earlier building. It is not fanciful to recognize in these blocks of tufa the evidence and the remains—the only remains above ground—of the early-Norman church mentioned in Domesday.

The face of the early-Norman wall on the churchyard side has undergone so much patching, pointing, and general repairing that very little of its original facing remains.\* The facing on the other side of the wall, however, remains unaltered, except for the wear and tear of time. It shews all the characteristics of the masonry of the early-Norman parts of the Castle-wall at Rochester.†

Below the offset or footing the face is composed chiefly of large Kentish-rag stones, rough hewn, and

\* One bit of original facing is very distinct. It is sketched in the Plate (No. IV.). It may be interesting to note that it was this bit of early-Norman masonry which attracted the writer's attention, when walking through the churchyard with the Vicar of All Saints' and Miss Joy, and led to the immediate discovery of the rest of the early-Norman remains.

† The plates illustrating a Paper on "Mediæval Rochester" in Vol. XXI. of *Archæologia Cantiana* shew these characteristics.

laid in courses on their proper bed. Above the offset the more characteristic herring-bone facing is seen. The stones are laid in fairly even courses : large stones on their bed, smaller stones being tilted up sufficiently to make them fill the width of the course. The material is chiefly Kentish-rag, but there is also a quantity of tufa. The mortar-joints are all rough, and very large.

In the remains of the western wall of the building—the wall that now forms the eastern wall of the dungeon—the characteristic masonry can be recognized, though in parts it has undergone patching and repairing, and it has been cut through for the insertion of a window to light the dungeon. The signs of the offset have thus been obliterated, and above the line of offset later masonry has been added to make the wall rise flush in one plane from the ground upwards.

Within the dungeon the outer face of the undercroft wall can be seen above the level of the caps of the vaulting-shafts of the dungeon. Below that level the masonry is all of the date of the dungeon. A glance at the section of the wall (No. II. in the Plate) will make this plain to the reader, the floor of the dungeon being nearly six feet lower than the floor of the undercroft, and the latter being on a level with the springing of the ribs of the vault of the dungeon.

What purpose the early-Norman building served is at present unknown, and may always remain a matter of conjecture. The interest of the discovery lies in the fact that no masonry of so early a date is known to exist elsewhere in Maidstone, and that it forms the starting-point of the study of the history of the interesting site now occupied by the Church, College, and Archbishop's Palace.

## NORTHBOURNE COURT.

BY LORD NORTHBOURNE.

JOHN MERCER, writing to Sylvanus Urban in the *Gentleman's Magazine* from Deal on 2 September 1802, observes of his estate "that you here behold the remains of a once splendid and magnificent palace, after being for a long succession of centuries past the property and residence of monarchs and nobles, mouldering in decay and ruin, and at last vested in a private individual." The early history of the site is a matter of much obscurity. How far in the sixth century it may have been the abode of monks is uncertain, but as tradition ascribes to the path leading from the Church to the adjacent village of Finglesham the name of St. Augustine's Walk, it is not outside the limits of possibility that it may have been a centre established by Augustine himself. Leland mentions in his *Itinerary*, made in the reign of Henry VIII., that "About two miles or more from Sandwich for Northburn cummeth a fresch water yn to Sandwich haven. At Northburn was the Palayce or Maner of Edbalde, Ethelbert's sunne. There, but a few years syns [viz., in King Henry VIII.'s reign], in breking a side of the walle yn in hawle were found: ii children's bones that had been mured up as yn burielle yn tyme of the Saxons. Among one of the children's bones was found a styffe pynne of Latin."

Eadbald, King of Kent, was a kind of Saxon Œdipus. He seems, however, under the influence either of penance or repentance, to have made various provisions for the maintenance of the religious system inaugurated by his father Ethelbert. The early Saxon kings having embraced Christianity, it seems to have been the object of the early chroniclers to shew their descent from Adam, the father of the human race. This attempt was, it may be presumed, not for purposes of ostentation or flattery, but to prevent the



THOMAS

WATER MILL

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PLAN OF  
THE  
NORTHBOURNE COURT ESTATE,  
SITuate in the PARISHES OF  
NORTHBOURNE, GREAT MONGEHAM & SHOLDEN.  
In the  
COUNTY OF KENT.



relapse of the people who had recently embraced Christianity to their ancient paganism and idolatry. To achieve this they endeavoured to shew both kings and people that Woden and his kindred deities were only mortals descended from the same common ancestors as themselves.\* In their religious zeal the foundation of monastic houses formed a prominent part. It is remarkable that in about seventy years eight important monasteries were founded by the same family. Christ Church and St. Augustine were founded in 598—605, Dover about 620, Folkestone 630, Lyminge 633, Reculver 669, Minster in Sheppey 670, and Minster in Thanet 675, and also the great foundation at Rochester. In the Codex Diplomaticus their purpose is well set forth in the sentence: “Nobis est aptum semper inquirere qualiter per loca sanctorum, pro animarum remedio aliquid de portione terræ nostræ in subsidiis servorum Dei devotissima voluntate debeamus offerre.”† It is not improbable that, subsequent to the death of Eadbald, Northbourne may have held a place in the ecclesiastical traditions of that eighth century known as the golden age of English Church history. The stream, the dry bed of which runs through the park, and is only flowing in the winter months, was probably a running brook. The whole of the district now forming the Lydden Valley was nothing but a marsh. The water-logged condition of the land forced the outlet at a point in the Abbey grounds, marked with a cross in the accompanying Map, and gave a plentiful supply of fish—an almost universal adjunct of a monastic house. The terraced garden of the modern house remains the most striking feature of the past. It is conjectural whether the terraces are remnants of Saxon times or of a later age. The fountain in the centre is in the form of a Jerusalem cross, and tradition states that an underground passage existed between the ancient monastic buildings and the present parish church.

\* *Vide* Genealogy of Sons of Woden, from the Saxon Chronicle A.D. 855. There is in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, a scroll containing the genealogy of King Henry VI., which goes up through Brut the Trojan and Jupiter to Noah and Adam.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. III., p. 22.

Salmon of Ripple, a monk of Northbourne Monastery about the tenth year of Edward III., made considerable improvements and additions to the place, and more particularly built the chapel. The monastery was dissolved in the thirtieth year of Henry VIII., when it reverted to the Crown. In his thirty-first year the King granted it to Archbishop Crammer in exchange, and it remained in the possession of the See of Canterbury till Archbishop Parker, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, reconveyed it to the Crown in exchange. The Queen almost immediately after conveyed it to Edward Saunders, where tradition assumes that he resided. This Saunders married Anne, only daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Lewin. His mother's apparent coheir Thomas, in Philipot's Visitation, is described as "*famulus Dominae Eliz. antequam fuit regina Angliæ,*" his wife being "*uxor Milonis Pendrath de Northbourne nutrix Reginae Elizabethæ.*" After the accession of James I. it was granted to Sir Edwin Sandys, second son of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, whose monument now exists in Northbourne Church. Few know the history of this distinguished man. In public life he seems to have been the typical precursor of many others whose lives have embodied the distinguishing qualities of English greatness, not merely at home, but also in Greater Britain beyond the seas—the friend of Hooker, the champion of civil freedom in Parliament, the enterprising colonist. He rebuilt the chapel in the Court grounds, and such fragments as remain bear testimony that the friend of the author of the Ecclesiastical Polity placed his foundation on the continuity of English Church history.

On a loose stone in the garden, in contemporary letters of Sandys' time, there is the following inscription:—

Hail, all Hail these reverend walls, and let  
 Imagination's all-creative power  
 Recall their former state and pious use :  
 The crimson altar, with the solemn pomp,  
 The imposing mass, and zealous actors  
 Who oft have knelt and oft have trodden here.

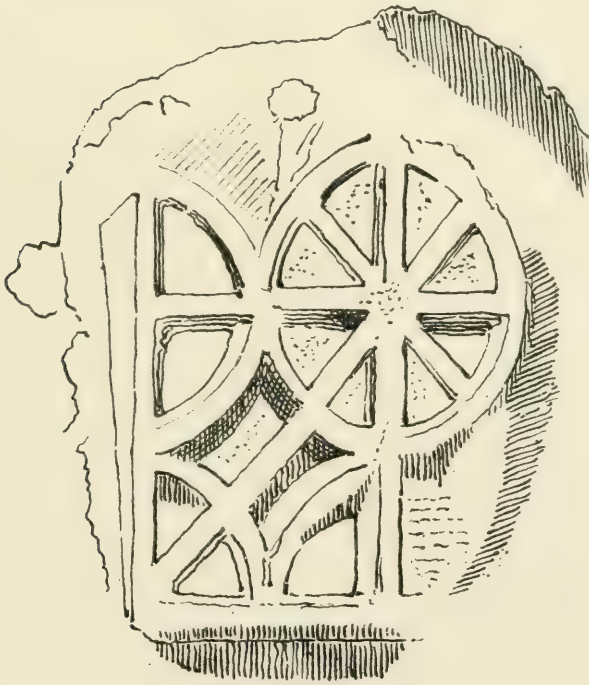
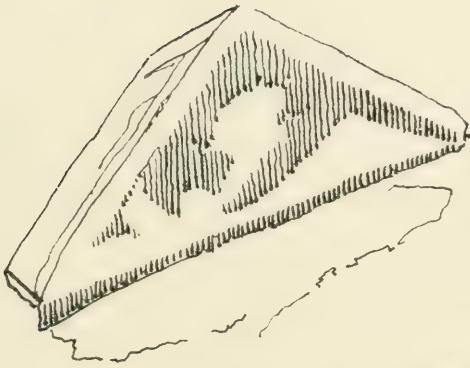
Of the mansion built few traces remain beyond a few ruins and outbuildings in the garden of the Court. It was







QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GATEWAY.



ENCAUSTIC TILES,  
NORTHBOURNE ABBEY.





undoubtedly of a Jacobean character. A chimney-piece, taken from Northbourne Court, is still extant in the house of Mr. W. O. Hammond of St. Alban's Court, with an overmantel of a Jacobean character, with stone carving beneath representing the Garden of Eden. Some panels alleged to have been in the mansion were till lately in a cottage at Mongeham.

In 1571 Edwin Sandys entered at Merchant Taylors' School, and from thence was elected scholar of Corpus Christi, Oxford; he was subsequently admitted as a student of the Middle Temple.\* His tutor at Corpus was Richard Hooker, and he was a fellow student with George Cranmer. A long friendship seems to have been entered into by these two youths with Hooker, and they gave him valuable help and advice in the compilation of his Ecclesiastical Polity. It was Hooker's custom to send each book as he completed it to them, and they returned it with suggestions and criticisms. Sandys' notes to the sixth book are printed in Church and Paget's edition of Hooker's works. His representations to his father are said to have led to Hooker's appointment as Master of the Temple, and he was one of Hooker's executors. In 1586 Sandys was elected for Andover. Parliament was dissolved in 1593, and Sandys accompanied his friend Cranmer on a three years' tour on the Continent, visiting France, Italy, and Germany. In 1599 he published the *Europæ Speculum*, which he dedicated to Whitgift. In the preparation of this work Sandys was much aided by his intercourse with Fra Paolo Sarpi, by whom it was subsequently translated into Italian. It is a work of great toleration towards every religious sect—the Roman Catholics have their virtues—the spirit of freedom as well as of piety emanates from it. It remained for long in manuscript, but was published in 1605 under the title of *A Relation of the State of Religion*. Sandys seems to have disliked its publication, and to have procured an order of the High Commission condemning it to be burnt. An edition seems to have been published, after Sandys' death at The Hague in 1629, under

\* Vide *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 1., p. 288.

the title of *Europæ Speculum, or a View or Survey of the state of Religion in the Western part of the World.*

On Sandys' return to England he made his way to James VI. in Scotland, and accompanied him to England. He was knighted at the Charter House on 11 May 1603, and was returned on 12 March 1603 to James I.'s first Parliament as member for the Stockbridge Division of Hampshire, and at once took a prominent part in Parliamentary proceedings. He was head of the Commons' Committee appointed to confer with the Lords to abolish the Court of Wards, feudal tenure, and purveyance. This scheme came to nothing through the Lords' opposition. In the same year Sandys opposed the change of the title of the King of England and Scotland to King of Great Britain. He was chief of a Committee to investigate grievances against the great trading companies, and to consider a Bill for throwing trade open—a course he consistently advocated. In February 1605 he introduced a Bill for the better establishment of true religion. This was rejected in the Commons after some mutilation in the House of Lords. In February 1607 he advocated the concession of limited privileges to the *post nati*, and argued against the claim of the Crown that the personal union of the two kingdoms involved the admission of Scots to the rights and privileges of Englishmen. In the following June he urged that all prisoners should be allowed the benefit of counsel, a proposition which Hobart declared to be an attempt "to shake the corner-stone of the law." In the same Session Sandys carried a motion for the regular keeping of the Journals of the House of Commons, which had not been done before. In April 1610 he was placed on a Committee to consider the "great contract" for commuting the King's feudal rights for an annual grant.

In 1613 Bacon reported to the King that Sandys had deserted the opposition—and probably to confirm this he was offered a moiety of the manor of Northbourne, Kent. When Parliament met the following April, Sandys seemed to have been returned both for Rochester and Hindon, and maintained his previous position. He at once opposed the demands for Supply, and suggested that the grievances which

had been presented to the last Parliament should be referred to the Committee on Petitions. He was the moving spirit on a Committee appointed to consider impositions, and in bringing up its report delivered a remarkable speech, in which he maintained that the origin of every monarchy was in election, that the people gave its consent to the King's authority on the express understanding that there were certain reciprocal conditions which neither King nor people could violate with impunity, and that a King who pretended to rule by any other title, such as that of conquest, might be dethroned whenever there was force sufficient to overthrow him.\* The enunciation of this principle, the germs of which Sandys derived from Hooker, and which subsequently became the cardinal Whig dogma, was naturally obnoxious to the King. On the dissolution Sandys was summoned before Council to answer for his speeches. He was dismissed "without taint or touch," but was ordered not to leave London without permission, and to give bonds for his appearance whenever called upon.†

For six years no Parliament met, and meanwhile Sandys turned his attention to Colonial affairs. He was a member of the East India Company before August 1614, when he requested the admission of Theodore Gulston, who had saved his life. He took an active part in its proceedings.‡ In 1615 he was admitted a member of the Somers Islands Company, and the Sandys tribe in that group was named after him; but the Virginia Company chiefly occupied his time and attention. In 1617 he was chosen to assist Sir T. Smythe, the Treasurer, in the management of the Company. In this capacity he warmly supported the request of the Leyden exiles to be allowed to settle on the Company's domains. In 1617 he addressed a letter to Robinson and Brinston expressing satisfaction with the "Seven Articles" in which the exiles stated their political views.§ It was largely owing to his influence that a patent was granted them. Meanwhile Smythe's administration, coupled with Argyll's arbitrary

\* Commons' *Journal*, vol. i., p. 498. † *Dictionary of National Biography*.

‡ *Calendar of State Papers: East Indies and Japan, 1614—1630*.

§ Neale's *Virginia Company*.

measures, threatened to ruin the infant Colony, and created a feeling of discontent in the governing body of the Company. In 1619 a combination of parties resulted in the almost unanimous election of Sandys to the Treasurership, but the ascendancy of Sandys and his party dates from the beginning of the year, and his tenure of the Treasurership made 1619 a date to be remembered in the history of English colonization.\* He instituted a rigorous system of accounts, which convicted Smythe of incompetence, if not worse. Yeardley was sent to replace Argyll as Governor, and in May Sandys procured the appointment of a Committee to settle a form of government for the Colony, to appoint officers and magistrates, and to define the functions and duties of the Virginia Company. Acting on the Company's instructions Yeardley summoned an assembly of burgesses, which met in the Church at Jamestown in 1619. It was the first representative assembly summoned in America. The English House of Commons was its model, and an account of its deliberations is preserved amongst the Colonial State Papers in the Record Office. In June Sandys obtained the Company's sanction for the establishment of a Missionary College at Henrico. Ten thousand acres were allotted for its maintenance, but the project was subsequently abandoned.†

Sandys also carried out the transshipment of a number of men and women for the Colony, secured the exclusion from England of foreign tobacco in the interests of the Virginia trade, and introduced other various manufactures into the Colony. These measures resulted in a marked increase in the population and prosperity of Virginia, and when Sandys' term of office as Treasurer expired in May 1620 the Company was anxious to re-elect him.‡ At the quarterly meeting of the Company on that date a message arrived from the King demanding the re-election of one of four candidates whom he named. The Company, alarmed at this infringement of their charter, asked Sandys to return to office temporarily, and sent a deputation to James to remonstrate. The King replied that it was the seminary for a seditious Parliament,

\* Gardiner, vol. iii., p. 161.

† Holmes' *American Annals*, vol. i., p. 157.

‡ *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. l., p. 289.



that Sandys was his greatest enemy, and concluded with the remark, "Choose the devil if you like, but not Sir Edwin Sandys." Sandys accordingly withdrew his candidature, and on 28 June his friend William Wriothesley, third Lord Southampton, whom Sandys is said to have converted from Popery, was elected Treasurer, and Nicholas Farrer his Deputy. Both were staunch adherents of the Sandys party, and Sandys himself was given authority to sign receipts and transact other business for the Company. During the frequent absences of Southampton he took the leading part in the proceedings of the Company, and in February 1620-21 he prepared, with Selden's assistance, a new patent whereby the title of the chief official was to be changed from Treasurer to Governor. On 28 June following he laid before the Company "Propositions considerable for the better managing of the business of the Company and advancing of the plantation of Virginia." These reforms, however, were soon forgotten in the struggle for existence which the Company had to wage against its internal and external enemies.

Sandys' position as leader of the popular party in Parliament alienated the support of the Court. He was suspected of harbouring designs of establishing a Republican and Puritan state in America, of which he and his friends would have complete control. At the same time the Spanish Government viewed the growth of Virginia with apprehension. Gondomar was perpetually intriguing against it, and James's anxiety to conclude the Spanish match inclined him to give ear to the Spanish Ambassador's complaints. Warwick, who had a personal grievance against Sandys,\* seems to have lent himself to these intrigues, and Sandys vigorously attacked him and his party before the Company. The Warwick party replied with a comprehensive indictment of Sandys' administration. They charged him with malversation of the Company's funds, transmission of false news, and suppression of the truth concerning the miserable state to which his measures were said to have reduced the Colonists.† On 16 June 1621 Sandys was imprisoned in the Tower with

\* See *Historical Manuscripts' Commission Eighth Report*, Appendix ii., p. 5.

† *Ibid.*



Selden, whom he had consulted with a view to frustrating the intrigues against the Company.

The House of Commons concluded that Sandys' imprisonment was due to his speeches in Parliament; the Government maintained—and the contention was partially true—that it was due to other matters, and Ferrar especially states that the Virginian business was the cause.\* The explanation was not believed, and on 16 July James found it politic to release Sandys and the other prisoners. Two years later (13 May 1623) Warwick complained of Sandys' conduct of Virginian affairs, and the Privy Council ordered him to be confined to his house. Soon afterwards Commissioners were appointed by the King to inquire into the state of the Colony. The Sandys party was generally supported by the settlers, but in July the Attorney- and Solicitor-Generals recommended the King to take the Government of the Colony into his own hands. The Company now sought the aid of Parliament. Its petition was favourably received, and a Committee was appointed to consider it. In May 1624 Sandys accused Gondomar in Parliament of seeking to destroy the Company and its plantation, and charged the Commissioners with extreme partiality, stating that on the day when he was to have been examined on his conduct as Treasurer he was ordered by the King to go into the country. A few days later James forbade Parliament to meddle in the matter, on the ground that the Privy Council was dealing with it. The case of the King's Charter came before the Bench in July, and on the 24th the Court declared it null and void. The Government of the Colony was assumed by the Crown, but the representative and other institutions established by Sandys remained to become a model for other American colonies.

Sandys meanwhile had resumed his Parliamentary career. On 9 January 1620-21 he was returned for the borough of Sandwich. Early in the Session it was voted to petition the King on the breach of the privilege of free speech committed by the summons of Sandys before the Privy Council to

\* Peckard's *Life of Ferrar*, p. 110.

answer for his speeches in June 1614, but the matter went no further.\*

In the discussion over Floyd's case† Sandys alone urged moderation. On 29 May he drew attention to the spread of Catholicism, stating that "our religion is rooted out of Bohemia and Germany; it will soon be rooted out of France."‡ In the following September the King proposed to get rid of him by sending him as Commissioner to Ireland, a proposal which was renewed on the eve of the new Parliament of February 1623-4, when he was elected for Kent. "Sandys," wrote Chamberlain, "obtained his election by urging down his rivals, Sir Nicholas Tufton and Sir Dudley Diggs, as Papist and Royalist, but he will fail, being already Commissioner for Ireland, and therefore incapable of election, and his Majesty will be but the more incensed against him."§ Nevertheless, he took his seat, having made his peace, according to the same authority, by a promise of all manner of conformity.|| On 12 April he made a speech attacking Middlesex, and in May he and Coke brought the Commons' charges against the Lord Treasurer before the House of Lords.

Sandys had throughout held relations with Buckingham, and, according to Chamberlain, some thought him a "favourite." Perhaps for this reason he was defeated for Kent in May 1625, but found a seat at Penryn. During the Session he drew up with Pym a petition against the recusants. He was again defeated for Kent in January, but in 1625-6 sat for Penryn. In March 1627-8 Buckingham's recommendation failed to secure his return for Sandwich; in that Parliament he had no seat. His last years were devoted to the affairs of the East India Company. He died in October 1629, and was buried in Northbourne Church, where a monument, with no inscription, was erected over his grave. He bequeathed £1500 to the University of Oxford to found a metaphysical lecture, but the bequest was not carried out. A fine but anonymous portrait of Sandys, pre-

\* Hallam's *Constitutional History*, vol. i., pp. 363, 364; Hatsall's *Precedents*, vol. i., p. 133.

† See Floyd, Edward.

‡ Gardiner, vol. iv., p. 127.

§ Calendar of State Papers, 17 January 1623-4.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 156.

served at Hanley, was engraved by G. Powle for Nash's *Worcestershire*.

Hasted describes his monument in Northbourne Church in the following terms:—

“This monument was erected in his lifetime, but he who erected this sumptuous monument and added the provisional blank tablet and escutcheons on it, with a thought of securing to himself and his posterity a kind of immortality, left not one behind him of all his numerous children who had the least veneration for him or respect for his memory, both tablet and escutcheons remaining a blank at this time, 1800 A.D.”

The omission was subsequently rectified by the epitaph inscribed seventy years ago, and now reproduced:—

Infra tumulatus jacet  
EDVINUS SANDYS DE NORTHBOURNE eques aurat:  
EDVINI SANDYS Archiepiscopi Eborac:  
Filius natu secundus, nec tali Patre indignus:  
Vir si quis alius animæ dotibus ornatissimus  
in literis proclarus:  
Europæ Speculum conscripsit:

In senatu veræ Libertatis (non jam nimium grassantis Licentiæ)  
Fautor acerrimus extitit: Hoc marmor sibi sobolique adhuc  
superstes posuerat.

Excessit E vivis A.D. MDCXXIX.  
Æt. suæ LXVIII.

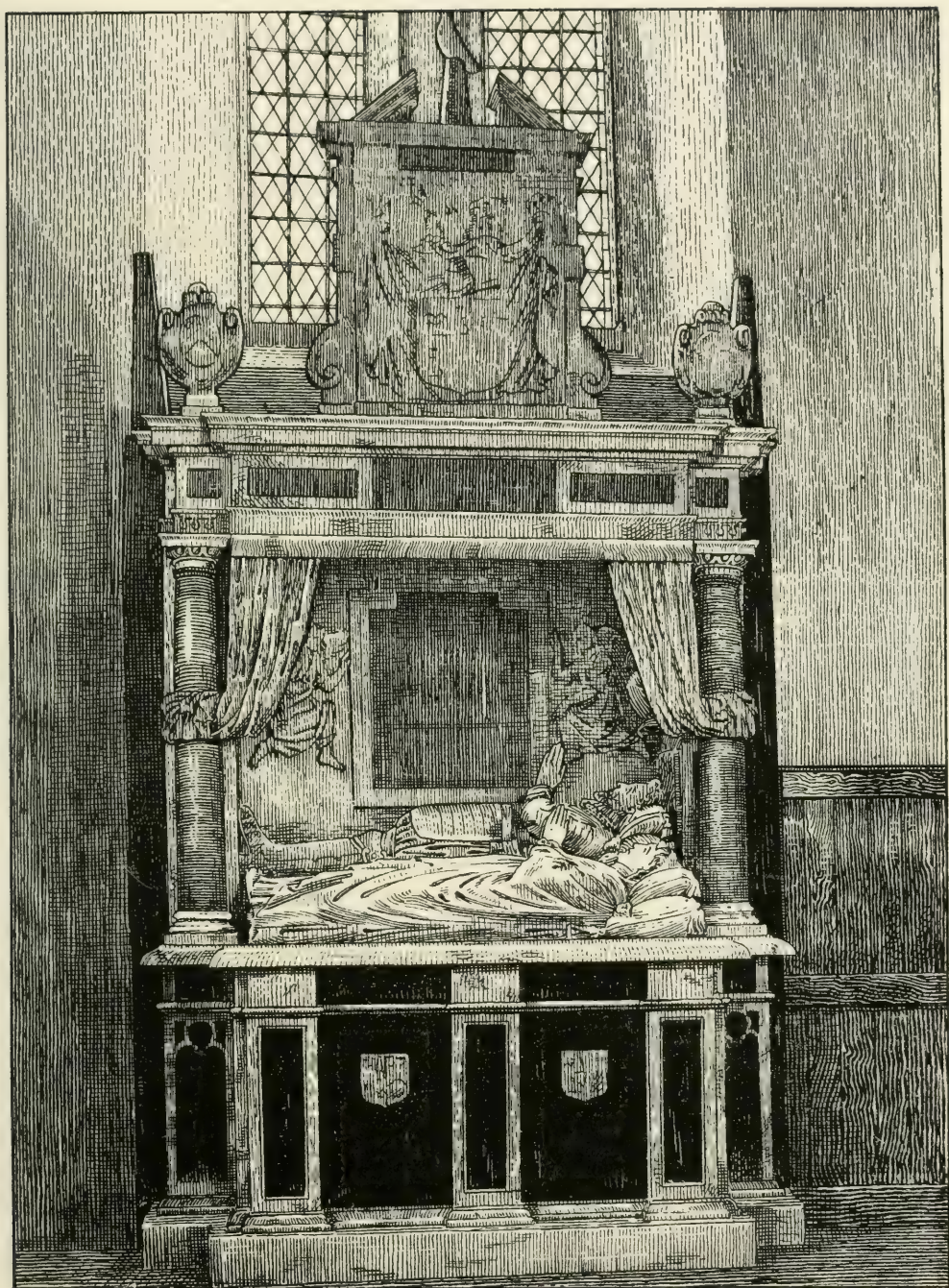
Epitaphium per duo sæcula prætermissum inscripsit et monumentum refecit generis et nominis Hæres EDVINUS SANDYS (cognomine Lumsdaine de Lumsdaine in agro Bervicensi jure uxoris notatus) De Hardres Mag. cum Stelling in hoc com. Rector.

Anno salutis Humanæ MDCCCXXX.

This was written and inscribed by Sandys' distinguished successor, the well-known antiquarian, Edwin Sandys, the author of *Consuetudines Kanciæ*.

Of Sandys' children, the most known was Edwin, a leader in the Parliamentary Army. He died after wounds received in the Battle of Worcester. The Royalists published statements that he repented of his adoption of the Par-





SANDYS MONUMENT IN NORTHBOURNE CHURCH





liamentary cause, to which he published replies. His son Richard was also a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, and in 1647 became Governor of the Bermuda Company.

The estate subsequently passed into the hands of his grandson Sir R. Sandys, and was entailed on his four daughters. In 1798 the whole property was purchased by a Mr. W. Wyborn, who sold it to Mr. Pett Hannan, who was succeeded by his nephew Mr. C. Hannan. The Abbey grounds became the property of Mr. Turner of Dover. They have subsequently been reunited by the compiler of these Notes.

## DEAL AND ITS ENVIRONS.\*

BY THE LATE GEORGE DOWKER, F.G.S.

IN Deal itself there is little of archæological interest save the Castles, which have been undertaken by an abler hand; and of the rest there is little to record except about hovellers and smugglers. All honour, however, is due to our brave Deal and Walmer boatmen. My archæological researches have been chiefly directed towards this part of Kent in relation to Roman and Saxon times, and on the present occasion I shall select my material chiefly from these sources. Most of us in our journey to Deal by the iron rail have traversed almost the identical course which our early Danish invaders took in their ships when they made their piratical raids on Sandwich, Thanet, and Canterbury, by the Wantsum estuary; we have halted at Watchester (if I mistake not the early name of the place afterwards called Minster), and rushing along under the walls of Rutupiæ, again stopped at the ancient port of Sandwich, and from thence to Deal through the swampy marshes of the Word Minnis and Lydden Valley.

From the low level of these marshes you may have been led to picture them covered by the sea in Roman times, and this would have been a very natural inference. But knowing that Roman pottery, coins, and traces of the Roman occupation have been found in the sand-hills—and indeed below the sand-hills considerably northward of Deal, beyond Sandown Castle—we must modify these views, and conclude that some natural barrier existed, or causes were then at work to exclude the sea from this area.

In 1895 I observed, in an excavation for a new gasometer on the north of Deal, that the subsoil consisted of four feet of peat, with bog oak, covered with ten feet of blown sand,

\* Read at the Annual Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society at Deal on 27th July, 1898.

shewing that probably the soil of the Word Minnis extended in this direction. Data are still wanting in relation to the soils covering the marsh, but I shall pass on to historical facts connected with the neighbourhood.

Most writers on Deal have considered it the landing-place of Julius Cæsar when he first visited our shores B.C. 55, but there are not wanting many eminent writers who dispute this. The matter has been argued on astronomical data; and taking the present tidal flow at full moon, and reckoning that Cæsar's ships were off Dover, it has been considered that when he weighed anchor and sailed with the tide he must have gone westward, and not eastward. In 1875 I read a Paper on the same subject before the Royal Archæological Institute,\* in which I disputed the validity of the tidal argument based on the present tide tables, as the great coast changes that have taken place since them must have affected the tides, and upon these considerations I placed the landing between Deal and Sandwich, at the mouth of the Wantsum estuary. Mr. Lewin, who advocated the westward direction of Cæsar's ships, objected to Deal or Walmer as not fulfilling the conditions of the narrative. "Where," he asked, "are the marshes which are put prominently forward by every writer of the account? Cæsar speaks of vada or shoals, Dion Cassius of the Tevajos or lagoons, Plutarch of the marshy and swampy ground, Maximus of an island formed by the ebb and flow of the tide"—I pointed out in my essay that all these were present near Deal, where I pictured the landing to have taken place.

"Deal and its Environs" means the *Cornilo Hundred*, and I shall endeavour to sketch its history up to the time of the Norman Conquest.

The derivation of the word *Cornilo* is somewhat difficult. According to Professor Skeat it is clearly local, and probably means Corn or Cornhill, certainly a very appropriate title, considering the noted fertility of the soil. It is comparatively a small Hundred, which would imply that it was thickly populated.

The earliest inhabitants of which we have any historical

\* See *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiii.

evidence were the Celts. According to Professor Isaac Taylor the district is thickly dotted with Celtic names. British gold coins have been found at Deal, Walmer, Sandown, Worth, and Northbourne. At Ringwold Mr. C. H. Woodruff explored two barrows, evidently Celtic or British; heaps of flints were often strewn on such graves, and there is a farm called Stone-heap not far from Little Mongeham which is very suggestive of a like Celtic tumulus. A similar barrow, half a mile south-east towards St. Margaret's Bay, had been explored by the Rev. J. Rawlins, and a large barrow at West Langdon, which had previously been disturbed, probably of the same age.

These barrows were situated on the high downs on uncultivated ground, and were probably much more numerous, but have been levelled down and destroyed as the lands became cultivated, so that we have only a few recorded among the number that once existed. The county must have been covered with woods, as the names Ringwold, Sibertswold, etc., testify. Roads there certainly were, as the British warriors followed Cæsar's ships with their chariots from Dover to Deal. At the time of the Roman occupation they probably made use of the British roads, inasmuch as our programme includes a visit to Ash and Betshanger. I may here mention the great military road from Dover to Richborough, which passes through Betshanger, which may yet be traced nearly in a straight line from Charlton, Dover, to Woodnesborough Hill, passing by Whitfield, Guston, Napchester, Maidensole, East and West Studall. Many years ago the late Mr. Roach Smith drew my attention to the name Napchester as of unusual Roman signification, and I undertook several journeys to explore the place, without finding anything Roman but the name. However, I traced the Roman road to Woodnesborough, and thence by Each End to near the Richborough Island, and together with the late Dr. Sheppard of Canterbury we explored the country to find the Roman way from Canterbury to Richborough.

I have lately heard that some Roman coins have been found in a field at Marshborough where the trace of the road was lost, but where I imagined it must have passed.



The result of our observations was recorded in a map accompanying my report on the Richborough excavations in 1865, and published in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VIII., p. 12. It has, however, received but scant notice. Omitting for the present other Roman roads in the district, let me draw attention to other evidences of the Roman occupation. A glance at Mr. George Payne's Archæological Survey Map will shew numerous places in this Hundred where Roman remains have been met with.\* I will particularize some of these. I before alluded to the trace of Roman occupation in the sand-hills, and the circumstances connected with that find are of more than usual interest.

In Pritchard's *History of Deal* it is stated that "in 1830 a labouring man, in digging for sand in the sand-hills, came upon a couple of pots—vases—which the simple man broke; they contained several pounds weight of Roman coins, which he sold or gave away." This coming to the ears of Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich, that gentleman recovered most of them, and subsequently they came into the possession of Sir John Lubbock, with whom part of them still remain. Mr. Roach Smith described them in Vol. XIV. of our Proceedings. They date from Valerian (A.D. 254—260) and Gallienus to the time of Tetricus and Aurelian, the coins of Tetricus and the young Cæsar his son, as well as the preceding Emperors, being very numerous. The inference that Mr. Roach Smith drew from this hoard, and others of a like nature found elsewhere, was that they were all buried at one and the same time, close on the reign of Tetricus (267—272), when his army in Gaul was largely recruited from Britain, the soldiers burying them and expecting to find them again when they returned from Gaul. But in addition to this evidence, in 1848 Mr. Rolfe made excavations near the same spot, where sand had been carted for making the Deal railway, which resulted in his finding a quantity of Roman pottery, fibulæ, a pair of hand-mills, and a large drilled stone.

I have ascertained from Mr. Noble, who resides at Deal and has a collection of named coins, that it was his

\* Archæological Survey of the County of Kent, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.

father that found the pots of money in the sand-hills, and also collected the coins now in his possession; and he is under the impression that the coins were found in a ship there. This is, however, evidently a mistake. Pritchard makes no mention of a ship in connection with the coins, nor did Mr. Rolfe or Mr. C. Roach Smith. In Mr. Pritchard's book, however, mention is made of the "finding of a trench in the sand-hills, at another time, which was filled with human bones;" also that it is "no uncommon thing for rudely-constructed coffins to be exposed to view after heavy gales of wind, lying in the sand on the shore from Sandown Castle to N. Battery, and what is strange, a great deal of money is occasionally found here after the wash of the sea, when the tide has ebbed."

I have endeavoured to clear up the history of the coins with very partial success. In Mr. Noble's collection (which was his father's) there are a number of Roman coins dating before Julius Cæsar, also some Greek, and, I believe, Venetian coins; for elucidating any local history, however, they are worthless, as the particulars respecting them are wanting. Sir John Evans doubts any Greek coins having ever been found at Deal. It is much to be deplored that when coins or other ancient relics are met with all particulars of their find are not recorded, and I should add that purchasers of such, who take them away with the idea of possessing something scarce or ancient, are doing a positive harm to local archæological science by hiding away what may be of no intrinsic value, but of great topographical interest.

Shortly before reading this Paper I made every enquiry at Deal about finds of Roman or Saxon relics, and no one seemed at all interested in the matter or could tell me of any recent finds; but my enquiry has already borne fruit in the finding of Saxon graves near Upper Deal; and Roman pottery has been likewise found there and in the Deal Cemetery. Mr. Elwin, who resided some time at Walmer, has recorded many Romano-British remains, chiefly on the site of the new parish church and in the neighbouring grounds of St. Mildred's. It is probable that many more Roman and Saxon remains are left unexplored and unrecorded. From

what has been met with it would seem that Roman and Saxon interments have been made on the same spot, as has been the case in the Cemetery at Ozingell in Thanet.

Mr. Boys has recorded the finding of a remarkable Roman structure in the Castle field at Worth, which he described as about a quarter of a mile south-west of the church, having foundations of the walls of two square buildings, one within the other, each side of the outer one measuring 53 feet, and the inner one  $28\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and the thickness of each wall 4 feet, with the interval between them  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet. In exposing the whole to view, the workmen threw up fragments of Roman tiles, pateræ, and urns. Mr. Boys thought it extremely probable that this was a Roman exploratory tower with outwork. It may have been a Pharos to guard the entrance to the Rutupine posts, as it is placed on the highest hill overlooking the marshes, or it may have been a cemetery like that in Joywood, Lookham, near Maidstone, described by the late C. Taylor Smythe in Vol. XV. of our Proceedings. Mr. Boys observed, "All the villages above the level of the marshes to the westward of Lower Deal and about Sandwich are constantly furnishing British, Roman, and Saxon money."

The part of Kent connected with Northbourne in the Cornilo Hundred was occupied in Saxon times by the Jutes, and they seem to have settled down on the richest and most productive lands, and lived apparently in princely fashion among the conquered people.

Deale or Dale in very early times held but a secondary place in the history of the neighbourhood. The town was originally built on land belonging to the Archbishop, and in Chamberlain's fee; its chief importance resulted from its maritime situation and connection with the Cinque Ports. The manor known as Chamberlain's Fee was part of the ancient possessions of the Canons of the Priory of St. Martin's at Dover, of whom it was held as a freeland by the Abbot and Monastery of St. Augustine's. It consisted of 121 acres and a portion of the tithes within the parish, and was formed of what is now called Upper Deal. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, seems originally to have been a Norman structure, but in modern times to have been most barbarously

enlarged with red brick, having no regard to architectural beauty. At the west end was a gallery erected by the Deal pilots in 1705, in commemoration of which I suppose they painted on it a man-of-war ship, and on each side a globe, no doubt to shew their knowledge of the world. The church possesses, however, a very interesting piscina, which looks as if intended to stand apart from the wall, and having Norman carvings. There is a tablet to Thomas Boys of Fredville, who died in 1562, and a family tomb in the centre of the church of the Coppen family, formerly of the manor house (1690), which still remains just opposite the church, late the residence of Mr. John Gaunt.

With regard to the houses at Deal I would have you note that the oldest of them seem to date from the seventeenth century, and to have been built on a line of former beach in Middle Street, and from the Lower Street (now the High Street) to the present Beach Street there are two steps up, so that the present Beach Street occupies a higher level than either of the former ones. Some of the back streets seem like a rabbit-warren, and doubtless served a useful purpose when the smuggling days were at their height. A few old houses may yet be seen; one was the residence of a Mr. John Carter, of local note. Although I have said I would not refer to the castles, I should like to note that Sandown Castle is no more, having been pulled down in 1863 by order of the War Office, and the materials sold. Some of these have been used in the chapel erected for Eastry Union. I can remember the Castle in its entirety, and it was used by the Artillery Volunteers for gun practice. It was chiefly notable from the fact of its having been the place where Colonel Hutcheson was confined as a State prisoner in 1663, and died in 1664, his crime being that, loving his country better than his king, he took the side of the Parliamentary party against Charles I., and was one among the many who signed his death-warrant.

Leland wrote: "Deale, half a mile from the sea-shore, a fishing village." The old road to Sandwich was by the sand-hills, but has been replaced by the present turnpike-road through Upper Deal.



## NORTHBOURNE.

A great part of the early history of the Cornilo Hundred is written in that of the great monastic establishment of Northbourne Court, dating back as it does to the very introduction of Christianity by St. Augustine. Thorne, followed by Elmham, alleges that the monastery of St. Augustine came into possession of the Manor of Northbourne in the year 618 by direct donation of King Eadbald, son and successor of King Ethelbert. The Charter (given *in extenso*) is, however, in all likelihood spurious or mutilated, and Haddan and Stubbs so class it. The tradition handed down by the above chroniclers is to the effect that Northbourne was the endowment of the Chapel of St. Mary, founded by Eadbald (as recorded by Bede) close to the new Canterbury Monastery, and later covered up or destroyed in the enlargement of the same. The land is described as thirty ploughlands with marshes, pastures, etc. From the fact that in all the records extant Northbourne is set down as the undisputed property of the Abbot and Brethren of St. Augustine's, there is no doubt that the land was theirs from the very first centuries of Anglo-Saxon Christianity. If we trust Thorne, it was the first portion of real estate acquired by them after Chislet and Sturry, the asserted gifts of Ethelbert himself. In 974 the Northbourne land was enlarged by one hundred acres adjoining it in the direction of Mongeham, and in 1156 the English Pope Adrian IV. ordered the revenues of Northbourne, with its tithes and the monies accruing from offerings made to its dependent chapels, to be devoted to the maintenance of the Hospice at the Abbey gate, where, as in other monasteries, the poor were lodged and fed at the charge of the monks. After the audit of his accounts, therefore, the Northbourne Prior or Superior was required to hand over any balance in hand to the monk charged with the care of the "*Hospitium pauperum et peregrinorum*." In 1313 King Edward II. ratified the holding of Northbourne,\* and in all probability it continued to be managed by the monks for the benefit of the poor, as

\* Hasted's *History of Kent*, vol. iv., folio, p. 144.

prescribed by Pope Adrian, till the Dissolution. That this was the case in 1292 we know, as at that time the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln had authority to tax for the expenses of a crusade all ecclesiastical property in the south of England, and those sources of income were alone excepted which could be shewn to be regularly applied in their entirety to succouring the sick and distressed among the laity, to the instruction of the poor scholars, and the like. Naturally the Abbot of St. Augustine's pleaded this exemption for Northbourne. A jury of twenty-four laymen was empanelled from Northbourne and four adjacent parishes, and the trial was conducted by the Dean of Sandwich. It was found that not only did all the Northbourne profits go to the poor, but that the Father Almoner had in addition constantly to borrow, besides seeking help from other revenues of the Abbey.

The Northbourne properties belonging to the monks of St. Augustine were almost co-extensive with the Cornilo Hundred, for not only did Northbourne borough comprehend Northbourne Street, Coldharbour, and Stone-heap, but in a register and rental of St. Augustine's Abbey taken about the sixteenth year of King Richard II. we find that the manor of Northbourne has a free court, and has in demesne Little Mongeham, the wood of Hedelinge, Bettshanger, and the following hamlets : Napelherst, East Stodwolde, West Stodwolde, Eastsole, Essele, part of West Langedon, Merton, East Sutton, West Sutton, Grenewege, Little Mungham, Lyden, Soldone, Norbroke, Tickenherst, and a certain mill at Kerfonore in Bewsborough Hundred ; and we are reminded from Thorne's account of the size and importance of the manor in the fourteenth century, when it was reckoned at 2139 acres of land, besides 208 acres of wood—the best estate after the Thanet property that the monks owned. In some way also it reached the sea-shore, probably below Sholden. The alleged Charter of Eadbald says thirty “aratra,” with pasture lands, marshes, meadows, woods, and foreshore (*finis maritimi*).

Close to Northbourne was a quantity of waste land overgrown with bushes, the haunt of highwaymen and evildoers

infesting the road from Canterbury. This by Royal Warrant Abbot Radulfus reclaimed about the year 1320. He enclosed it with a stone wall and converted it into a vineyard. Particulars of this vineyard are in the Surrender Collection Roll of Accounts of the Abbey of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and appear in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. II., p. 226. It is there called "Nordhome," and in a footnote it is stated: Nordhome, "an estate belonging to the Abbey of St. Martin's parish," which is unintelligible, unless it refers to the erroneous idea that St. Augustine's Abbey was in St. Martin's parish.

With regard to the name Northbourne, it must have been so named by the inhabitants residing towards the south, probably in the Bewsborough Hundred.

I can find no argument for the statement that Northbourne was a "palace" or ordinary residence of the early kings of Kent, nor can I readily conceive how, if such was the belief in the Middle Ages, the compilers of Eadbald's supposed Charter (so very prolix in its details) could have passed in silence so interesting a particular. Dugdale omits to mention Northbourne. It and others like it were branch houses, the property of the chief monastery, whose abbot represented them in civil and canon law. In the mention made of Northbourne in the Chronicles it would appear that the buildings were looked upon as *manor houses*, rather than granges or "cells." The calling Northbourne an abbey would be a mistake, arising from the circumstance that it was the residence of monks situated on abbey lands, and if of such importance as to need the stationing there of five, six, or more monks, would rank as a priory.

The chapels of Northbourne are several times particularized as Sholden, East Langdon, Little Mongeham, and Cotmanton. The Northbourne Church was anciently appended to the manor, and was in early times appropriated to the Abbey of St. Augustine. The Abbots of St. Augustine, although they had little property in Deal, yet had some connection with the place by the acquisition of a prebend in St. Martin's College Church, Dover, founded in Saxon times as a College of Secular Canons. These divided (at

least in part) their estates into prebends, of which two or three were endowed with estates in or about Deal, and in Domesday Book one of the Deal prebends (one ploughland) is described as belonging to the Abbot of St. Augustine's. In a list of A.D. 1274 the Abbot has no tenants in Deal, but in 1288 Edward I. gave him a charter dispensing with the mortmain law so far as to allow him to acquire lands in Langdon, Ripple, Deal, and other adjacent places to the quantity of 68 acres. Ripple Court appears also from Hasted to have been part of the possession of the Abbot of St. Augustine's in 1079.

#### THE PRESENT STATE OF NORTHBOURNE.

At Northbourne is a very interesting Norman cruciform church, with a massive square central tower and no aisles. The north and south walls are thick with high deep-splayed windows. It seems to have been altered and the tower repaired in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. A chapel is mentioned in the endowment of the vicarage 1278. The church is dedicated to St. Augustine. The chancel is repaired by the Archbishop's lessee of the almonry. The latter was an hospital built just without the gate of the monastery for the reception of strangers—the poor resorting to it from all parts—and the relief of the weak and infirm. At Northbourne Court the present buildings consist of the dwelling-house and farm buildings of modern date, a long high red-brick wall skirting the road from Mongeham for a distance I should say of 60 rods, with a gate in the centre; this encloses a garden, which reaches down the side of the hill to the water-course, and within which are some raised terraces of brick and an ancient stable of the same, while near the house are some very high red-brick walls with large buttresses, against which, on the garden side next the house, are three tiers of raised terraces. Within the gardens are the ancient remains of a chapel of flint and stone, with binding courses of tiles. There is a park at the back of some 85 acres in extent, which had springs in it, and a stream ran through the property, which had formerly



been the mill-stream, and was one of the feeders to the north stream which runs into the Stour or Haven at Sandwich.\*

#### LITTLE MONGEHAM, SUTTON, AND RIPPLE.

I have already drawn attention to the connection of these places with the Convent of St. Augustine, and we have (according to Hasted) evidence that this grant dates from A.D. 760, "wherein Aldric, son of Widred, King of Kent, with consent of Bergwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave six ploughlands to Lambert, then the Abbot of St. Augustine's. Salmon de Ripple made many improvements, particularly at Lytyl Mungam, where he built much;" this must have been in the twelfth century. We should like to know what this church was like, as nothing but the foundations now remain. I hear from the Rev. B. Austen, late Rector of Mongeham and Sutton, that these foundations are often met with by the sexton, and also that there are foundations of the Manor House, at Sutton, of Sir Nicholas de Creol in a field to the north of the village; also that Mr. Christian was the architect who did the restoration of the very interesting little church at Sutton, but has left no notes on the same. It is a Norman building with an eastern apsidal termination with three windows, and under them an arcade of semi-circular arches, having shafts with sculptured capitals set upon a ledge. We might have expected some Saxon work in these churches.

#### GREAT MONGEHAM CHURCH.

Great Mongeham appears to have been one of the most ancient townships of the neighbourhood. In an old Charter it is spoken of as "*Vicus antiquus*," perhaps the first Saxon settlement. I can trace, however, no connection between it and Northbourne.

The fine church, dedicated to St. Martin, was restored a few years ago by Mr. Butterfield, and would seem to have been originally a Norman structure, and enlarged about the

\* For a fuller description of Northbourne Court we may refer to the preceding article by Lord Northbourne.—EDITOR.

year 1200 or a little later; and the tower (a very fine one, built about the time of Richard II. or Henry V.) was an independent structure, if we may trust the notes communicated by Mr. Butterfield.

The present building chiefly dates from the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries, except the north chapel. As all the properties adjoining Northbourne, with the exception of Mongeham, were more or less connected with St. Augustine's Monastery, we may conclude that it had in Saxon times been the property of some earldorman whose name has not descended to us. It contained the manor with the mansion of Fogge's Court (long since dwindled down to a mere cottage), which was formerly part of the estate of the eminent family of Fogge,\* and it is the only one of the many they possessed in this county that is called by this surname.

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In conclusion, I may add that the making of the Cornilo Hundred was in Saxon times chiefly the work of the monastic establishments. No written Saxon laws or grants of a date anterior to the introduction of Christianity by Augustine have been handed down to us, nor is it probable that any such ever existed, inasmuch as the Saxon invaders, though possessed of a Runic alphabet, do not appear to have applied it to such a purpose. In the Jutish kingdom of Kent the prerogatives, attributes, and authority of the King, the rights and privileges of the Thaness or Nobles, the liberties and franchises of the people, the tenure of land and territorial division of the county into lordships and manors, arose by silent and imperceptible degrees as the Jutish conquerors advanced in their subjugation of the ancient inhabitants.

Other parts of the Cornilo Hundred were in ancient times the properties of the monks of St. Martin's at Dover. It is recorded in an ancient Chronicle† quoted by Lysons that "Withred, King of Kent, built St. Martin's Church, with several edifices in the town of Dover, for the accommodation

\* See Hasted's *Kent*, vol. iv., p. 137, and *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. V., p. 125, for account of the Fogge family.

† Lysons' *History of Dover*.

of twenty-two secular canons, whom he removed from the Castle." As their sovereign was the patron they were endowed at an early period with *large grants of land*. The canons held their possessions in common under several Saxon kings, but encroachments were made upon their estates prior to the Norman Conquest. Several of the canons were prebendaries, and they had houses and lands annexed to them, particularly at Sibertswould, Buckland, Charlton, Farthinghoe, Guston, Deal, and St. Margaret's. In a summary of their lands, held by the prebendaries at the time of Edward the Confessor and William I., we find they had various properties in the Cornilo and Bewsborough Hundreds, and yet when the Norman Survey was made they yielded no more than £48; they had been plundered of pastures, salt-works, fisheries, and mills.

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent, the Conqueror's half-brother, by appropriating the lands of different manors and suffering his military retainers to seize the possessions of the prebends, had an opportunity of gratifying his ecclesiastical and military dependants; so we find that this part of Kent was filled with Norman barons under him and his successors. Hence, at Walmer and other parts of the Hundred, we find the manors possessed by the D'Aubervilles, De Creols, the Crevequers, Grandvilles, etc., and at the time of the Domesday Survey, with the exception of the lands and manors belonging to the great monastic establishments, the rest of the Cornilo Hundred was held by the Conqueror's followers.

## CHENEY OF SHURLAND, KENT, AND OF TODDINGTON, BEDS.

BY W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

I SHOULD like to add a little to the account of the Cheney family given in the article "Shurland House," Vol. XXIII., p. 86, and to correct one or two inaccuracies in it.

The fact is generally overlooked that Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., by his first wife Fridwith (daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Frowyke, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas) had, besides three daughters married, and eventually coheirs, a son John, who lived to manhood and married Margaret Nevill, daughter of George, Baron Abergavenny. This son is curiously ignored by Dugdale, who represents the above Margaret as one of *four* daughters of Sir Thomas Cheney, and marries her to Lord Abergavenny, really her father!\* Banks follows Dugdale, and this although Cooke in his Visitation of Kent had noted this elder son. He died early, but not, as just said, before arriving at a marriageable age, and in Berry's pedigree of Cheney he is said to have been "slain at Mutterd." The identity of the place has puzzled me, but a clue is found in Daniel Rowland's account of the Nevill family (1830). He notes the marriage of Margaret Nevill with John Cheney, whom he represents as "slain at Bologne," and on reference to Hall and Holinshed for the account of Henry VIII.'s expedition to Boulogne in 1544, it appears that when that place was attacked, siege was also laid by part of the English forces to "Muttrell" or "Mutterell," which name, on consulting the later historian Lingard, is found to be a barbarous Tudor rendering of Montreuil, twenty miles south-south-east of Boulogne. At that siege the Duke of Norfolk commanded, and among other notables with him

\* *Baronage*, vol. ii., p. 290.



was "Sir Thomas Cheineie, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports," and also, though not mentioned by Holinshed, his son John, then perhaps not much less than 30 years of age.\*

But it would appear that the young man's career was cut short by death, and that he fell in one of the skirmishes which, as the historian relates, "occurred daily between them that sallied forth of the gates and the Englishmen that watched and warded in the trenches, insomuch that divers lost their lives, and some were irrecoverably wounded." John Cheney, however, is not one of the few named, nor is the manner of his death noticed in any of the Kent Visitations which mention him. Thus I had almost given up search for evidence supporting Berry and Rowland when, happily, it appeared in an old pedigree of Cheney in Harl. MS. 1233, fol. 93 (or 40). Here the record is "John Cheney, eldest son, slain at y<sup>e</sup> siege of Muttrull," another spelling of the town's name. The fact is surely of interest in the Cheney history, and it would be well that the deficiency should be supplied in the account of Burke and others. Rowland says that John Cheney's widow, Margaret (Nevill), married for second husband Henry Poole of Ditchling in Sussex.

Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., of Shurland, married as his second wife Anne, daughter and eventually coheirress of Sir *John* Broughton of Toddington, Beds (died 1517), whose immediate heir was his son John Broughton. The latter died s.p. in 1529, and on his death his sister Anne—whether then or later married to Sir Thomas Cheney is not discovered—succeeded to the Toddington estate, which thus by marriage came to Cheney as similarly, about a hundred years before, it had come to Broughton by marriage with the heiress of Peivre. Sir Thomas Cheney died 8 December 1558, and his widow Dame Anne survived him two years and a half. Her son Henry, "the extravagant Lord Cheney," alienated the Kentish estates to which his elder half-brother's death had made him heir, and established himself on his mother's property at Toddington. Thither, to her old home, she

\* Rowland gives the will of Lord Abergavenny made in 1535, the year of his death, in which he mentions his son-in-law John Cheney, who, if no more than 20 in 1535, must have been 29 in 1544.

appears to have accompanied him, for when she died, 16th May 1561 (eleven years before her son became Lord Cheney), she was buried in Toddington Church. Her altar-tomb with effigy, all sadly mutilated, is in the south transept, the inscription, fortunately almost perfect, reading thus:—

[Here lieth] Dame ANNE CHEYNE, Daughter  
and Heyre of Sr JOHN BROUGHTON, Knight,  
Marryed to Sr THOMAS [CHEYNE, K]night, L.  
Warden of the Cinq Ports, Treasurer of Her  
Maiesties Householde, of the Order of the Garter,  
and one of Her Maiesties Privee Counsell.  
Who had but one chylde,  
the same beinge the Lord HENRY CHEYNE.  
And she died the 16<sup>th</sup> daie of Maie,  
the thyrd yeare of Q. Elizabeth her raigne,  
Anno Dni. 1561.

As Henry, Lord Cheney (or Cheyne), did not get his title until 1572 it is evident that he erected this monument to his mother a good many years after her death, possibly at the same time preparing the altar-tombs of himself and his wife, presently to be noticed. The two latter tombs, however, may have been raised by Lady Cheney when widowed, or even by the heir, Lord Wentworth.

Lord Cheney, not content with the old house of the Broughtons, and before them of the Peivres, pulled it down, and raised on the same site a mansion which seems to have been famous for its magnificence. It was finished in 1563, or was then at least in a fitting condition to receive the Queen during one of her royal progresses.\* On this occasion she dubbed her loyal host Knight, a forestalment of higher honours to come nine years later. In 1576 he, as Lord Cheney, was again visited by Her Majesty.† We may suppose that the building of the mansion and the royal entertainments largely led to the profuse expenditure we hear of, and to the impoverishment which involved the sacrifice by Lord Cheney of his paternal home and estates in Kent. It cannot, however, be thought that his new house at Toddington was

\* Nichols, *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, ed. 1823, vol. iii., p. 660.

† Nichols, *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. ii., p. 136.

at his death in 1587 in the decayed condition represented in the article to which I refer. Lysons's quoted description refers to the state of things at the beginning of the present century, some 220 years since the close of Lord Cheney's career, and fifty years after the express demolition of his mansion; and that he left it intact is evidenced by the fact that in it twenty-one years after his death, that is in 1608, his widow received King James I. and his Queen.\*

Jane, Lady Cheney, was not, as quoted from Collins's *Peerage*, "the sole daughter and heiress of the wealthy Lord Wentworth." She was one of his seventeen children, and the eldest of nine daughters, and having eight brothers she was very far from being her father's heir. But as her marriage with Lord Cheney was issueless, and as there was no Cheney heir to the Toddington estates, they were settled on the representative of Lady Cheney's family, viz., her great-nephew Thomas, fourth Lord Wentworth of Nettlestead, who became Earl of Cleveland. Thus it was that Toddington came to the Wentworths.

Of the three once beautiful altar-tombs in Toddington Church that of Henry, Lord Cheney, has suffered most; indeed no more remains than the upper half of his effigy. It is represented in armour excellently sculptured, and resting on a mattress now placed on a mere mass of plastered masonry, which does duty for the original tomb; the inscription is lost. Whether the deplorable destruction has been caused by the falling of the roof of the transept, as one may think—for the whole Church was for many years shamefully neglected—or by barbarous hands, I have not learnt. Lysons, at the beginning of this century, described "the mutilated effigies lying on the ground, mingled with the broken ornaments of the tombs and the dung of birds and bats."† The present owners of the estate have probably done what they could to restore order, but large portions of the monuments are wanting. The tomb of Lady Cheney has fared somewhat better than her husband's, and is nearly in equal

\* Nichols, *Progresses of James I.*, ed. 1828, vol. ii., p. 201. Dugdale also, in *History of St. Paul's*, Ellis ed., p. 101, refers to a letter written by King James from "Tuddington."

† Lysons, *Bedfordshire*, p. 141.

condition to that of Dame Anne Cheney, which preserves the table and inscription, but has lost the lower half of the effigy. The figure of Lady Cheney is entire but sadly battered, the head, almost destroyed, resting on a cushion. One side and one end of the finely wrought marble tomb remains, the rest of the block is now merely rubble. The panel at the head fortunately retains the inscription :—

Here lyeth D<sup>a</sup> JANE, late Wife  
of S<sup>r</sup> HENRIE CHEYNE, Knight,  
Ld. CHEYNE of Todington, and  
eldest daughter of S<sup>r</sup> THOMAS  
WENTWORTH, Knight, Lo.  
WENTWORTH, and Lord  
Chamberlaine to King  
Edward the Sixt. Who  
deceased the 16 daie  
of April A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>i</sup> 1614.

Here lies my bodie, corruption's bed,  
My soule by faith and hope to Heaven is led,  
Imprisoned by life, death set me free,  
Then welcome death, step to æternite.\*

Toddington, on the death of Lady Cheney, may be thought to have passed beyond the range of Kentish interest; yet a few lines may be allowed to the destiny of that which had been Cheney property. The heir, Lord Wentworth, either partly altered the mansion or completed a side which had not been finished, for in the hands of the present owner are drawings of the principal "elevation" in Classic style, whereas Lord Cheney's building must have been Tudor. Under his full and best known title, the Earl of Cleveland, he was a very loyal and famous Cavalier general, and sharing the misfortunes of his party, suffered great pecuniary loss in the service of his sovereign. His impoverishment, indeed, seems to have exceeded that of Lord Cheney; he, too, sold his patrimony at Nettlestead (Suffolk), but Toddington—his only son having predeceased him—descended to his granddaughter Henrietta Maria Wentworth, and her mother and

\* The monuments were seen by the writer in 1890. They are described in *The Topographer and Genealogist* (J. G. Nichols), vol i., p. 156.



guardian Philadelphia (Carey), who seems to have been a clever and careful woman, did much to redeem the estate.

The story of the heiress, the Baroness Wentworth (she succeeded to her grandfather's inferior title only), as connected with that of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, is one of the sad romances of English history. She died broken-hearted at Toddington nine months after Monmouth's execution. After her demise in 1686 the succession to the estate involves a complicated relation not here demanded.\* It will be sufficient to say that in 1745 it came to one of the northern Wentworths, William, Earl of Strafford. At that time the mansion had been uninhabited for half a century, and was consequently in a ruinous condition; so the Earl, whose seat was Wentworth Castle in Yorkshire, which he had built at great expense, not willing to undertake the restoration of the Toddington mansion, demolished it, leaving a remnant only (including the kitchen noticed by Lysons) as a habitation for his steward. On this Earl's death in 1791 the oft-repeated failure of an heir male which has attended this property placed it in the divided possession of coheirs. In 1806 it was purchased by John Cooper, Esq., and the fourth in succession of that family is now the owner. A commodious manor-house was built in 1842, and with it was incorporated all that remained of Lord Cheney's mansion.

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\* For the course of succession, and the history of the mansion and estate of Toddington generally, perhaps I may be allowed to refer to my book *Wentworth*.—W. L. R.

## KNIGHT HOSPITALLERS IN KENT.

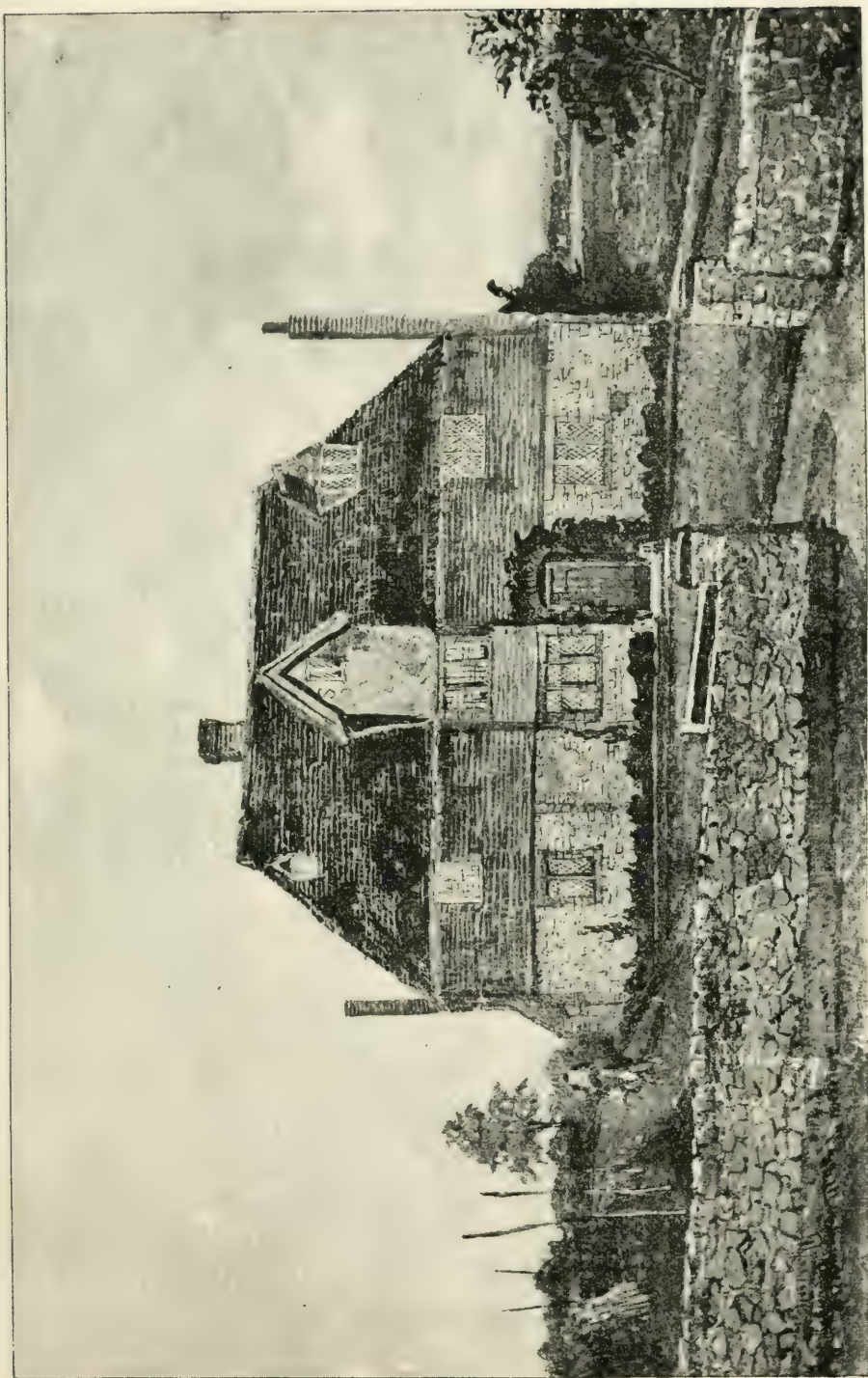
BY J. F. WADMORE.

By the kindness of our Editor, the Rev. Canon Routledge, I am permitted to supplement the paper which appeared in Vol. XXII. of *Archæologia Cantiana* with some valuable and interesting extracts from the Exchequer Ministers' Accounts of the property appertaining to this order in Swyngfield, Tonbridge, and West Peckham.

I have further to thank Mrs. Golding of Hadlow for further particulars of the property in Wrotham referred to in Vol. XXII., p. 274. This old building, which must have been erected sometime in the reign of Henry VII. or Henry VIII., as far back as 1572 was known as Monks Place, and was sold by Walter Port, blacksmith, of Wrotham, to John Turk, Gent., of Staplehurst, when it changed its name to Turks, and some curious sculptured stones were dug up in the garden. Subsequently it was known as Claypans, while occupied by some workmen employed in the repairs of Hampton, the seat of Max. H. Dalison, Esq., between 1806 and 1836, being then the property of Ann Taylor, who was twice married, and bequeathed by her daughter to the present owner Max. H. Dalison, Esq.

The accompanying illustration affords a good view of the old House, and the letters S. I. are, I take it, indicative of its former owners.

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REMAINS OF PRECEPTORY OF KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,  
ROUGH WAY, HADLOW, KENT.





EXCHEQUER MINISTER'S ACCOUNTS,  
38 HENRY VIII., AND 1 EDWARD VI., ROLL 32.\*

[m. 78.] Pcept Terř et Possessioñ nup P'orať sive Hospitať sđi  
Johñis Jerřm in Anglia.

Dñiũ sive nup pcept de Swynffeld in Coñ Kanč.

Compus Anthonij Cole Genos Ballivi ibm òniũ 7 singlor'  
Mañior' terř Tenř Rçoriar' Decimar' pençonũ Ac Aliar'  
possessionũ et hereditament quor'eũq; t<sup>m</sup> Spualiũ q<sup>m</sup>  
Tempaliũ eidm Dominio sive nup pcept ptiñ sive spectañ dudũ  
ad manus Dñi ñri nup Henrici viij<sup>vi</sup> Raçone 7 pretextu  
cuiusd<sup>m</sup> Actus plamenti inde Anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> eiusdm Dñi Re  
apud Westm tenř edit ordinat et pvis devenieñ vj; Comput A  
Festo sđi Michis Archi Anno Regni dđi dñi Rege nup Henrici  
viij<sup>vi</sup> xxxoij<sup>o</sup> vsq; idm fm sđi Michis Archi Anno Regni Dñi  
Rege nunc Edwardi vj<sup>ti</sup> primo scitt p vnũ Annũ integrum vt  
inferius p;

Arreragia.—Nuff quia primus Compus post erecçonem  
Curie. Sm<sup>a</sup> nuff.

Reddiť in Dovor.—Set ř de xliij s. x d. de Redd t<sup>m</sup> libor'  
q<sup>m</sup> Custuñ Teneñ ac Ad Volunť ibm Solvend ad fm sđi  
młtini in hyeme řm p Annũ put in Compo de Anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> Dñi  
Re nup Henrici viij pđci apparet. Sm<sup>a</sup> xliij s. x d.

Redd in Ryver.—Et de xj s. vj d. de Redd t<sup>m</sup> libor' q<sup>m</sup>  
Custuñ Teneñ Ac ad Voluntať ibm solvend ad Festũ sđi Michis  
Archi řm p Annũ put in dco Compo de Anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> Re pđci  
pticulr patet. Sm<sup>a</sup> xj s. vj d.

Reddiť in Temple Ewell.—Et de viij li. xxij d. de Redd  
t<sup>m</sup> libor' q<sup>m</sup> Custuñ Teneñ ac ad Voluntať ibm p Annũ sol  
ad Festa Annũc bte Marie Virginis 7 sđi Michis Archi 7 equatr  
put in dco Compo de Anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> Re pđci pleni<sup>o</sup> Apparet.  
Sm<sup>a</sup> viij li. xxij d.

\* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., p. 263.

Redd in Wyngmere.—Et de xij s. vj d. de Redd t<sup>m</sup> libor' q<sup>m</sup> Custuñ Teneñ ac ad Volunť iſm p Annū solvend ad fm ſcī Michis Archi ſm put pticuť in Compo de Anno xxxij Rē pđci apparet. Sm<sup>a</sup> xij s. vj d.

Reddiť in Blodbeme.—Et de ij s. de Redd t<sup>m</sup> libor' q<sup>m</sup> Custuñ Teneñ ac ad Volunť iſm ſoť ad fm pđcēm ſm p annū put in dco Compo de Anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> pticuť apparet. Sm<sup>a</sup> ij s.

Reddiť in Belcheſter.—Et de xiiij s. vij d. oť de Redd t<sup>m</sup> libor' q<sup>m</sup> Custuñ Teneñ ac ad Volunť iſm p Annū ſoť ad fm pđcēm ſm put in dco Compo de Anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> pticuť p; D xij d. nup de Redd cert' ſr cū ſuis ptiñ in Belchehurſte in ten<sup>a</sup> Georgij Ferne ad xij d. p Annū hoc Anno nō ſ eo qđ dñs Rex nup Henricus octavus p ſras ſuas pať gerent' dať xx<sup>o</sup> die Julij Anno Regni ſ xxxiiij<sup>clo</sup> inter alia dedit conceſſit 7 vendidit omīa illa pđict' ſr cū ptm Anthonio Aucher Añ Ac hered' 7 afsignať ſ impm absq; aliquo inde reddendo ſicut in eiſdm tris pať plenius apparet. Sm<sup>a</sup> xiiij s. vij d. oť.

Reddiť in Gatehurſte in pochia de Dentoñ.—Set ſ de vj s. ij d. de Johne Broke p libo redd exeunt' de vno Meſ 7 cert' ſr iſm ſoť ad fm pđcēm ſm p Annū. Sm<sup>a</sup> vj s. ij d.

Reddiť in Hoo.—Et de xij s. ij d. oť de Redd t<sup>m</sup> libor' q<sup>m</sup> Custuñ Teneñ Ac Ad Volunť iſm solvend ad fm ſcī Michis Archi ſm p Annū put pticuť in Compo de Anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> dci dñi Rē apparet. Sm<sup>a</sup> xij s. ij d. oť.

Reddiť in diſ villis.—Et de iiij li. vs. iiij d. de Redd t<sup>m</sup> libor' q<sup>m</sup> Custuñ Teneñ Ac ad Volunť in Diſ Villis ſequenť solvend ad fm ſcī Michis Archi ſm p Annū vi; Holſtrete in pochia de Nonyngton ij s. iiij d. Wymswoľd infra pochiam de Kyngeton xxx s. vj d. Tylmanſtō vj s. vj d. Peth<sup>m</sup> iiij s. Stallesfeld iiij s. Weſtferleygh x s. vj d. Smalehed 7 Donney xxvj s. viij d. cū vj s. viij d. de Inčo Redd 7 Bredgge x d. in toto ut ſup<sup>a</sup> put in dco Compo de Anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> Rē nup Henř viij<sup>vi</sup> pđci p; Sm<sup>a</sup> iiij li. vs. iiij d.

Reddiť in Brokeland.—Et de xliij s. ij d. de Redd t<sup>m</sup> libor' q<sup>m</sup> Custuñ Teneñ Ac ad Voluntať iſm solvend ad fm

s̄ci Michis Archi t̄m p Annū put p̄ticutr in sup̄d̄co Compo de anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> d̄ci d̄ni Regē patet. Sm<sup>a</sup> xliij s. ij d.

[m. 78<sup>d</sup>.] Reddīt in Canfburye.—Et de viij s. de Johne Boston p firma vnus Mefsuagij cū gardino eidm adiaceñ ibm solvend ad fin p̄d̄cm t̄m p Annū Et de iiij d. de Thoma Belle p libo Redd exeunt de vno Teñto iaceñ in Northlane ibm solvend p Annū vt sup<sup>a</sup> Et de viij d. de P̄ho Bolney p libo Redd exeunt de vno Coť ibm solvend ad fin p̄d̄cm t̄m p A<sup>m</sup>. Sm<sup>a</sup> ix s.

Firma Mañlij et R̄corie de Temple Eweſt.—Et de xij li. vj s. viij d. de hered [blank] Crayford Afsignať Gutlaci Ovton p Firma Mañlij t̄ R̄corie de Temple Eweſt p̄dict̄ cū omib; libtatib; glebis decimis t̄ p̄tiñ suis vniv̄s p̄d̄co Mañlio t̄ R̄corie specē Boscis Advocac̄ eccliar' Molio aquatico ibm n̄non Redd Fīñ obiť hieť Releſ Escaeť vagijs t̄ ex<sup>a</sup>huť Cuť t̄ Cuť p̄ficuis Ac omib; t̄ omimod Regaliť Duntaxat ex' t̄ reſvať sic eis dimiſ p indenť sub sigillo Cōi nup p̄iorē t̄ conf̄rm s̄ci Johnis Jer̄m in Anglia Dať xxx<sup>o</sup> die Maij Anno Regni Rē nup Henrici viij<sup>vi</sup> xxvij<sup>o</sup> hēnd eis t̄ Afsign̄ suis A Festo Nativitate s̄ci Johis Baťte qd erit in Anno Dñi M'Dxxxvij<sup>o</sup> vsq; ad Finem t̄ t̄mū xxx Annor' extunc p̄x sequē t̄ plenarie complend Reddendo inde p Annū ad Festa Purific̄ b̄te Marie Virginis t̄ Nativitate s̄ci Johis Baťte equatr vt sup<sup>a</sup> Et p̄d̄cus nup Prior t̄ Succes̄s sui sumptib; eor' pprijs supportabunt Repac̄ duor' horror' que edificant sup d̄cm Mañliū et R̄coř duť t̄io p̄d̄co Et p̄d̄ci Fir̄m t̄ Afsign̄ sui hēbunt uvam de Fyrebote infra vnū miliā adiac̄ d̄co Mañlio n̄non plowghebote t̄ hedgebote Capiend de t̄ in Bosc̄ t̄ ad d̄cm Mañliū p̄tiñ p Afsign̄ officiať Dñi Rē ibm duť t̄mio p̄d̄co put in ead̄m indenť plenius p̄3. Sm<sup>a</sup> xij li. vj s. viij d.

Firma Moti.—Et de iiij li. de Clemento Fawconor p Firma Moti de Temple Eweſt p̄dicta ei dimiſ Ad Voluntať solvend ad Festa s̄ci Michis Archi t̄ Annūc̄ b̄te Marie Virginis equatr p Annū. Sm<sup>a</sup> iiiij li.

Firma Mañlij de Ower.—Et de xij li. xij s. iiij d. de Ričo Morice Afsignať Thome Aldey t̄ Jeronime Aldey p Firma Mañlij de Ower in p̄d̄co Coñ Kanč cū omib; t̄r t̄ teñ lesuť

prať 7 past' redd sub sigilo 7 švicijs. . . . Cōi nup prioris 7 Confm sēi Johnis Jřm in Anglia Dať xxvij<sup>o</sup> die Junij Anno Regni dēi dñi Rē nup Henř viij<sup>vi</sup> xxv<sup>to</sup> hend eis 7 Afsignať s A Festo Annūc bte Marie Virginis vltimo přito ante Dať eiusd Indent vsq; ad Finem 7 řinu xxj annor' extunc pķ sequeñ 7 plenarie Complend Reddendo inde ad Festa Annūc bte Marie Virginis 7 sēi Michis Archi equatr p Annū Et pđčus Firmať 7 Afsignati sui sumptib; eor' pprijs Repabunt 7 sustentabunt omia Domos edificior' Muř sepes Clausuras 7 Folsať dēi Mañij quociens opus nefesse fueř durant řmō pđčo 7 sic sufficient' repať In Fine řmī pđči sursū Reddent 7 libabunt Et pđčus Firmať 7 Afsignati. . . . Sm<sup>a</sup> xij li. xiiij s. iiij d.

Firma terř in Westbroke iux<sup>a</sup> Feversh<sup>m</sup>.—Et de viij d. de hered Radi Symondē p Firma Cuiusd<sup>m</sup> pceť řr iaceñ in Westbroke solvend ad fm sič Michis Archi řm p Annū.

Sm<sup>a</sup> viij d.

Firm Rčorř de Tylmanston.—Et de vj li. de Thoma Horseley p Firma Rčorie de Tylmanston pđ in pđ Coñ Kanč cū omib; 7 siglis řr glebis 7 decimis eidm Rčorie specř vni<sup>o</sup> Čti terř voč le psonage Close contiñ p estimač xvj acř Ac řr Arrabit Contiñ p estimač vj acř iaceñ ap<sup>d</sup> Besangarwood duar' Acř ř vni<sup>o</sup> Rod řr arrabit řbm vnus Acř terre iač in vna pva Čta řbm vni<sup>o</sup> Acre 7 triū Rod terř řbm ac dī acř řr iaceñ ad ř iux<sup>a</sup> terř Johnis Pakok in Tylmanston pđ Quequidm Rčoria Ac Omia 7 singla pmissa nup Fueř in tenuř seu occupačone Robti Wollett. . . . Sm<sup>a</sup> vj li.

Firma in Dover.—Et de xx s. de Johnē Anthonye p Firma vni<sup>o</sup> pastuř Oviū voč Braddon řbm ei dimiřs ad volunť solvend ad Fest Annūc bte Marie Virginis 7 sēi Michis Archi equatr p Annū Et De xxvj s. viij d. de Mağro Domus Diei\* de Dovor p Firma Omñ illar' řr iaceñ iux<sup>a</sup> Castrū řbm voč le Warden in Coñ Kanč sic ei dimiřs p indent' sub sigillo Cōi nup priorē 7 Confm sēi Johnis Jřm in Anglia dať decimo die Julij Anno RRē nup Henř viij<sup>vi</sup> pđči tercio hend eis 7 afsign' suis A Festo sēi Barnabe Appli pķ futuř post Dať eiusd indent' vsq; ad Finem 7 řinu lx Annor' extunc pķ sequeñ 7 plenarie complend Reddendo inde p Annū ad Festa Annūc bte Marie Virgijn 7

\* Read "Dei."



s̄ci Michis Archi equatr vt sup<sup>a</sup> Et p̄dict Fir̄m̄ ⁊ Afsign̄ s supportabunt om̄ia ⁊ singla ac om̄imoda oñla ⁊ quascūq; Repācones dict̄ ūr durant̄ t̄m̄io p̄dco put in ead̄m indentura plenius apparet Et de viij s. de Afsignat̄ Thome Libeas p Firma vnus Domus iaceñ in Byggenstrete infra lib̄tať port̄ Dover sic ei dimis̄s p indenturam sub sigillo Cōi nup prior̄ ⁊ Conf̄rm̄ s̄ci Joh̄nis J̄r̄m̄ in Anglia dat̄ x<sup>mo</sup> die Julij Anno Regni d̄ci d̄ni R̄e nup Hen̄r viij<sup>vi</sup> tercio h̄end. . . .

Sm<sup>a</sup> liiij s. viij d.

Firma terrar' in Smalehed.—Et de iij s. viij d. de Witmo Brakenden p Firma vni<sup>o</sup> Crofti sive Cti Ter' cū ptiñ iaceñ iux<sup>a</sup> villam de Smalehed p̄dict̄ in Coñ p̄dco sic ei dimis̄s p Indentu' sub sigillo Cōi nup prior̄ ⁊ Conf̄rm̄ s̄ci Joh̄nis Jer̄m̄ in Anglia dat̄ x<sup>mo</sup> die Julij Anno Regni d̄ci Dñi R̄e nup Hen̄r viij<sup>vi</sup> tercio h̄end sibi ⁊ afsignat̄ suis A Festo s̄ci Michis Archi p̄x futuro post Dat̄ eiusd̄m indenť vsd; ad finem ⁊ t̄m̄ū octaginta Annor' extunc p̄x sequeñ ⁊ pleñie complend̄ Reddendo inde p Annū ad fm̄ s̄ci Michis Archi t̄m̄ Et p̄dcus Firmarius ⁊ Afsignati sui supportabunt om̄ia oñla ⁊ quascūq; Repācones d̄ci Crofti sive Clausi Durante t̄m̄no p̄dco put in ead̄m indenť apparet.

Sm<sup>a</sup> iij s. viij d.

Firma Ter' in Syberdyswold.—Et de xiiij s. iij d. de Joh̄ne Merywether p Firma cert̄ ūr in Syberdyswold contiñ p estimāc̄ xiiij ac̄r ūr sic ei dimis̄s ad Voluntať sot̄ ad Fest̄ Natat̄ Dñi ⁊ Nativitat̄ s̄ci Joh̄nis Bāpte equatr p Annū. Sm<sup>a</sup> xiiij s. iij d.

Firma in Ewett.—Et de ij s. vj d. de Clemente Fawconor p Firma vni<sup>o</sup> Teñti cū gardino eid̄m Adiaceñ ptiñ vōc le Bakehouse scituat̄ ⁊ iaceñ in Villa de Ewett sic ei dimis̄s p indentu' sub sigillo Cōi nup prior̄ ⁊ Conf̄rm̄ s̄ci Joh̄nis Jer̄m̄ in Anglia Dat̄ x<sup>o</sup> die Julij anno Regni d̄ci Dñi R̄e nup Hen̄r viij<sup>vi</sup> tercio h̄end sibi ⁊ Afsignat̄ suis A Festo Nativitat̄ s̄ci Joh̄nis Bāpte p̄x futuro post Dat̄ eiusd̄m Indenture vsq; ad Finem ⁊ t̄m̄ū nonaginta ix<sup>e</sup> Annor' extunc p̄x sequeñ ⁊ pleñie complend̄ Reddendo inde p Annū ad fm̄ Nativitať s̄ci Joh̄nis bāpte t̄m̄ p annū Et p̄d Fir̄m̄ ⁊ afsignati sui supportabunt om̄ia oñla ⁊ quascūq; repācones d̄ci Teñti du' t̄m̄io p̄dco put in ead̄m indenť plenius p; Et de vj s. viij d. de Witto Newman

p Redd Cuiusd<sup>m</sup> pontē voč Collopshillē ⁊ duar' acē ſr ac vnus Clausi ⁊ vnus pceſt ſre iux<sup>a</sup> Mydehurſte voč Cortebuſſhes ⁊ vnus pceſt terre voč Buddellonde ſic ei dimiſs p Cop Cuſ ſolvend ad Feſta Annūc bte Marie Virginis ⁊ ſci Michis Archi equatr p Annū. Sm<sup>a</sup> ix s. ij d.

Novus Redd.—No<sup>d</sup> est q<sup>d</sup> diei ij s. conced' Ričo Friestoñ ⁊ W<sup>mo</sup> Friestoñ Ac hered s A Feſto Mi<sup>is</sup> Anno xxxvii<sup>o</sup> Tenend in ſocagio ut p<sub>3</sub> tras pať Dñi Rē nunc E. vj<sup>ti</sup> Dat xxxj<sup>o</sup> Auguſtij A<sup>o</sup> regni ō primo. Et de ij s. de Witto Newman p Firma iiij<sup>or</sup> cotagior' cum ſuis ptiñ in Ower q̄ ad manus dci Dñi Rē devenerunt Račone eſcaet post Mortem Thome Irſebye cici qui obiit ſine herede ⁊ p bať dci Dñi Rē ſciť ſic dimiſs p̄fato Witto Newman p Copiam Cuſ Dať xvii<sup>o</sup> die Aprilē Anno RRē nup Henř viij<sup>vi</sup> p̄dci xxxiii<sup>o</sup> Solvend ad Feſta Annūc bte Marie Virginis ⁊ ſci Michis Archi equatr p Annū. Sm<sup>a</sup> ij s.

Pquis Cuſ.—D' p̄tiť ſive pquis Cuſ iſm hoc Anno tenť non ř Eo q<sup>d</sup> nuť h̄mōi p̄ficua p Tempus hui<sup>o</sup> Comp̄i Acciderunt p ſacr̄m dci Compuť. Sm<sup>a</sup> nuť.

S̄m Totalis Recepte lx li. vj s. ix d.

Feod et Vad.—Idem Computat in Feod dci Compuť causa ex̄cendi ⁊ occupand officij ſui p̄dci ad iiij li. xiiij s. iiij d. p Annū viz in Aſſone h̄mōi Feod p p̄dcm Tempus huius Comp̄i vt in p̄cedē iiij li. xiiij s. iiij d. Et in Feod Thome Grene Senecaſſi Oīm Terř ⁊ poſſeſſionū Dco nup p̄ceptorio ptiñ ad xxvj s. viij d. p Annū viz in aſſone h̄mōi p Tempus hui<sup>o</sup> Comp̄i vt in p̄ced n<sup>l</sup> qz non ſoť Et in Stipendio Cici Audiť ſcribenť hunc Comp̄m ⁊ omēs pceſt eiꝯdm vnaē papiro ⁊ p̄gamenō empť p iſto Compō ſicut alij Audiť Ducati ſui Lancaſtri hent ⁊ peipiunt ij s. Sm<sup>a</sup> iiiij li. xv s. iiij d.

Penčones.—Et in quad<sup>m</sup> Annuali penčone ſoluť Vicario de Eweſt ad xl s. p Annū ei ex antiqua conſuetud allocať ſolvend ad Feſta Annūc bte Marie Virginis ⁊ ſci Michis Archi equatr p Annū viz in Aſſone eiꝯdm p p̄dcm Tempus huius Comp̄i xl s. Sm<sup>a</sup> xl s.

Decaſ ſive Alloč Redd.—Et in Decaſ Cuiꝯd libi Redd exeunt de cert ſr in Dovo<sup>r</sup> ad xij d. p Annū nup in tenura Riči

Finias solvend ad fm s̄ci m̄tini t̄m Eo q<sup>d</sup> dict̄ r̄r total<sup>r</sup> devas̄  
 7 supfluit<sup>us</sup> cū Mare 7 nichill inde levare potest 7 sic in Attone  
 inde p tempus p̄d̄cm vt in p̄ceden xij d. Et in Attone Cuiusd<sup>m</sup>  
 libi Redd exeunt de cer̄ r̄r supius oñat̄ in Dovo<sup>r</sup> ad iiij s. viij d.  
 p Annū nup Hospitli Domus Dei Dovo<sup>r</sup> dudū Spectañ Eo q<sup>d</sup> p̄d  
 hospile in Manib; Dñi Rege existit r̄one cuius p̄d Redd hic  
 extinguit<sup>us</sup> viz in Attone h̄mōi Redd p Tempus p̄d̄cm iiij s. viij d.  
 Et in Decas̄ Firme Cuiusd̄m Molend in Ewell supius oñat̄ ad  
 iiij li. p Annū vbi Dimittit<sup>us</sup> nisi p xls. p Annū qz nemo plus  
 Dare voluit ex sac̄r̄mo d̄ci Compu<sup>t</sup> Et sic in Decas̄ vt sup<sup>a</sup> xl s.  
 Sm<sup>a</sup> xlv s. viij d.

Libač denař.—Et in denař libač Anthonio Aucher Mit Reč Dñi  
 Re Curie sue Augment̄ ad duas vices Scit̄ prima vice xvij<sup>o</sup> die  
 Januarij Anno primo Dñi Re nunc ex Recognič  
 Reč iſm. Henř Fouxe Depuť recept̄ x li. et xxiij<sup>do</sup> die Februarij  
 Anno Sčdo d̄ci Dñi Re Siſr ex Recognič d̄ci Reč  
 iiij li. vj s. v d. oſ p billam continent̄ xix li. vnde xliiij s. x d.  
 oſ oñat<sup>us</sup> in Compo Reč in tiſlo x<sup>mar</sup> 7 xij li. viij s. viij d. inde  
 oñat<sup>us</sup> in Compo Reč infra poſſeſs̄ s̄ci Augustini p nomem  
 Baſt de Newyngtoñ put iſm p3 in toto xiiij li. vj s. v d. oſ  
 vltra xxj s. vj d. oſ p x<sup>ma</sup> mañij de Cockeldescombe 7  
 xxiiij s. iiij d. p x<sup>ma</sup> mañij de Bonyngtoñ p iſm baſt p̄fato Reč  
 Respons̄. Sm<sup>a</sup> xiiij li. vj s. v d. oſ.

Sm<sup>a</sup> Alloč et libač xxiiij li. vij s. v d. oſ Et deſt xxxvj li.  
 xix s. iiij d. oſ D quib; exoñat<sup>us</sup> hic de  
 ř in Compo Reč. iiij s. p liſo Reddu exeunt de xij<sup>c</sup> acř terř  
 in Stalesfeld supius oñat<sup>us</sup> ad iiij s. p Annū  
 Eo q<sup>d</sup> oñat<sup>us</sup> sup d̄cm Recept̄ in Compo suo facto p officio  
 Recept̄ put iſm p3 Et deſt xxxvj li. xv s. iiij d. oſ q̄ exoñant<sup>us</sup>  
 hic ab hoc Compo eo q<sup>d</sup> oñat<sup>us</sup> sup d̄cm  
 ř in Compo Reč. Receptorem in Compo suo facto p officio  
 Recept̄ put iſm plane apparet. Et Eq3.

Rčorie de Tunbridge 7 Hadlowe dudū pceſt poſſeſs nup  
pcept de Westpekh<sup>m</sup> in Coñ Kanč.

D x *li.* xiijs. iiij *d.* nup de Firma Rčoriar' de Hadlowe 7  
Tunbrydge in dco Coñ Kanč cum omib; Mefsuagijs terř  
Teñte p<sup>t</sup> pascuis pastuř Redd Revč žvič penčoñ porčoñ  
Deciñ oblač Ac Omñ ať iuř pfič Comodiť 7 Emolument  
quib;cūq; cum ſuis ptiñ ſcituat iaceñ 7 existeñ in Hadlowe 7  
Tunbrydge Ac alibi vbicumq; in eodm Coñ dcois Rčoř ptiñ  
hoc Anno non ř eo q<sup>d</sup> Dñs Rex nunc Edwardus sextus p ſras  
ſuas pateñ Dať Apud Westm quarto die Octobris Anno Regni  
ſui primo dedit 7 Conceſſit dčas Rčoř cū ptiñ Rađo Fane  
Militi Dñe Elizabeth vxi eius Ac hered 7 aſſignať ſuis impm  
Tenend de dco Dño Rege hered 7 ſucceſs ſuis in Capite Ac  
Reddendo inde Ann<sup>ti</sup> p̄fato Dño Regi hered 7 ſucceſs ſuis  
noine Decime xxjs. iiij *d.* Ac ad fm ſci Michis Archi fm  
ſolvend Ac in Compo Recepť hui<sup>o</sup> Anni oñat Datq; Idm Dñs  
Rex Omia exiť 7 pficua p̄miſor' p̄fatis Rađo Fane 7 Dñe  
Elizabeth vxi eius A Feſto Annūč bte Marie Virginis anno  
Regni nup Regē Anglie Dñi Henř viij<sup>vi</sup> nup p̄ris ſui xxxvij<sup>o</sup>  
ut in eiſdm tris patentibus plenius continet<sup>us</sup>. Sm<sup>a</sup> nuť.

## EXCHEQUER MINISTER'S ACCOUNTS,

32 AND 33 HENRY VIII., No. 86.\*

[m. 5.] Dñiū ſive nup pceptoriū de West Pekh<sup>m</sup> in Coñ Kanč.

Compus Rađphi Fane Armiđi Firmať iſm p tempus p̄dc̄m  
[i.e., Mich. 32—Mich. 33 Henry VIII.].

Arreragia.—Idm ř Compm de xlj *li.* xiijs. iiij *d.* de  
Arreragijs vltimi Compi Anni p̄x p̄ceden put in pede eiudm  
plenius p3. Sm<sup>a</sup> xlj *li.* xiijs. iiij *d.*

Firñ.—Et de lx *li.* de p̄fato Rađo Fane Armiđo p firñ  
Mañior' de Westepekh<sup>m</sup> 7 Stallyſfeld cū ſuis membris et  
ptiñ vniverſis Rčoriar' de Rodmsh<sup>m</sup> Hadlowe 7 Tunbrige ac  
oim Annuat penč exeuñ de Capeť de Chibborñ 7 Capeť in dco

\* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., p. 274.



Coñ Kanč quod quidm p̃ceptoŕ ac p̃dca Mañia ⁊ Rčorie nup  
p̃orať sive Hospitli s̃ci Joh̃nis Jertm in Anglia modo disoluť  
dudū spectabant ⁊ ptinebant ac oīm Mes terř teñ p̃ať pascuar'  
pastuť Coñ iampñ brueť marisč Redd švič penč porč deciñ  
oblač Cuť leť viš Franč pleğ ac oīm ať iuť p̃fič cōmodiť ⁊  
emolumeñ quor'cumq; cū suis p̃tiñ vniŕs scituat ⁊ iaceñ in  
Westepekh<sup>m</sup> Stallysfeld Rodmsh<sup>m</sup> Hadlowe ⁊ Tunbryge in  
dco Coñ Kanč ac alibi vbicumq; in eodm Coñ d̃cis Mañijs  
⁊ Rectorijs seu eor' alicui quoquomodo spectañ sive p̃tiñ aut  
ut membr vel p̃ceť eor'dm Mañior' ⁊ Rčoriar' seu eor' alicuius  
ante hac hī cogniť accept ṽsitať occupať seu reputať existeñ  
Oñibus grof̃sis arboribus ⁊ boscis de in ⁊ sup p̃mifs cresceñ ac  
existeñ ac Advocať Vicariar' Ecctiar' pochialiū de Rodmsh<sup>m</sup>  
Hadlowe ⁊ Tunbrige p̃dicť tantummodo excepte ⁊ reservate  
sic ei dimiŕs p Indentuť sub sigillo dñi Regis Cuť Augmentať  
Revenč Corone sue dať xv<sup>mo</sup> die Januarij Anno regni d̃ci dñi  
Rege nunc Henrici viij<sup>vi</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> hend sibi ⁊ Afsiğñ suis A  
Festo s̃ci Michis Archi vltimo p̃terito ante dať eiusdm Indenť  
vsq; ad finem termij ⁊ p ĩmiñ viginti vnus Annor' extunc p̃x  
sequeñ ⁊ pleñie complend Reddend inde p Annū ad Festa  
Annūc bte Marie Virgiñ ⁊ s̃ci Michis Archi equatr ut sup<sup>a</sup> Et  
p̃dcus dñs Rex vult ⁊ p p̃sentes concedit qđ ipe hered ⁊ succesoŕ  
sui d̃cm Rađm ⁊ Afsiğñ suos de oñib; ⁊ omniođ Redd Feod  
Annuitať penč porč ⁊ denať sūmis quibuscumq; de p̃mifs  
exeñ seu solvend p̃tq<sup>m</sup> de Redd supius p p̃sentes rešvať vers  
quascumq; psonas de tempe in tempus exoñabunt acquietabunt  
⁊ defendent ac competeñ ⁊ sufficeñ maereñ ad Repač domor'  
⁊ edific p̃mifs . . . ⁊ apparet.

Sm<sup>a</sup> Firñ p̃đ cū Arř Cj *li. xij s. iij d.*

Sup.—Rađm Fane Armigū Firmať iñm de Arř suis Vnde  
Aretro p vno Anno integro finiť ad Festū s̃ci Michis Archi Anno  
xxxij<sup>cio</sup> dñi Regis nunc Henrici viij<sup>vi</sup> lx *li.* P̃dcm Rađm Firñ  
Capeť de Shyborñ ⁊ Capeť supius oñat inñ Arř de Arrerağ  
suis Aretro p vltima medietate Anni finiť ad Festū Nať s̃ci Joh̃nis  
Bap̃te Anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> Regis p̃dci — xls. Thomam Checheley  
p tante denijs p ĩpm de diŕs Firmať Reč p me<sup>te</sup> Firñ s supius  
inñ Arrerağ oñat videt Robto Stonehouse Firmať Mañij de  
Westpekh<sup>m</sup> vj *li. xij s. iij d.* eodm Robto p me<sup>te</sup> Firñ Mañij

de Stallysfeld viij *li.* Thoma Fysshier Firmañ Rçorie de Tunbryge vij *li.* ⁊ Johne Potage Firmañ Rçorie de Rodmisham viij *li.* in toto de Arñ suis aretro debīt ad Festa sçi Barnabe Appli ⁊ Nať sçi Johnis Bapť dco A<sup>o</sup> xxxij<sup>do</sup> dçi dñi Regē nunc — xxix *li.* xiiij *s.* iiij *d.* Wiltm Armorer ⁊ [blank] Webbe de Detlynğ execuť Tesťi Thome Akent nup Firmañ Rçorie de Hadlowe supius oñat inñ Arñ de arreragijs suis debīt p dict alťa medietate anni ad Festū Nať sçi Johnis Bapťe eodm Anno xxxij<sup>do</sup> Regē pdçi — x *li.*

To<sup>lis</sup> sup Cj *li.* xiiij *s.* iiij *d.*

## NOTES ON BROMLEY AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.\*

BY PHILIP NORMAN.

BROMLEY, no doubt, sprang up as a town originally from being the residence of the Bishops of Rochester, who were connected with the place for so many centuries. The earlier history of its church and manor has been very well written by Dr. Beeby in Volume XIII. of *Archæologia Cantiana* (not to mention previous authors), and by Mr. Clinch in his *Anti-quarian Jottings*, published in 1889. I will not needlessly go over the old ground, but will confine myself, as much as possible, to a record of curious facts about this town and neighbourhood likely otherwise to be forgotten, and of changes in its physical and social conditions from the time that my family first came to reside here until my own boyhood. Much of the information contained in this Paper is derived from a manuscript written by my father, who was one of the original members of the Kent Archæological Society, a contributor to its publications, and keenly attached to his native district.

My great-grandfather James Norman settled at Bromley Common about the year 1755, in a house built at the beginning of last century, and known as the Rookery, which is still standing, though much transformed and added to. It had been previously occupied by the Chase family and others; the Chase arms remain, painted on the ceiling of the staircase.

Bromley was then a small country town, with two annual fairs and weekly markets, first granted as long ago as the reign of Henry VI. The houses in general were thatched. There was no continuous main street through the town as at present. It was not till 1830 that an Act was passed to make a new

\* Read at the Annual Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society at Bromley on 25th July, 1899.

street from the corner near the Bell Inn at one end, to near the White Hart at the other, thus continuing the main street more or less in a straight line, and avoiding the former circuitous route by the market-place. As lately as 1832 the town was still unlighted; there was merely a lamp before each of the principal inns. In the earlier years of my great-grandfather's residence only two carriages were kept in the parish, his own and that of the Bishop of Rochester. Bishop Pearce, who died in 1774, used to have public days, when he entertained those of his friends and neighbours who chose to attend. The Archbishop of Canterbury kept up a similar custom at Lambeth till comparatively recent times. Pearce was succeeded by Bishop Thomas, who rebuilt the palace, which has since been considerably altered. The former palace buildings appear in Hasted's view, said to have been drawn before the year 1756.

Even up to the latter part of the eighteenth century the roads about Bromley were very bad, and greatly infested by highwaymen and footpads. We know how in 1652 John Evelyn, the diarist, when riding from Tunbridge Wells towards London, was robbed and left bound in a thicket within three miles of Bromley, at a place he calls Procession Oak. This from his description must have been not far from Locksbottom. Almost within living memory the body of a man was hanging in chains by the bit of old road now disused near Green Street Green, and in my childhood the gibbet or part of it still existed at Chelsfield Hall. I believe that the culprit had been executed for robbing the mail. West of Chislehurst cricket-ground a modern finger-post happens to mark the spot called "Hangman's Corner," where, if we may believe tradition, another gibbet once stood. When James Norman first lived at the Rookery, the road across Bromley Common was little more than a track, and he had posts put up and painted white to mark it out. If business or pleasure took him to London, he used to ride, carrying silver-mounted horse-pistols in his holsters, while an armed servant rode behind him, the roads about Blackheath being considered especially perilous. My grandmother, wife of George Norman (whose monument is in Bromley church),



when driving in her carriage about the year 1793, at the bottom of Chislehurst hill, was stopped and robbed by highwaymen, one of whom insisted on shaking hands with her, and in so doing pressed a valuable diamond ring, which she had on, into her finger, thereby causing her considerable pain ; but he did not take it. She had also managed to secrete her watch under the cushion, so that they only got her purse, containing a small sum. This shaking of hands was meant as a sort of reconciliation, the idea being that the victim so treated would be less likely to give evidence against the robber. The coachman on this occasion imagined that the voice of one of the highwaymen was that of a resident at Bromley, and, after depositing my grandmother at home, rode off to call on this man, but found him in bed ; he was therefore presumed to be innocent. In those days, and even until my own time, close carriages used to have a bulge at the back called a sword-case, originally, of course, intended to hold a sword. My father in his boyhood was told of a certain Dr. Leith, a physician at Greenwich, who, travelling about the country at all hours and often with money, made up his mind that he would not be robbed, and killed or wounded several assailants in self-defence. Shooter's Hill was a noted place of resort for these freebooters. One of the tales current in the neighbourhood was that Sir David Dundas, afterwards Commander-in-chief, while on his way to Flanders, where the army under the Duke of York then was, together with his aide-de-camp was attacked by footpads, and in the conflict which ensued one of the latter was shot through the nose. A surgeon to whom the man applied, recognized the nature of the wound ; he was taxed with the crime, and finally, turning King's evidence, helped to convict his companions.

Bromley Common, which contained about 250 acres, was of considerable length, running south-east. It began not far from where the turnpike used to stand, on the Bromley side of the turning off to Hayes Ford. The narrow strip nearest Bromley, only about twenty acres in extent, was called the Shooting Common ; and here in Tudor times must have been the butts, where, according to law, archery was practised by the parishioners. Here also early in the last century

were played some famous cricket matches, among the first of which we have detailed record. I will give two notices of them. In the *Grub Street Journal* for 31 July 1735 is the following: "Yesterday at the cricket match on Bromley Common, between the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Middlesex for £1000, the Londoners got 72 the first hands, the Kentish men 95. London side went in again and got only 9 above the Kent, which were got the second innings without one person getting out, by the Kentish men who won the match." And in a paper of 1737 we read that, "Yesterday was played on Bromley Common the second great match between the Kentish men and those of London and Surrey, when the former maintained their honour and beat their adversaries at one hand. The press was so great that a woman's leg was broken by the crowd." My father himself played on that part of the common in his young days, and saw good matches played there. Along the high road to the south-east the common widened, extending to Cooper's Farm, to Skim Corner, to Keston Mark, and Barnet Wood. The Rookery and Oakley House stood close to it. What is called the Cherry Orchard and an adjoining field formed a sort of island, and here was a pond called the Leech Pond. The old Westerham road took a more westerly direction than the present, as far as Bencewell. The common was covered with heath, fern, and low furze; no doubt there was broom on it also, that grows so well in the parish to which it gives a name. In parts snipe were plentiful, the ground being wet. About 1805 there was a military camp on the common, which lasted for several weeks. On the eastern side of the high road, between the Rookery and Oakley, stood two large pollard elms, called respectively the large and small Beggar's Bush. There must have been a sort of thicket here, for Bromley historians speak of the Beggar's Bush, as so-called, "probably from its being a place of secrecy for highwaymen and footpads," and add that the old road was not only dreary, but afforded every facility for the commission of robberies.

The earlier cricket matches to which I have referred were played without any regular local organization, but by the

beginning of this century, and some time before, local cricket clubs had come into fashion. In the year 1812, as there were some keen cricketers among the gentry of the neighbourhood, a club was started, after a preliminary meeting at the Plough Inn, on the road to Farnborough. A site for a cricket ground was at once selected in Bromley parish, on a part of the common between the present church of Holy Trinity and the Crofton Woods, now belonging to my nephew, which is still known as Prince's Plain. The name is not to be found in early maps; it is said to have been invented at the first meeting, because while the subject was under discussion, the Prince of Wales (then Prince Regent) drove by on his way to Tunbridge Wells. The Hon. Colonel Windsor (afterwards Lord Plymouth) was elected president, and my father, then aged 19, was the first treasurer. In the list of original members occurred the following well-known names: Aislabie, Barnard, Berens, Cator, Eden, Grote, Harenc, Jenner, Leigh, Maberley, Stone, and Wells. Matches continued to be played on Prince's Plain until the enclosure of the common, when the club (which had hitherto been called the Prince's Plain Club) moved up to Chislehurst, where it still flourishes as the West Kent Cricket Club. In the early part of this century, when our food supply was almost exclusively drawn from this country, and when—the population being much smaller—there was not the same necessity for open spaces, the feeling with regard to waste lands and commons was the very reverse of what it is now. The idea then most in vogue was that the greatest possible amount of food should be extracted from the soil for the benefit of the people. Thus we find Dunkin in 1815 remarking in the usual guidebook style that, “though in the summer, when the heath is first in bloom, Bromley Common is extremely beautiful, it cannot fail of producing regret in the mind of the spectator that so great a tract of land is unproductive.” The common was enclosed in 1822, in consequence of an Act of Parliament which, no doubt, reflected public opinion. My grandfather had successfully opposed such a measure twenty-five years previously, and at length yielded with reluctance when he found that his opposition would have been of no avail. The hedges that bounded the old common still in some

places remain, and with the help of maps its limits can easily be traced.

To return to the town of Bromley. The church living was a rectory in 1537, when, by order of Henry VIII., it was appropriated to the Bishops of Rochester, who were told to "appoint, ordain, and sufficiently endow perpetual vicars." The clergyman, however, was of later years always called curate or minister, till the time of the present vicar, the Rev. A. G. Hellicar. It was the custom for the Bishop to grant leases of the rectorial manor, parsonage house, glebe land, and tithes. We learn from Lysons that John Younge was lessee in 1646. In 1706 the lease was in the hands of William Emmet, whose granddaughter brought it to Mr. John Innocent. Their daughter Eleanora was the second wife of my great-grandfather James Norman, and this estate and some freehold property in Bromley was her dowry. The lease was always for twenty-one years, renewable with a fine every seven years. It continued in the hands of my grandfather till 1828.

Not being able to add anything of interest to the accounts of Bromley Church by Dr. Beeby and others, I will here merely quote from an advertisement or proclamation issued by the churchwardens in June 1796, of which I have a rare, possibly a unique, copy. It illustrates the manners of the time, and seems to shew common sense and perhaps unconscious humour. After remarking that some of the inhabitants do not keep the Sabbath in the proper manner, they continue thus: "The law says 'that no tradesman, artificer, labourer, or other person shall exercise any worldly business or work of their ordinary callings on the Lord's day, except works of necessity or charity, on pain of every offender forfeiting five shillings or being publicly set in the stocks for two hours; and that no person shall publicly cry, shew forth, or expose to sale any wares, fruit, herbs, goods or chattels whatsoever on the Lord's day, on pain of forfeiting the same.' Crying and selling of milk before 9 in the morning and after 4 in the afternoon is excepted; and also mackerel, which may be sold on Sundays before and after divine service. The law likewise 'forbids all unlawful exercises or pastimes (such as gaming, and tossing up halfpence by rude boys and others), on pain



that every offender, being convicted within a month after the offence before one justice, shall forfeit for every offence three shillings and fourpence, or be set publicly in the stocks for three hours.' Persons continuing tippling in a public-house are liable to be fined, or set in the stocks for every such offence by the space of four hours. Drunkenness is also punished by statute with the forfeiture of five shillings or the sitting six hours in the stocks, by which time the statute, it is presumed, supposes the offender will have in some degree returned to a state of sobriety." The churchwardens finally endeavour to impress on the public their determination to enforce the law.

The two principal inns at Bromley have been from time immemorial the White Hart and the Bell; next in importance was the Swan, at the London end of the town. In the seventeenth century, between 1648 and 1672, when the need for small copper coins was felt throughout the kingdom, a large number of halfpenny and farthing tokens were issued by innkeepers and retail dealers, for local use. Among these were two from the White Hart, giving the names of two landlords, Thomas Ghost and Michael Lee, the second being dated 1664. Freeman, writing in 1832, says: "The greatest ornament perhaps to the place is the White Hart, one of the neatest buildings of the kind on the road from London to Hastings. The whole of the old front has been taken down, and the present front stands back from the road about 28 feet." It was then an important coaching inn, and continued to be so for many years—until my own childhood, when there was no railway nearer than Greenwich, and we used to get our supply of fresh fish by coach from Hastings. It has been said that in the palmy days of coaching upwards of 100 horses used to stand in the White Hart stables. The latest coachman of the old school who drove on the road between Bromley and London was Mr. Edwin Fownes, a splendid whip, who when the railway ruined his trade for a time kept the Crown public-house on Bromley Common. Afterwards modern coaching sprang up, and with his sons he helped to make it popular. Among driving men his name will not soon be forgotten. About the middle of this century, or rather earlier, when the late Mr. William Pawley was landlord of

the White Hart, he organized flower shows, and some first-class cricket matches in the White Hart Field at the back, also on at least one occasion in the large field between Freelands and the Palace. It was in the White Hart Field that Alfred Mynn and Felix played a single wicket match, 29 and 30 September 1846, Mynn winning by one wicket. A coloured lithograph of them on this occasion was produced by Felix, who, though a schoolmaster by profession, had much skill as a draughtsman. The big man's arm is placed lovingly on his rival's shoulder. The Bromley balls in the assembly room of that hotel are a pleasant recollection of my youth.

The Bell, like the White Hart, was a coaching house, but I think that here the posting business was more important. We all know how Miss Austen refers to this old hostelry in *Pride and Prejudice*, where she puts into the mouth of Lady Catherine the following words: "Where shall you change horses? Oh, Bromley, of course! If you mention my name at the 'Bell' you will be attended to." Within the recollection of persons not yet old a good posting business was still carried on here. Unless I am mistaken, the late Mr. Sutton continued to supply post-horses during the early sixties. At the entrance to the yard in my childish days were generally to be seen post-boys in their quaint costume, loitering about and waiting for a job, amidst the usual motley group of stable helpers. My grandmother, who died in 1853, used always to post to Southampton when in her old age she paid an annual visit to a sister residing there. The back of the Bell, which has been so lately rebuilt, presented a very picturesque appearance to the last. It must have been at least as old as the early part of the seventeenth century. The front was modernized about 1832, and a room on the London side added later, one of the carriage entrances being thus blocked up. Till the time of the railroad there were always three or four coaches which plied between London and Bromley only. Just within my memory dogs were much used for draught purposes about the neighbourhood of Bromley and elsewhere. They were sometimes brutally over-driven and knocked about, and at length their employment was prohibited by law, the penalty for a first offence being forty

shillings. The use of dogs as draught animals in England seems to have been of no great antiquity.

Fifty or sixty years ago, when the laws governing Parliamentary elections were by no means stringent, when the voting was open and continued for more than one day, an election for West Kent was a more picturesque affair than at present. The rival parties of course had their headquarters at the Bell and the White Hart, the latter being the Tory house. There was not much talk as yet of Liberals and Conservatives. Bands paraded the town, flags flew, colours were displayed, plenty of drink was to be had for the asking. Such things led to an occasional skirmish, but I do not remember to have seen or heard of serious rioting. On one occasion Mr. T. L. Hodges, the Whig candidate, during the election made a progress through West Kent in a carriage and four, the postillions wearing light blue silk jackets. Among our notorieties at election time was Bob Sutton, the Chartist, a big man of shambling gait, who was always going to do something desperate—and never did it. He disliked the action of the Poor Law of 1834, in the local administration of which my father had taken an active part, and once when speechifying in Bromley High Street warned his hearers again and again that they would all end their days in “George Norman’s workhouse.” By trade he was a pork butcher, keeping a little shop near Storer’s. He did not allow his public principles to interfere with business, but used in due season, when politics were dormant, to come to the Rookery and convert our pigs into the raw material for bacon, a performance in which I am ashamed to say that I took much interest.

Bromley in former generations was considered particularly healthy: for this reason many private schools were established here, of which that belonging to the Rawes family was the largest, containing at one time 150 boys, and existed for more than a century; a monthly magazine was kept up by the pupils as late as 1845. The house in the High Street where this school was carried on is now in the possession of Mr. Weeks. Mr. William Waring of Chelsfield was a pupil, and not long ago, when we examined the building together, he told me that its outward appearance had hardly changed

since his boyhood. In Wilson's *Description of Bromley* (date 1797), two other schoolmasters are named, Booth Hibbert and John Pieters. The former had the house and garden now occupied by Dr. Playfair; he bought it from my grandfather. Mr. John Pieters, a Fleming by descent, had the old house on Mason's Hill with the date 1660 in front, which now belongs to Mr. Soames. My grandfather had been at school there under a former master. In my own time Mr. Crook carried on a school of some reputation, in a house by the tenth milestone from London. It is next to Bromley House, once Colonel Tweedy's, and is now almost completely rebuilt. One of my elder brothers was with Mr. Crook, who had previously occupied Booth Hibbert's old house. The Bromley Academy, which far more recently was presided over by Mr. Thomas Morley, has been immortalized by Mr. H. G. Wells the novelist, his most distinguished pupil, who was born at No. 47 High Street, Bromley, 21 October 1866.

In the last century a girls' school was kept by Mrs. Hawkesworth, wife of the well-known writer, who was a friend of Dr. Johnson. It was probably owing to this friendship that the wife of the latter was buried at Bromley. But Johnson also knew the Rev. T. Bagshaw, a learned man, who was not only minister of Bromley (preceding Dr. Smith), but Chaplain of the College and Rector of South Fleet; he is mentioned more than once by Boswell. In my father's youthful days it was remembered that Dr. Johnson had visited the Rookery, and, as was natural, had found his way to the library there, then lately built. I have a manuscript copy of a hymn said to have been composed by Dr. Hawkesworth, and dictated to his wife about a month before his death in 1773. The old house in the High Street where the Hawkesworths resided is mentioned in Dr. Beeby's Paper; it was long ago pulled down. At the beginning of this century the most noted girls' school was that kept by Mrs. Chalklin at the Church House; she left the town before 1832. From that time for about twenty years the old red-brick house on the Bromley side of the Rookery, now known as Elmfield, was a girls' school kept by Miss Shepherd, a great friend of my parents. Among her pupils was Miss Dalbiac, who became sixth Duchess



of Roxburgh. This house had been occupied by a member of the Chase family, apparently the gentleman who so narrowly escaped a violent death at Lisbon during the earthquake of 1755, as recorded on his monument in Bromley Church.

One reads in Domesday of a mill at Bromley, of course a water-mill, where corn was ground for the manor. There is no authentic reference to a windmill in England until the next century. In 1291 two mills were here, of the estimated value of forty shillings. Possibly the site of the original corn-mill may be that described by Wilson in 1797. He says: "On the river Ravensbourne, close to the town, stands a mill many years used for grinding paper, but for the last two years it has been employed for grinding and polishing concave and convex mirrors from one to five feet diameter. The present occupier is Mr. Thomas Ribright, formerly an eminent optician in the Poultry, London. I received from the gentleman an invitation to visit his house and grounds. The situation of the mill is extremely pleasant; a large sheet of water with a pleasure boat upon it give an opportunity of enjoying one of the most pleasing prospects I ever beheld." So much for Mr. Wilson. I am not sure when the mill ceased to be used; it is not mentioned by Dunkin in 1815. The mill-pond still remains, near the foot of Martin's Hill, included in the grounds of what was formerly called Glassmill House, and is now known as Mill Vale, and occupied by Mr. H. Collins. There is a second and smaller pond less than a quarter of a mile due south; its overflow came into the main stream close to the moat of the ancient house called Simpson's. Many of us remember this building in a ruined state; it finally disappeared about 1869.

Of Bromley tradesmen an interesting list was published by Wilson. Most of the old names have now disappeared. Among those which continued till my time I would mention the following:—"Nicholas Alexander, butcher." There were three generations of this family in the business. They had the shop at the corner opposite the Bell, and were predecessors of Covell and Harris.—"James Bath, farrier." One of his descendants used to ease the dying moments of our cattle and horses, when I was still in the nursery.—

“George Battersbee, brazier.” In the next generation Thomas Battersbee was a schoolmaster at Chislehurst; the Bromley business was continued for many years.—“John Dunn, upholsterer.” I am glad to think that the Dunns still flourish at Bromley.—“Eaton, and Isard, butchers.” Isard is a well-known Kentish name.—“John Lascoe, saddler.” He was predecessor of W. H. Ingles, and started the excellent charity for poor tradesmen of the parish.—“Godfrey Stidolph, nurseryman.” His descendants continued in that line of business. They had a nursery garden just beyond the College on the Bromley Road, and within my memory one on the Farnborough side of Holy Trinity Church, Bromley Common.—“Storer, gingerbread baker.” His very quaint old shop in the High Street has just been modernized. I seem to remember the taste of a certain sweet called a “bull’s-eye” supplied at this establishment.—“Westbrook, corn-dealer.” Several of the family about here have been farmers and corn-dealers.

Among trades which strike one as old-fashioned are “Edward Costin and Thomas Kibblewhite, stagemasters,” and “William Day, leather-breeches maker.”

“William Draper, wheelwright,” is the only person on the list whom I remember. When I was a little child, his son was carrying on the trade at the wheelwright’s shop between Mason’s Hill and the turnpike, and he, a blind old man, living at the cottage behind, used to walk backwards and forwards along the straight path which led to the high road, feeling his way. Sometimes he would smoke a long clay pipe or “churchwarden.” I talked to him more than once, for we knew the family well. I remember his telling me that he had served under my grandfather, who was Captain of the Bromley Volunteers, enrolled at the end of last century when there was risk of French invasion. I daresay they both took part in the great Kentish Volunteer Review before the King, at the Mote, Maidstone, 1 August 1799. My grandfather’s sword is carefully preserved.

The shop at Bromley that I remember best was that of Nash, afterwards Nash and Lukey, linen-drapers and haberdashers, who carried on business on the east side of High Street, in a house now occupied as a provision dealer’s; but

there were none of the Nashes here as early as 1797. Fifty or sixty years ago the leading people in this part of the county all dealt with Nash, his goods, or samples of them, being conveyed about for approval in a light cart. One of my earliest recollections is that of being taken into the shop parlour or room at the back, where sat a little old man, Benjamin, brother of Joseph. In this room dainties were provided for my benefit, while through the window with wondering eyes I saw the operation of brewing being carried on in a courtyard. I have since been told that Nash's home-brewed beer was excellent, and was given away freely to those who appreciated its merits.

Near the Bromley Common end of the town my father remembered a small shop where pins, needles, thread, and such commodities were sold, which was called the "Black Doll," and had hanging near the door a black doll dressed in white. This sign was generally used by rag and marine store dealers, perhaps because such men were in the habit of trading with sailors who brought back commodities from the dark-skinned people of distant lands.

I will now say something about manners and customs long ago obsolete which my father recollected, or of which there was tradition in his boyish days. Our predecessors were very fond of clubs, where they dined together, exchanged news, and sometimes no doubt drank hard. At Bromley in the latter part of last century there was a Beefsteak Club. A bottle of cut glass, marked with the initials B.S.C. and a gridiron, is still in the possession of our family. Then there was a Bench Club, formed originally of the magistrates attending the monthly Bench, held at the Bell. Other members, such as Dr. Scott, were afterwards admitted, and it lasted till my father's manhood. One celebrated club dined three or four times a year at the Black Boy, St. Mary Cray. This consisted originally of the subscribers to Sir John H. Dyke's hounds, such as my grandfather, Squire Chapman of Paul's Cray Hill (who owned the inn), Mr. Grote (father of the historian), living in the large white house afterwards called Shortlands, Stephen Tessier of Mount Misery, and others. On such occasions a haunch of venison from Lullingstone used

to form part of the entertainment. All these clubs laid in their own wine, port especially, and some of the "Bench Club" stock was in existence till near the middle of this century.

In my father's youth the time for the family dinner was from four till five. He did not remember a regular supper—though this, of a most substantial character, had been served a few years before his time—but he well recollected that a tray with compartments was always brought up about nine o'clock, containing some warm viands, as well as cold meat, tarts, etc. When he was a boy, ladies used hair-powder. Old and middle-aged gentlemen continued to do so for years afterwards, and had long hair behind tied in a pigtail. A little ground-floor room at the Rookery was the powdering room. Young men on very formal occasions were powdered; he had gone through the operation himself. A cocked hat when in full dress was essential; this became at length a folding *chapeau bras*. I am reminded that not a generation ago Earl Sydney, when he dined out, generally brought his high silk hat into the dining-room, which he handed to his servant, who waited behind his chair. Lord Richard Cavendish (uncle of the present Duke of Devonshire), who was living at 'Coopers,' Chislehurst, about 1865, also kept up a similar habit. Dressing a lady's hair at one time occupied three hours. Large sums were paid to hair-dressers. When the demand for their services exceeded the supply, the head sometimes had to be dressed long in advance. One effect of the French Revolution was to lessen the sale of hair-powder. Advanced Liberal politicians affected heads *à la Brutus*. Pitt's tax of 1795 on hair-powder must have dealt it the fatal blow, though, as we have seen, it lingered on for years. Embroidered coats and waistcoats and the wearing of swords were a little before my father's time. In his youth the ordinary dinner costume for a gentleman was a blue coat with metal buttons, white waistcoat, short breeches (either black or white), and silk stockings to match. The light shoes and pumps had buckles, which were also worn at the knee. Tight pantaloons with socks came in later. In the morning, breeches with gaiters or top-boots formed the common dress. The possession of top-boots was aspired to by every schoolboy as a patent of manhood.



Tight pantaloons and short boots called Hessians, after the light cavalry of Hesse, were also worn. The breeches were often of leather, and very tight. After the Battle of Waterloo the boots called Wellingtons and Bluchers were for a time the fashion. In the early part of the century neck-cloths used to be portentous. Enclosing a thing called a pudding, they lapped over the chin; sometimes several were worn.

My grandfather, as we have seen, hunted with Sir John Dyke's Foxhounds, kept at Lullingstone by subscription. He wore the hunt costume, a blue coat with hunting cap. The hounds were given up at the death of a later baronet; the West Kent hounds to some extent represent them. The Old Surrey, of long standing, was more of a cockney pack, but furnished good sport. Its country then extended as far as the site of the present Crystal Palace, and perhaps to places still nearer London. Among famous masters was Mr. John Maberley of Shirley House, whose term of office began in 1812. On account of a hunting dispute he fought a duel—the last that took place in our neighbourhood—with Colonel Hylton-Jolliffe of Merstham, who hunted the adjoining country. He was succeeded by Mr. Haigh, grandfather of Mr. Frederick Haigh, late of Bickley. His name is handed down to us in the well-known song:—

It's good to drown care in the chase,  
It's good to drown care in the bowl,  
It's good to support Daniel Haigh and his hounds—  
Here's his health from the depth of the soul.

Another pack was kept by the Leighs of Bexley, which sometimes penetrated into Bromley Parish. My father remembered seeing it in the Great Meadow at the back of the Rookery. The Leighs were accused of poisoning pheasants, and their hounds were given up in consequence.

There were harriers at Sanderstead and elsewhere; and this reminds me of a great ally of my grandfather, the Rev. Henry Smith, D.D., who became Minister of Bromley in 1785, and in the latter part of his life also held the Rectory of Headley. He was a tradesman's son, born in Cumberland and educated at St. Bee's School and Queen's College, Oxford—a square burly man, of great strength of constitution. It

was said that he and his clerk could, on occasion, consume more alcohol without shewing signs of its effect than any two men in the parish. He was fond of hare hunting, and joining a few farmers, of whom Tom Soane of Milk Street was the leading spirit; they kept a small pack of harriers among them and hunted all the neighbourhood. I remember various hand-gates in the grounds behind the Rookery which were originally made to accommodate the Doctor. He was famed as a rider, and continued to hunt until, stricter views of clerical decorum coming into vogue, he received a strong hint from the Bishop that it was time for him to give up his sport. Dr. Smith was my grandfather's chaplain when the latter was High Sheriff of Kent in 1793. The manuscript of the sermon which he preached before the judges at Maidstone is now at the Rookery, and, curiously enough, is in my grandfather's handwriting. I should add that Dr. Smith married the daughter of Mr. James Wilson, who kept the Bell. He died in 1818, and on his death-bed sent my grandmother a ham of his own curing.

My grandfather must have begun his shooting career soon after 1770. His father thought the gamekeeper was the proper person to supply the kitchen, and that his occupation was not suitable for a gentleman. My grandfather's first instructor was Dicky Westbrook of Hook Farm, his first weapon a musket which James Norman had carried in 1745 to oppose the young Pretender. During my grandfather's youth there were some partridges, hares, and rabbits, more woodcocks, snipe on the common, and a very few pheasants. The woods were little intersected by footpaths, the shooter having usually to struggle through the thick undergrowth as best he could, and to take his chance of a snapshot. One of my grandfather's guns was bell-mouthed, something like a blunderbuss, for spreading the charge at close quarters. The dogs used were pointers, very wild spaniels, sometimes perhaps beagles. Efforts at game-preserving were as yet feeble, and though poaching was against the law and there were sometimes conflicts with poachers, for regular sportsmen who were of any social position the whole country was in a manner open. Thus old Mr. Tom Hankey the banker, who removed

about 1775 from Clapham to the house at Southborough, where in our time the late Mr. Archibald Hamilton resided (and the nucleus of which had originally been a wayside inn), first sent his keeper with a team of spaniels on trial, who found in one day nineteen woodcocks in the neighbouring woods. He had no land of his own, and my grandfather at that time had not much, yet these two went almost where they pleased—all about the woods at Crofton, to Keston, and even as far as Rushmore Hill beyond Pratt's Bottom. Other people, without the claim of being from the neighbourhood, acted in the same way. Sportsmen came from London and shot over the whole country until they were stopped, and I believe that this was considered a somewhat ungracious act. A Bromley barber named Woodham, a little plain man with one leg shorter than the other, used to trouble the game-preservers, especially Mr. Cator. He shot on all unpreserved land, and when a game-preserved had a party out, he would place himself just at the boundary on the chance of a pheasant. One of his successful stations was close to a windmill which formerly stood near the London road, to the north-west of Salubrious Range, in front of a break between two woods. The site afterwards belonged to Colonel Long, Lord Farnborough having got it by exchange with Cator. The mill with its appurtenances was then a separate property. Woodham eventually married a well-to-do widow, and quitted Bromley. The officers of the army in camp or quarters used to be great marauders, and stringent regulations were issued from time to time by the Horse Guards to check their filibustering propensities. It must be remembered that duels were then rife, and public opinion called on a gentleman, if challenged, to fight. It was therefore risky to interfere with a man of the sword. Still, intruders were sometimes brought to book, when they used, if possible, to conceal their names in order to escape prosecution, which took place in the superior courts. My grandfather had two or three actions, the last with a man named England, who kept a public-house in the Old Kent Road. I may note that the possession of a licence did not give a right to kill game everywhere. One had besides to possess a "qualification," namely, a certain quantity

of land, or to be the son of a person holding a certain rank. This law was absurd and generally violated, but it might be enforced, and gave rise to litigation. A close time for game, that is, a fixed term during which it should be unlawful to kill, originated, I believe, about 1750. The beginning of the season was the 14th of September during part of my grandfather's career; later, no licence was required for woodcock, snipe, or rabbit. Things were put more or less on their present footing by the reform of the game laws under Lord Grey's administration.

As may be judged from my previous remarks, in the last century and the early part of this, landlords generally hired gamekeepers to shoot for them. For that purpose there was a keeper at Langley then belonging to the Burrells, at Wickham Court, and one employed by the Bishop of Rochester. Burgess, the Bromley shoemaker, killed game for the Bishop during many years; his usual attendant was one of the Aylings, a famous cricketer. Even the Princess of Wales, when living at Blackheath, had a gamekeeper named Grubb (shoemaker at Lewisham), who used to shoot for her, though there was no land over which she could have had any right, except perhaps the Crown property at Eltham and Shooter's Hill. Baker, the gamekeeper at Langley, when going out to shoot, used to fire at all the jays and magpies he saw, under the impression that a dirty gun killed better than a clean one. In my father's youth polecats were numerous; there is still a "Polecat Alley" in the neighbourhood of Hayes Common. He heard Dr. Smith speak of otter hunting in the Ravensbourne when first the doctor came to reside here.

The connection of our neighbourhood with the illustrious Pitt family is a fact hardly to be overlooked. Hayes Place, now the property of Mr. Everard Hambro, had belonged in the seventeenth century to a branch of the Scotts of Halden, and in 1757 was bought by the elder Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham, who rebuilt the mansion, which has since been so much altered that, externally at least, there seems to be nothing of his time now existing except the stables. In 1766 he sold it to the Hon. Thomas Walpole, but shortly afterwards persuaded the owner to restore it to him, and here he spent



much of the evening of his life. He was brought to Hayes Place from Downing Street shortly after his fatal attack in the House of Lords, and died there some weeks later, 11 May 1778. The following letter to his illustrious son, written not eight months before his death, is little known and seems worth printing, not only for the sake of its topographical allusions, but from its interesting reference to Viscount Mahon, afterwards third Earl Stanhope, who had claims to be remembered not only as a politician, but as a man of science. He was son-in-law of the Earl of Chatham, and great-grandfather of our esteemed President :—

“Hayes, 22 Sep. 1777.

“How can I employ my reviving pen so well as by addressing a few lines to the *hope* and *comfort* of my life, my dear William? You will have the pleasure to see under my own hand that I mend every day, and that I am all but well. I have been this morning to Camden-place, and sustained most manfully a visit and all the idle talk thereof for above an hour by Mr. Norman’s clock; and returned home untired to dinner, where I ate like a farmer. Lord Mahon has confounded, not convinced, the incorrigible *soi-disant* Dr. Wilson. Dr. Franklin’s lightning, rebel as he is, stands proved the more innocent, and Wilson’s nobs must yield to the pointed conductors. On Friday Lord Mahon’s indefatigable spirit is to exhibit another incendum to the Lord Mayor, Foreign Ministers, and all lovers of philosophy and the good of society, and means to illuminate the horizon with a little bonfire of 1200 fagots and a double edifice. Had our dear friend been born sooner, Nero and the second Charles would never have amused themselves by reducing to ashes the two noblest cities in the world. My hand begins to demand repose, so with my best compliments to Aristotle, Homer, Thucydides, Xenophon, not forgetting the civilians and law of nations tribe, adieu my dearest William!

“Your ever most affectionate father,

“CHATHAM.”

Hayes Place was sold by Lord Chatham’s heirs in 1785. William Pitt, the younger, who had been born there and was attached to the neighbourhood, that very year purchased Holwood, which he had known since he was a boy; and by an agreement with the vestry to pay £10 a year to the poor of Keston, got leave to enclose a large slice of Keston Common

and to throw it into his park—another proof of the indifference of our predecessors to open spaces. Pitt also turned the road and laid out money on the grounds, unfortunately obliterating part of the ancient camp there. In 1801 or 1802, being much in debt, he sold Holwood, which, after the mortgage on it was paid, brought him £4000. It is remarkable that my father, who died less than seventeen years ago, recollected distinctly being taken by my grandfather, in company with Mr. P. J. Thellusson of Plaistow Lodge (afterwards first Lord Rendlesham), to call on Pitt at Holwood. The great man was not at home, but as they drove away they saw his carriage at some distance. It stopped at the foot of the hill, and he walked up, perhaps to escape his visitors. The house in which Pitt lived was pulled down by Mr. Ward, a subsequent owner, in 1823; he rebuilt it further east.

A famous inhabitant of Bromley at the beginning of this century was James Scott, the medical man, who, beginning as a local practitioner, gained an immense reputation, his mental powers almost amounting to genius, while he inspired respect and love among all who knew him. He introduced a method of applying adhesive plasters and bandages, which was generally adopted not only in England, but elsewhere. He told my father that he made in one year over £11,000, and he left a fortune of more than £100,000. Many well-to-do people settled here to be under his care. Some of the older villas on Bromley Common were built for his patients. His son John Scott followed in his footsteps, but, giving up local practice, became a distinguished London surgeon. Scott's dressing and Scott's ointment are still known to every student of surgery. The son died comparatively young; his widow resided for many years at the Rectory or church house.

From mention of the building on what had been Bromley Common I am led to consider the population of the parish. Lysons, after studying the register, gives births and burials from 1580 to 1589 which would imply that the population was then about a thousand. In 1811, when the second general census took place, it was only 2965, and there was no great change till after the enclosure of the common. Building then began to some extent on the former waste, so that by 1841 the

population had increased to 4325. During the next decade schools were given up, causing a decrease of nearly 200. The departure of the Bishop of Rochester must also have had a depressing effect on the town. The last who occupied the Palace was Bishop George Murray, a man much beloved and of great influence, which he always exercised for good. His see being at that time a very poor one, he also held the deanery of Worcester; it had been previously the custom for Bishops of Rochester to hold other preferment. He married Lady Sarah Hay-Drummond, daughter of the Earl of Kinnoull. Among his sons are Canon Francis Murray of Chislehurst and Sir Herbert Murray, K.C.B., late Governor of Newfoundland. It is perhaps worthy of note that he was one of the last bishops who wore an episcopal wig. Archbishop Sumner, however, is known to have preached in one as late as 1859. Bishop Murray left the Palace about 1843, and it was bought by the late Mr. Coles Child in 1845-46.

We all know how, since the advent of railways, the whole face of the country has been changed. We have become suburban; in course of time, perhaps, we shall be absorbed and assimilated by that all-devouring monster London. The district may gain somewhat—a sort of importance as part of a huge mass—but it must inevitably suffer, as it has suffered already, by the loss of picturesqueness, of old land-marks, and interesting local traditions. We should therefore do our utmost to record such things while there is yet time, or in a few years even the remembrance of them will have passed away for ever.

## THE CHANCELLORS OF THE DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER.

BY A. A. ARNOLD, F.S.A.

THROUGH the kindness of a friend, a member of our Society, I was lately placed in the possession of a MS. bearing the title, "A List of Chancellors of the Diocese of Rochester," said to be written by Dr. A. C. Ducarel; but on examining the handwriting I am strongly of opinion that the list and notes were compiled and written by Dr. John Denne (Archdeacon of Rochester 1728—1767), and were only corrected and annotated by Dr. Ducarel. The fact that such numerous references are made in the MS. to entries in the Registers at Rochester, to which the Archdeacon would have had ready access, confirms this view, and it is supported by other internal evidence, and especially by a note which occurs with regard to Dr. Wm. Llewelyn (Chancellor 1580—1598), in which the annotator, whom I take to be without doubt Dr. Ducarel, directly refers to the Archdeacon as the writer of the memoir.

In preparing the MS. for the press I have absolutely adhered to the original spelling of the names of persons and parishes, and I have only added a few notes, and some slight account of the Chancellors who have held office since Archdeacon Denne's time, so as to bring the list down to the present day. As to the first three names (which were added to the list in



a note by Dr. Ducarel), the mention of them is preserved in documents contained in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*. They are :—

Walter de London, “officialis,” 1259.

Nicholas, officialis, 1262.

Gymundus, 1292.

Dr. Denne's account then proceeds :—

1327. THOMAS DE ALKHAM was appointed Chancellor by Bishop Hamo de Hethe 28 March 1327, as he had been before his Commissary-General (E Reg., fos. 60<sup>a</sup>, 75<sup>b</sup>). He was born at *Alkham* by Dover, whence he took his name, which was originally Pyrie. His will was proved 10 Feb. 1356, wherein he orders his body to be buried in the church or churchyard of *Southflete*, to which rectory he was collated 31 March 1323, being at that time in priest's orders and domestic chaplain to the Bishop (E Reg., fo. 59<sup>a</sup>). As to his preferments, he was admitted, 28 Jan. 1328, to the Prebenda Magnæ Missæ at the high altar of the conventual church of *Mallynge* upon the presentation of the Abbess and her sisters (E Reg., fo. 127<sup>b</sup>). He was collated to the rectory of *Wolwyche* 25 Feb. 1336, which he quitted for that of *Chesilherst* 7 May 1339 (E Reg., fos. 168<sup>b</sup>, 174<sup>b</sup>).

1332. WM. DE HONYNTONE, a presbyter, occurs Chancellor 8 Jan. 1332, and was collated to the rectory of *Chislehurst* 25 Sep. 1334, but died two years after, 25 Feb. 1336. (E Reg., Ham. de Hethe, fos. 154<sup>a</sup>, 162<sup>a</sup>, 168<sup>b</sup>.)

There now occurs a hiatus of many years—nearly a century—the next name being supplied by Dr. Ducarel :—

1419. THOMAS CANDOS (OR CHANDOS), LL.D., officialis. (Madox's *Formulare*, p. 436.)

1453. JOHN TUBNEY *alias* TUPNEY appears to have been Chancellor to Bishop Lowe 10 June 1453; he was likewise Chaplain to that Bishop, and instituted to the vicarage of *St. Werburgh* in *Hoo* 8 Dec. 1451. He had beside the rectory of *Stone*, but resigned it on his collation to that of

*Southflete* 10 June 1453, where he died in 1457, and was buried in his own chancel under a stone, with an epitaph on a brass plate, no more of which now remains than "John Tubney, Chaplyn to Bishop Lowe, Archdeacon of St. Asaph."\* Dr. Harris, in his *History of Kent*, miscalls him "Tulman" (E Reg. Epi., fos. 222<sup>a</sup>, 224<sup>a</sup>). His other preferments were the archdeaconry of St. Asaph, which dignity he held till his death, as also the rectory of *Diperth* in that diocese, but this he seems to have quitted before, being a benefactor thereunto in 1450 (Le Neve's *Fasti*, p. 24, and Willis's *Survey of the Cathedral of St. Asaph*, pp. 110, 287).

1478. RICHARD LAVYNDER, Doctor of Decrees, appears to have been both Chancellor and Commissary-General to Bishop John Russell 14 Oct. 1478 (E Libro Testament<sup>o</sup>, 3<sup>o</sup>, fo. 222). His other preferments were chiefly in the church and diocese of Lincoln. He died in 1504, and was buried in the chancel of his own prebendal church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Buckingham (Br. Willis's *History of Cathedrals*, vol. ii., pp. 114, 172, 247). He was installed Prebendary of *St. Mary Crackpole* in Lincoln 9 Aug. 1477, which he quitted for that of *Sutton cum Bucks* 25 Nov. 1485, being also not long before, viz., 5 Oct., advanced to the archdeaconry of Leicester.

1493. ROBERT (OR ROGER?) CLYSTONE was Chancellor 20 Aug. 1493, having been likewise created Vicar-General and Commissary to Thomas Savage, then Bishop of Rochester, 29 April 1493 (E Reg. Spir. Roff., fos. 5, 6; Acts of the Bishops' Court, fo. 234<sup>a</sup>). He probably went along with Bishop Savage when translated to the see of York, and might be the same person who was Prebendary of *Wistow* in York and Southwell (Br. Willis's *Surv. of Cathed.*, vol. i., p. 178).

1535. MAURICE GRIFFITH, B.D., was appointed Chancellor to Bishop John Hilsey 8 Sep. 1535 (E Reg. Spir. D., fo. 183<sup>a</sup>). He had a variety of preferments, having been

\* The epitaph, as given in Boutell, was: "Miserere Deus ai'e Joh'is Tubney qu'da hui's Eccl'ie Rectoris Archidiaconi Assaphensis ac Capellani d'ni Joh'is Lowe Episcopi Roffensis."

instituted to the vicarage of *Sutton-at-Hone* 20 April 1536, and to the rectory of *Freckenham* in Suffolk 20 Oct. In 1537 he obtained the archdeaconry and the rectory of *Southflete*, and was admitted 9 April of the same year Rector of *St. Magnus* by London Bridge, and a Prebend of the fifth stall in the Church of Rochester 3 May 1546. Most of these benefices and dignities he held *in commendam* to his death, along with the bishopric of Rochester, to which he was consecrated 1 April 1554, but he died 20 Nov. 1558, and was interred with great solemnity in his own parish church of *St. Magnus*; the funeral procession was from his palace (called Rochester Place) in Southwark, and the Bishop of Winchester preached his funeral sermon (E Reg. Spir. Roffen. D., fos. 65<sup>b</sup>, 201<sup>a</sup>; Le Neve's *Fasti*, p. 251, and Rapin's *Acta Reg.*, p. 445; Strype's *Ann.*, vol. i., p. 30; *Ecel. Mem.*, vol. iii., pp. 116, 451). He was a native of Wales; and had his education in the University of Oxford among the Dominicans or Black-Fryars there; was admitted to the reading of the sentences or a Bachelor of Divinity's degree in July 1532, and, as is said, to a like degree in the Canon Law in February following. He commenced D.D. in 1537. He cannot, I think, be the same person with Maur. ap Griffith, who was instituted Rector of *St. Nicholas Acon* in 1531 (but died not, according to Newcourt's list, till 1570); nor with another of the same, who was Rector of *Easton Magna* in Essex, who died in 1557 (Newcourt's *Register*, vol. i., pp. 398, 504; vol. ii., p. 236; Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i., No. 105). He was elected Proctor in Convocation for the Dean and Chapter of Rochester 19 Jan. 1546 (Reg. 1 Eccles., fo. 109), and was one of those commissioners or judges' delegate who pronounced Bishop Bonner's sentence of deprivation null, and restored him 5 Sep. 1553 (Strype's *Ecel. Mem.*, vol. iii., p. 23). He is in Fuller's *History*, b. viii., p. 18, described as being "a ravenous wolf among his flock, and as playing the tyrant in his diocese by being the first in Queen Mary's days that condemned Margery Polley to be burnt for religion, and many more, who at Dartford or Rochester sealed the truth with their lives" (Strype's *Ecel. Mem.*, vol. i., p. 361; vol. iii., p. 116).

ROWLAND TAYLOR, LL.D., occurs Chancellor to Bishop Ridley 7 Oct. 1551,\* likewise a Prebendary of Rochester in the third stall, and had been appointed one of the six preachers in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury in the May before. In 1534 he was Principal of Burden's Hostle in Cambridge, and was collated (if Bishop Tanner conjectures right) 29 Aug. 1542 to the prebendary of Inkbarrow in Hereford Cathedral, though Dr. B. Willis makes the Christian name of this Prebendary to be "Richard." He had a grant of the archdeaconry of Cornwall (though omitted by Le Neve) from the King 3 May 1552, not of Exeter, as Mr. Strype sets forth (*Eccl. Mem.*, vol. ii., p. 529). He was appointed in the same year Chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, and collated to the rectory of *Hadleigh* in Suffolk. But in the next year, deprived of all his preferments, he suffered at the stake, 9 Feb. 1555, on Aldham Common, near his parish, as a martyr for his religion (Tanner's *Biblioth.*, p. 703; Dr. B. Willis's *History of Cathedrals*, vol. i., p. 580).

JOHN CALVERLEY, LL.B., appears to have been both Chancellor and Vicar-General of the diocese 22 Sep. 1565† (E Libro Testamentor.), and was collated to the archdeaconry 10 July 1571, having been instituted to the rectory of *Stone* 26 Jan. 1558, and to that of *Beckenham* 2 May 1561 (E Regist. Episcop., and Ecclesiæ Roffensis). He was of All Souls' College, Oxon, and there admitted LL.B. 26 Jan. 1554 (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, p. 82). He was instituted Prebendary of Rochester in the fifth stall 10 April 1576 (M. Cotes' Reg.), but died soon after, for his will was proved 11 Sep. in the same year, wherein he orders himself to be buried at Beckenham if he died there; if otherwise, at the discretion of his executors. He was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese and of the peculiar jurisdiction of Cliffe 31 May 1560 (E Reg. Edm. Ghest. Epi., fo. 69<sup>a</sup>). He was Proctor for the clergy of the diocese in Convocation, and as such subscribed to the Book of Thirty-nine Articles 5 Feb. 1562 (Strype's *Ann.*, vol. i., p. 289), and approved

\* Note by Dr. Ducarel: "Rowland Taylor seems Chancellor by my account in 1547."

† My account makes him Chancellor 1553.—Dr. Ducarel.



not of the six Articles nor of any change of the Book of Common Prayer (Strype's *Ann.*, vol. ii., Additions, p. 16).

HUGO LLOYD, LL.B., was appointed Chancellor 15 April 1578, and admitted to that degree 24 Nov. of the same year. He was born at Llyn in Caernarvonshire, educated at Winchester School, and became chief master of it, being removed thither from a fellowship in New College, to which he had been admitted in 1564. He was collated to the prebendary of Newington in St. Paul's 12 Nov. 1584, created LL.D. 9 July 1588, and, dying 17 Oct. 1601, was buried in the outer chapel of New College. We have his epitaph in Wood's *Hist. and Antiq. Oxon.*, tom. ii., p. 153, as also an account of his writings in his *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i., No. 355. He has the character both of a good divine and a lawyer, but was more remarkable for his skill in the Greek and Latin languages, being indeed (saith A. Wood) a most admired grammarian of the age he lived in. What I have said either of his preferments or character is confirmed by the manuscript registers of the diocese; by Newcourt's *Repert.*, vol. i., p. 189; by Bishop Tanner's *Biblioth.*, p. 483; and by Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i., p. 310; *Fasti*, pp. 104, 135.

WM. LLEWYN (or LEWEN), LL.D., occurs Chancellor of the diocese 15 Nov. 1580, and Vicar-General 9 April 1582, and was elected 14 Nov. 1584 one of the Proctors for it in Convocation (E Libr. Testament<sup>o</sup>, and Actis Cur. Consistor.). It is generally agreed that he is the same person who was Fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge, Proctor of that University in 1568, and Public Orator in 1570; as likewise Chancellor of the church of St. Asaph in 1587,\* with the prebend of Llanyffyd or Llannfyth *de jure* annexed to it

\* In the MS. the following note, in the same handwriting as the memoir, is here added:—"Dr. Willis indeed places him in this stall so early as the year 1533. But I expect he may be wrong in point of time, or there may be a mistake in the figures 1533 for 1583, for how otherwise can we reconcile his having this dignity so long before his being Fellow of Christ's Coll., Proctor of the University, and Public Orator? Is it not more likely that Dr. Lewen succeeded Whitehedd in the stall, especially if we consider that Lewen's death in 1598 coincides exactly with the admission of Vaughan, whom Willis makes the immediate successor of Whitehedd?" And on this note the following remark is made in the handwriting which is taken to be that of Dr. Ducarel: "William Lewyn was collated to Llanyffydd P. in St. Asaph 11 Nov. 1577, on the death of Robert Whitehedd—Archdeacon

(Le Neve's *Pasti*, pp. 396, 414; Dr. Br. Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph*, p. 114, and of *Bangor*, p. 347; Strype's *Ann.*, vol. ii., Append., p. 62). His merits also raised him to a Mastership in the Court of Chancery, to be Master of the Faculties under the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be Judge of his Prerogative Court, and Dean of his Peculiars. But to crown these honours he was appointed one of Queen Elizabeth's High Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, and in the years 1586 and 1588 chosen a representative in Parliament for the city of Rochester. He died 15 April 1598, and was buried, not as he once designed, in the chapel of his own house at *Otteringden* in Kent, but in the parish church of *St. Leonard, Shoreditch*, leaving several sons behind him, of whom Justinian was one, who was afterwards a knight, and died about 8 July 1620.

Dr. Lewen had the character not only of a good civilian, but of a polite scholar, for which reason (no doubt) the famous Lord Treasurer *Burghleigh* (*sic*) committed to him the instruction of his beloved daughter Anne, who was a most accomplished and learned lady, and afterwards wife of Edward, Earl of Oxford, though he proved most unworthy of her. (Strype's *Ann.*, vol. ii., p. 120; vol. iii., pp. 57, 59.)

S<sup>R</sup> DANIEL DUNNE *als.* DONNE, and ROBERT MASTER, LL.D., had a Patent "conjunctim et divisim" for the offices of Chancellor and Vicar-General, dated 4 July 1604, but Sir Daniel had been appointed to the latter office by himself 21 April 1598, on the death of Dr. Lewen. (Martin Cotes' Reg., fo. 147; Reg. Epi., fo. 187<sup>a</sup>.)

As to Sir Daniel Dunne, he was Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxon, but occurs Principal of New Inn Hall in 1580, in which year (10 July) he took his Doctor's degree in Civil Law. In this profession he was so eminent as to be made Dean of the Arches 17 May 1598, Master of the Requests, and one of Queen Elizabeth's Ambassadors to

Denne justly corrects Mr. Willis." It will be observed that by this latter note, whoever the writer of it was, he directly ascribes the authorship of the MS. to Dr. Denne; and in a later note by Dr. Ducarel (giving the date of the death of Dr. Basil Wood), he adds to it, "This, Dr. Denne may be glad to know."

treat with the Danes at Bremen about fishery and commerce 29 Aug. 1602. He was knighted this year, and in the next was elected by the University of Oxford one of their first Burgesses in Parliament, and again in 1614. He died 17 Sep. 1617. (See Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, pp. 95, 120; Newcourt's *Repert.*, vol. i., p. 445; Rapin's *Acta Reg.*, pp. 499, 501.)

I had almost forgotten to mention his being chosen in 1601 Member of Parliament for Taunton in Somerset. (Willis's *Notitia*, p. 151.)

As to Robert Master, he was of a very good family at Cirencester in Gloucestershire, and there born. He became Fellow of All Souls' College in Oxford, was admitted LL.D. 10 Dec. 1594, and in 1599 appointed Principal of Alban Hall. He was afterwards an advocate at Doctors' Commons, was chosen Member of Parliament for Cricklade in Wilts in 1601, and made official to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster 4 May 1604. On the 4th July 1604 he had been joined in the same Patent with Sir Dan. Donne as Chancellor of the diocese of Rochester, and was afterwards advanced to the same honour in that of Litchfield and Coventry. He died 10 July 1625, aged 63, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Litchfield at the east end of the chapel on the south side of the church, under a stately monument, with an epitaph, which is printed in Abingdon's *Antiq.*, p. 9. For other particulars, they are vouched by Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, p. 148; Willis's *Notitia Parliament*, p. 153.

EDMUND POPE, LL.D., had a like Patent, dated 23 Feb. 1613, to succeed Sr. Daniel Dun and Dr. Robert Master in the office of Chancellor and Vicar-General in the diocese of Rochester (Martin Cotes' Register, fo. 282). He was also Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxon, created LL.D. 6 July 1599, and appointed afterwards Surrogate to the Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He was constituted official to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster 3 May 1616. I have met with nothing more in relation to him but that he died in 1630 in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldersgate (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, p. 157).

BASIL WOOD, LL.D., had a like Patent, dated 18 Nov. 1630, for both the offices of Chancellor and Vicar-General. He occurs also Chancellor of the diocese of St. Asaph in the years 1603 and 1613. He had been Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxon, and was admitted LL.D. 30 June 1612 (Regist. Eccles. Roff., fo. 148; Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, p. 192; Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph Cathedral*, p. 122). I know nothing more of him, nor when or where he died. He had for certain, I believe, no successor in the diocese of Rochester till after the Restoration.\*

EDWARD ALDERNE, LL.D., and ROBERT MASON, LL.D., had a Patent "conjunctim et divisim" for the offices of Chancellor and Vicar-General, dated 24 May 1661. (Reg. Spir. Roffensis F., fo. 113<sup>a</sup>.)

As to Edward Alderne, I have only to say that he was of Exeter College, Oxon, was admitted LL.D. 13 June 1638, and died at Rochester in 1671. (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i.; *Fasti*, p. 276.)

As to Robert Mason, I can find no traces of him in either University, unless he be the same person who was of St. John's College in Cambridge and Proctor of that University in 1619, and the same, I question not, who died at Bath in 1662, aged 73, and was there buried in the Abbey Church, and has a fair marble tomb, wherein is a busto of a Doctor of Laws

\* It appears from a note by Dr. Ducarel that he died in 1644 and was buried at Oxford (St. Michael's Church). There is a mention of this Dr. Wood in *Proceedings in Kent* (Camden Society's Publication, 1861). Sir Edward Dering's notes as to the "Sub-committee on Religion appointed 23 Nov. 1640" give us this graphic account:—

"Dr. Wood, Chancellor of Rochester (in the case of a Mr. Snelling, Vicar of St. Paul's Cray), came up staring and chafing, halfe out of breath, saying 'For God's sake, for the King's sake, somebody helpe me against this puritan Snelling; I demand justice against this dunce!' His offence was that he had refused to read 'The Book of Sportes,' and for this he had been suspended by the Chancellor. Archbishop Laud afterwards interrogated him. 'Are you conformable? are you conformable to the new conformity?' To which Snelling made answer, 'Yes, so far as by law established.' Then his Grace, turning to the company, said, 'There is no more believing this kind of men than of a dogge,' and another Bishop present (Bishop Wren) said, 'You may know him by his band that he has a wonderful tender conscience.' He was suspended 'ab officio et beneficio' for not publicly reading the 'Book of Sports,' and finally was excommunicated for the same offence."

As the late Canon Jenkins of Lyminge well observes in his *History of the Diocese of Canterbury*, these proceedings disclose a picture of the state of the Church at that time which must at once prepare us for the catastrophe then so near.



in his habit, and whose epitaph shews that he was Robert Mason, a Doctor of the Civil Law, born at Greenwich in Kent, who had been Secretary to the famous Duke of Buckingham, Chancellor to four Bishops of Winchester, and Judge of the Admiralty Court in the Isle of Wight, and at length raised by his merits to be Master of the Requests. He married Judith, eldest daughter of Sir Christopher Buckle of Banstead, county Surrey, who erected that tomb to his memory, with these arms upon it, viz., Argent, a Fess azure, two Lions' heads couped in chief of the second. (See this Epitaph in the *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury and the Abbey Church of Bath*, p. 242.) He might also perhaps have been Recorder of London (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i., p. 595). In 1685 he was elected Member of Parliament for Eastlow in Cornwall, and in 1695 both for the University of Oxford and the borough of Heydon, co. Ebor.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL, LL.D., was more eminent, both in his profession and stations. His Patent for the offices of Chancellor and Vicar-General bears date 13 June 1671, and was for life (Reg. Spir. Roff. F., fo. 126<sup>a</sup>). Of his parentage I know nothing, but only conjecture that he might be the son of William Trumbull, Esq., who was one of the representatives in Parliament in 1656 for the county of Berks (Willis's *Notitia*, p. 272). His education was in the University of Oxford, where he was originally of St. John's College, but after Fellow of All Souls' College, and admitted LL.B. 12 Oct. 1659, as also LL.D. 6 July 1667. He became an advocate in Doctors' Commons and one of the clerks of the Signet. On the 21st of November 1684 he received the honour of knighthood, and in November 1685 was sent Envoy Extraordinary to France. But in the beginning of 1687 he went Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and there continued till 1691 (Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, vol. ii.; *Fasti*, pp. 125, 170).

On the 3rd of May 1695 he had the Seals given him as Secretary of State, but resigned them 5 Dec. 1697 (Salmon's *Chronol.*, pp. 215, 228). When he died or where he was buried I cannot tell (Bishop Burnet's *History*, vol. i., p. 769; vol. ii., pp. 100, 101).

The character which Bishop Burnet gives of him on his own knowledge is this, that “S<sup>r</sup> William Trumbull was the eminentest of all our civilians, and much the best pleader in those courts, and was a learned, a diligent, and a vertuous man. He was Envoy at Paris when the Edict that repealed the Edict of Nantz was passed, and saw the violence of the persecution, and acted a great and worthy part in harbouring many, in receiving their effects, and in conveying their jewels and plate to England, which disgusted the Court of France, and was not very acceptable to the Court of England.”

CHARLES HEDGES, LL.D., was appointed both Chancellor and Vicar-General by a Patent for life, dated 7 March 1686, probably upon the resignation of Sir William Trumbull before his embassy to the Ottoman Court (E Reg. Eccl. Roff.). He was educated in the University of Oxford, both at Magdalen Hall and College, where he commenced M.A. 31 May 1673 and LL.D. 26 June 1675. In this profession he engaged, and became so eminent therein as to be made Master of the Faculties and Judge both of the High Court of Admiralty and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Nor was he a less able statesman than a civilian, for he was honoured with knighthood, served his country in several Parliaments to his death, and was advanced to be one of the principal Secretaries of State 5 Nov. 1700 under King William, and again 2 May 1702 under Queen Anne. It was he who drew up the much debated Act of Abjuration in 1701, according to Bishop Burnet’s *History*, vol. ii., p. 298.

The places where and the times when he was chosen into Parliament are as follows, viz. :—

For Orford in Suffolk . . .	1698.
Malmesbury in Wilts . . .	1701 and 1702.
Calne in Wilts . . .	1702.
Portpigham in Cornwall . . .	1703, 1708, and 1710.
Eastlow in Cornwall . . .	1713.

He died at Richmond 10 June 1714. (Le Neve’s *Mon. Anglic.*, vol. iv., p. 291.)

HUMPHREY HENCHMAN, LL.D., was appointed both Chancellor and Vicar-General by a Patent for life, dated 3 July 1714, upon the death of Sir Chas. Hedges (Reg.

Eccles. Roffen.). He was educated at Christ Church College in the University of Oxford, where he was admitted M.A. 18 April 1694 and LL.D. 19 Nov. 1702 (*Catalogue of Graduates*). He followed the profession of Civil Law, and was an advocate several years in Doctors' Commons, of good character and practice, and one of the Council for the Rev. Dr. Hen. Sacheverell on his trial in 1709. He was advanced to be Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, but thence removed 5 Nov. 1714. However, he was appointed Chancellor of the diocese of London 11 Aug. 1715, as likewise Commissary in Essex and Hertfordshire, and to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum. He died 13 Aug. 1739 in the 71st year of his age, and was buried at Fulham in Middlesex.

EDMUND LEWIN, D.D., was appointed both Chancellor and Vicar-General by a Patent for life, dated 20 Sep. 1739, on the death of Dr. Henchman. He was Chaplain to Bishop Wilcockes both at Gloucester and Rochester, and had a benefice in the former diocese, which he quitted upon an exchange with Archdeacon Breton for the rectory of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London, as tenable with that of Westmill in Hertfordshire; but herein he met with a disappointment upon a lawsuit with the Mercers' Company. But in July 1754 he was collated to the rectory of Stone in Kent, and holds it by Dispensation with that of Westmill.

[Here the MS. ends.]

I have ventured to add a short memoir of the Chancellors of the diocese since Dr. Edmund Lewin, for the particulars of which I have been indebted to various friends, to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, records at Oxford and Cambridge, Cootes' *List of Advocates*, and other sources.

1771—1796. WILLIAM BURRELL, third son of Peter Burrell of Beckenham, Kent, was born in London 10 Oct. 1732. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he graduated as LL.B. in 1755 and LL.D. in 1760. He was admitted an advocate at Doctors' Commons on 3 Nov. 1760. He is stated to have practised principally in

the Admiralty Court. His MS. reports of cases decided in that Court between the years 1766 and 1774 were published in two volumes, being edited by Mr. R. G. Marsden in 1885. He was made Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester in 1764, and on 14 Nov. 1771 was appointed by Bishop Pearce to be Chancellor and Vicar-General of the diocese of Rochester for life. He was M.P. for Haslemere in 1768 and a Commissioner for Excise in 1771. He was also F.R.S. and F.S.A., and a director of the South Sea Company. He married in 1773 Sophia, daughter of Charles Raymond of Valentines, Essex. In 1774 a baronetcy was granted to Mr. Raymond with remainder to Mr. Burrell and his wife's issue by him. On Sir Charles Raymond's death in 1789 Mr. Burrell succeeded, under the above limitation, and as the husband of his daughter and only child, to the baronetcy. It is said also that his wife was heiress to property of the value of £100,000. He was a well-known antiquary, and his extensive Sussex collection was bequeathed by him to the British Museum. He died at Deepdene, Surrey, on 20 Jan. 1796, and was buried at West Grinstead, Sussex.

1796—1826. MAURICE SWABEY, elder son of Samuel Swabey, gentleman, by Mary, only daughter of Maurice Birchfield of Langley Marish, Bucks; born 29 Nov. 1752; admitted a town-boy of Westminster School 17 June 1766; matriculated at Pembroke Coll., Oxon, 17 July 1778 (aged 25); B.A. and M.A. 1786; D.C.L. 1789; succeeded to the maternal estate at Langley Marish; became an advocate at Doctors' Commons, and was appointed by Bishop Horsley, by letters patent bearing date 13 April 1796, Chancellor and Vicar-General of Rochester for life. He married (1) 4 Sep. 1783, Catherine, daughter of Robert Bird of Burton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire; (2) 21 July 1804, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Creed of York. In 1804 was one of the eight stewards of the Westminster School anniversary, an office at that time indicative of considerable eminence. He practised his profession in the ecclesiastical courts until his death, which occurred in Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, on 10 Feb. 1826.

1826—1856. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON was the second son



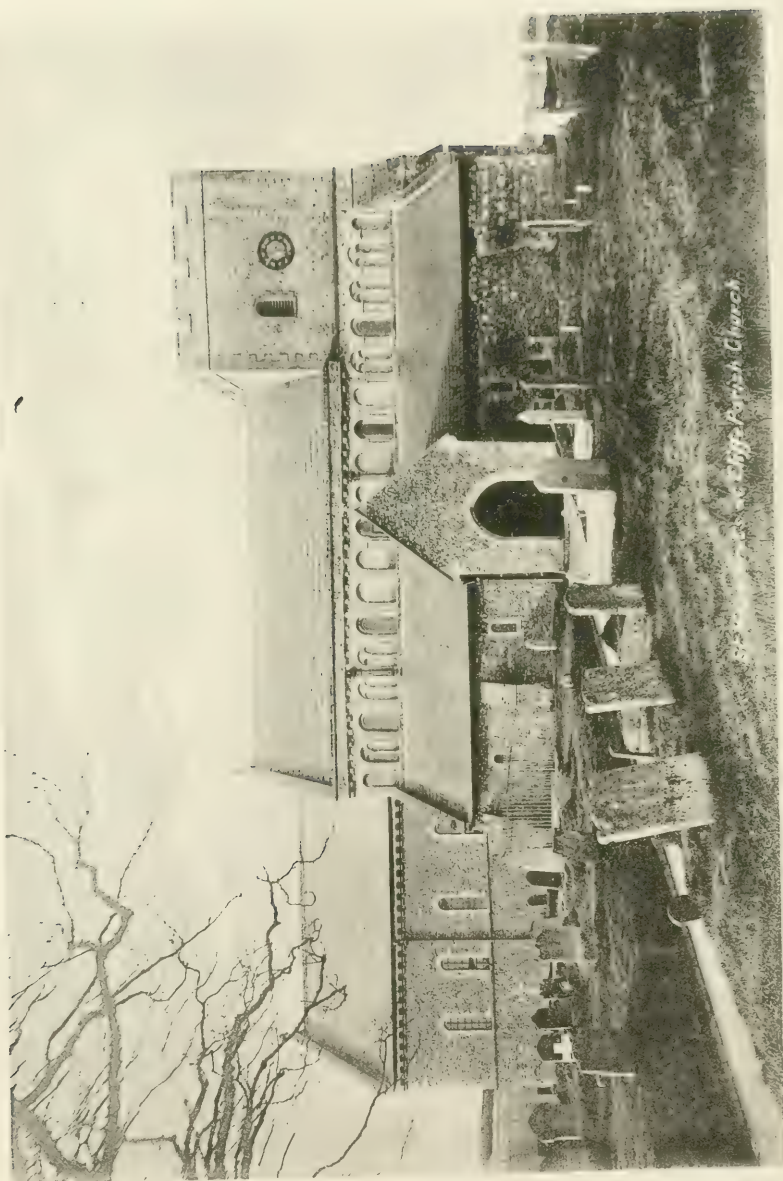
of Sir Stephen Lushington of South Hill Park, Berkshire, Chairman of the East India Company, and Baronet 1791. He was born 14 June 1782; educated at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of All Souls, and graduated B.A. 1802, M.A. 1806, B.C.L. 1807, D.C.L. 1808. He was called to the Bar 7 Feb. 1806, and became a member of the College of Advocates 3 Nov. 1808. He sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest as M.P. for Great Yarmouth, having been elected first in Feb. 1807, and again returned at the General Election in the May following. In June 1808 he resigned his seat, and for some years devoted himself entirely to his practice in the civil and ecclesiastical courts. At the General Election of 1820 he was again returned to Parliament for the borough of Ilchester, and represented that borough, Tregony in Cornwall, and Winchelsea in several Parliaments before the Reform Bill. After the Reform Act he was the first member returned for the new borough of the Tower Hamlets at the General Election of December 1832, when he was at the head of the poll, and he continued to sit for that borough until his retirement from Parliament in 1841. He was appointed Chancellor of the diocese of Rochester and Vicar-General by Bishop King by letters patent dated 25 Feb. 1826. On 16 Feb. 1828 he was appointed Judge of the Consistory Court of London; on 17 Oct. 1838 Judge of the High Court of Admiralty; and on 2 July 1858 Dean of the Arches. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council 5 Nov. 1838. He resigned the Chancellorship of Rochester on 17 Jan. 1856, and, owing to the infirmities of age, in July 1867 he retired from his other various high offices. He died at Ockham Park, Surrey, on 19 Jan. 1873, in his 92nd year, and was buried at Ockham. He was one of the counsel for Queen Caroline, and spoke in her defence before the House of Lords in October 1820, and it will be remembered that he was consulted by Lady Byron on the occasion of her still mysterious separation from her husband in 1816. It was also by Dr. Lushington's advice that the Rev. Robert Whiston's appeal to Bishop Murray for a more equal appropriation of the revenues of

the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, and for securing a greater benefit to the King's School and the scholars there, was relegated by the Bishop in 1848 to the Court of Chancery.

1856—1886. JOHN ELLIOTT PASLEY ROBERTSON, eldest son of Robert Robertson of Greenwich, Kent, Surgeon; matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 30 March 1822, then aged 17; migrated to Magdalen Hall, where he took the degrees of B.L.L. and D.C.L. in 1835; admitted an advocate of Doctors' Commons 2 Nov. 1836; was appointed Chancellor of Rochester and Vicar-General by Bishop Murray by letters patent dated 17 Jan. 1856. He died at Blackheath on 27 Feb. 1886 in his 82nd year. He was the editor of "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Ecclesiastical Courts of Doctors' Commons from 1844 to 1851."

1886. LEWIS TONNA DIBDIN, the present Chancellor. Dr. Dibdin is the third son of the Rev. Robert William Dibdin, M.A. Born 19 July 1852; matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1870; B.A. (12th Senior Optime) 1874; M.A. 1878; admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 15 April 1873; called to the Bar 10 May 1876; was appointed Chancellor and Vicar-General of the diocese of Rochester for his life by Bishop Thorold by letters patent dated 9 Aug. 1886. He is also Chancellor of the dioceses of Durham and of Exeter, and official of the archdeaconries of Southwark and Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. He is D.C.L. of Durham University, a member of the House of Laymen, and Vice-chairman of the Literature Committee of the Church Defence Association. He is also F.S.A. Dr. Dibdin has, at the time of writing this memoir, been lately engaged as leading counsel for the Bishops in the enquiries held at Lambeth from May to July 1899, before the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with regard to the legality of the ceremonious use of incense and of the Reservation of the Sacrament.





St. John's Episcopal Church



## NOTES ON THE CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET-AT-CLIFFE.

BY THE REV. G. M. LIVETT,

VICAR OF WATERINGBURY.

THE Church of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe is an unusually well-preserved and beautiful example of a parish church of the twelfth century.

It consists of a long, square-ended chancel, with four windows on each side, a nave with clerestory and aisles of four bays, and a western tower. The measurements of the ground-plan are as follows :—

Total length, exterior .....	126 feet.
Total breadth, „ .....	58½ feet.
Chancel, interior .....	40 feet by 18½ feet.
Nave, „ .....	53½ feet by 20½ feet.
„ with aisles .....	53½ feet by 45½ feet.
Width of aisles .....	10 feet and 9 feet.
Tower, interior .....	19 feet by 18 feet.
Width of walls of chancel and nave aisles and arcades .....	2½ feet.
Width of walls of tower and chancel- arch .....	4½ feet.

The church has suffered very little from alterations and additions. The north porch is not Norman ; the north aisle has been lengthened westwards to form a vestry on the north side of the tower ; the window which originally lighted the north aisle from the west end has been placed in the side-wall hard by, and the corresponding window in the west end of the south

aisle has been blocked up; the three-light window at the east end of the north aisle has replaced a Norman window which corresponded with its fellow seen at the east end of the south aisle.

The recent insertion of round-headed mock-Norman windows in the side-walls of the aisles, where originally there were none, has served more than any other alteration to destroy the original appearance of the building. Imagine the aisles without lights except at the ends, and the nave without seats or level flooring, and imagine altars at the ends of the aisles, and a rood-beam across the chancel-arch carrying its rood, and the mind sees the church of the twelfth century.

Later on, no doubt, the rood-beam was replaced by a rood-screen and loft. There are no signs of the usual stone staircase to such a rood-loft, but on the two easternmost piers of the nave arcades there are marks which indicate the erection and subsequent removal of steps, either of wood or stone, which must have led up on either side to the rood-loft.

Various considerations suggest a late-Norman date for the church—the third quarter of the twelfth century. Early-Norman parish churches were planned without aisles. Late in the Norman period in many cases aisles were added. In St. Margaret's we have an instance—perhaps an early instance—of a church planned at the first with aisles. The size of the chancel-arch is another sign of late date. Early-Norman churches had small chancel-arches, like that remaining in West Farleigh Church. Later-Norman churches, and even churches of the early-Pointed period, were often built with a central tower. The architect of St. Margaret's, with admirable foresight





Entrance to St. Mary's Church.



of the incoming fashion of erecting a rood at the entrance to the chancel, designed a wide-spanned and tall chancel-arch, leaving the tower to be built at the west end of the nave.

Many small details also point to a late date: the elaborate carving of the caps of the nave arcades, the use of the edge-roll in the arches, the dog-tooth and cable mouldings of the arch of north doorway, the necking of the bases of that doorway, and other similar features. But the date of the church, except in respect of the tower, cannot be pushed later than the third quarter of the twelfth century. The workmanship is decisive against a later date. All the carving of the capitals and arch-mouldings, in the arcades and north doorway alike, seems to have been executed by banker-men on the bench, and the axe seems to have been the principal tool used by them. All the ashlar bears signs of having been faced with the axe.

The tower at the west end is manifestly later than the rest of the church. The tall and severe pointed tower-arch, with the circular bases and caps of its responds, stands out in strong contrast with the round arches of the nave and chancel. It implies the introduction of fresh influence, if not of fresh workmen and a fresh designer, among the builders. It marks a new departure both in style and in workmanship. The bases have the hollow moulding of the early-Pointed period, and the caps are carved into a ring of the trumpet-like scollops that are characteristic of many buildings which, like St. David's Cathedral, belong to the last quarter of the century. The ashlar has the face-marks of the broad chisel, a tool the use of which, according to Gervase, as the reader will

remember, was introduced into England by William of Sens in the year 1174. The design of the remarkable west doorway, with its shallow carving, its curious triplets of figures set in miniature arches, and its triangular label, has nothing in common with the bolder north doorway, except that most of the carving was probably executed on the bench, and possibly with the axe. One of the small caps has the trumpet-shaped scollops seen in the tower-arch, but the bases are after the old Norman pattern seen in the nave arcades.

While the tower has many features which distinguish it in style from the rest of the church, and prove it to be later in date, yet there is no sign of a break in the continuity of the building. On the contrary, the ground-plan suggests that, though the church may have been built from east to west, it was plotted throughout at one time; and the continuity in building is apparently illustrated by the beautiful clerestory wall-arcading, which runs also along the north side of the tower, and originally did the same on the south side, and was continued (? at a slightly different level) along the west face of the tower.

It seems reasonable to conclude that the chancel and nave were built before 1175, and the tower shortly after that date. The church is a fine one, interesting in respect of its ground-plan and general design, well worth the careful attention of the student of architecture, and demanding unstinted admiration from an æsthetic point of view. The northern aspect, seen from the road and approach, suffers somewhat from the addition of a parapet upon the old corbel-table that runs above the nave clerestory, and from the poverty of the entrance to the porch and of its

gable. Then, perhaps, something might be done to make the entrance more worthy of the church. The tower, too, has suffered much at the hands of the repairers, whose initials and date appear on the south side; but further restoration would certainly detract from its interest, and probably fail to add to its beauty.\*

A newel staircase that ran up the north-west corner of the tower has been destroyed. The entrance to it remains. The lintel of the doorway consists of one large stone, which from its rude character some have pronounced to be Saxon workmanship; it appears to the writer to be merely a bit of unfinished carving of the same age as the rest of the tower.

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PS.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, in a recent report on the church, extracts from which have been forwarded to me by the Rev. F. Case, says: "The church keeps still the form given to it in the first half of the twelfth century; and it is very uncommon to find a parish church so fully developed as this one is at so early a date."

This plan, though it is a simple one, is not only very uncommon, it is almost unique. It is necessary to distinguish between churches of which aisles formed part of the original plan and churches which were originally built without aisles, and to which aisles were afterwards added. From before the middle of the twelfth century onwards to the fifteenth, people found the addition of an aisle to be the easiest way of enlarging a previously existing church of the common aisleless nave and chancel type. Under the influence of this

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\* Is it too much to hope that the heavy and unsuitable modern stone pulpit may ere long be replaced by a wooden structure, and that the organ may be rebuilt and placed (? bracketed) where it shall not obstruct the view of the fine chancel?

custom, probably, the architect of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe planned his church with a pair of aisles to the nave.

The arrangement, however, evidently did not commend itself generally to architects of the twelfth century. The development of parish church ground-plans followed other lines. A central tower was the first common feature of development, and that was quickly followed by transeptal chapels. Thus the complete cruciform type (without aisles) was evolved, examples of which, belonging to the end of the twelfth and early part of the thirteenth century, are numerous. Then, lastly, fully half a century after our church was built—and I find myself unable to modify the reasoning which has led me to assign it to the third rather than to the second quarter of the twelfth century—came the incorporation of aisles into the plan of parish churches, either with or without a central tower, but seldom, if ever, without either transeptal or side chapels to the chancel. The width of the aisles added to parish churches before the middle of the twelfth century, judged from the few examples that remain, seldom exceeded 6 or 7 feet; a century later they were seldom more than 10 or 12 feet; in the following centuries they became very much wider. So much for the architectural history of aisles in parish churches. The last stage in the development of the general ground-plan was marked by the enlargement of chancels and side-chapels, and the relegation, except in some very large churches, of the tower to its old position at the west end of the nave.

G. M. L.



## EXTRACTS FROM THE FAVERSHAM ARCHIVES.

BY F. F. GIRAUD,  
TOWN CLERK, FAVERSHAM.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EVERY SEVERAL TOWNE OR MEMBER OF THE  
FIVE PORTES FOR THE CAPTAYNE OF THE SELECT BAND AND  
COMPANYE.

[1585.]

1. Fyrste that everye bande and company be supplied after these rates, for one hundreth men and so of more or lesse in like proportion viz. pykes 40 callyvers 40 Bowes 20 whyche proporcion hathe heretofore been sette downe by the lawes of her Majesties moste honorable pryvye Councell.

2. That your sayde bande doe consyste of men of the beste habilitye whoe wythoute entertaynment maye attende the trayninge and be of suche sufficiencie and abilitye to beare their owne chardges in traynyng, savyng that the port towne or member ys to fyend them powder matche and bulletts of their chardges whiche muste at the leaste be 3 li. for everye severall shotte in one year.

3. That the places of your sayde bande be comyng voyede bye the deathe importurye or departure into the shyer of anye of the Souldyours of the Bande, the rome be supplied agayne bye you wythe the advyse and consente of the specyall commyssioners.

That the Tenthe man over everye sorte of weapon be appoynted of the beste skyll and knowledge in that weapon to the intende he maye exerceyse the reste and he to be sette downe in your Rowle bye the name of Decimer, and that the xx<sup>th</sup> or xxv<sup>th</sup> man of the sayde bande or companye be sette downe in the Rowle as vintrymer or corporell and do kepe a Rowle of the names of everye Souldyour in hys quarter devysyon or warde whoe shall have a note delyveryd to hym bye the Captayne and cheiffe offyceer of everye place where and of whoome everye soldyour shall have armour and furnytur that he maye see them furnyshed, he shall certifye you presentlie of the deathe and departure of anye Soldyour, he shall also take a

particuler viewe of the Armour and weapon of everye man in hys charge, and see the owner thereof doe mayneteyne and make yt servyceable from tyme to tyme, and yf anye soldyour shall wilfullye spoyle or hurte the furniture to hym founde he shall certifye hys name to the Captayne to the intente he maye receave punnyshmente for the same, and yf anye man doe refuse to delyver the sayde Armour or weapon at anye tyeme he shall make Certifycat thereof to the Captayne and cheiffe offyceer that he maye be moste severelye punyshed for the same, and yf yt be not redressed, then the Captayne shall presentlye certefye the Llieftenant thereof to the intente he maye take further order accordinge to hys martiall Comyssyon and Aucthoritye grauntyd to hym bye her Majestye.

Item that you observe and kepe one uniforme order of trayninge of your bands and Companye accordynge to the coursse that you shall receave from the Muster Master as well for the avoydynge of wastfull expences of powder as otherwyse for the redynes and perfection in marche and other myllytarye coursse.

Item that everye Towne or lyme provyede one ensigne and drumme for the select band yf they have not one alredye and the same to be blacke and whyete, and where the number in the general bande wyll amownte wythe the provers to make one hundreth more or upwarde, there to be another ensigne and drumme for the same provyded.

Item that the dayes you shall appoyncte for the trayninge of your selecte number be appoyncted uppon some holydayes and the Sabothe daye in the afternoone for the better ease of your people.

[*Indorse.*] Generall instructions for the fyve ports and their Members.

LETTER FROM THE EARL OF LEICESTER AS TO PROHIBITING  
TRANSPORTATION OF HORSES, ETC.

After mye hartye commendacions, The complaynte ys so generall and indeade the matter so evydente of the transportation of the beste Geldinges and horses of the Realme oute of the Creekes and portes that lye next Fraunce and that in a greate parte under the colour of transportinge unserviceable horsses Jades Titts and Mares whiche bye Statute are permitted to be transported, That as I am dryven to take specyall and strycte order for restraunte thereof in all other places So in the Countye of Kente and in all the poortes

and Creekes thereof I doe verye hartelye and earnestlye praye you that you wyll presentlie take order that not anye horsse Geldinge Mare Jade Titt or anye whatsoever permytted bye statute or not permitted be anye tyeme hereafter transported wythoute speecyall and expresse lycence bye writyng of the Q. Majestie or of me as Master of her H<sup>s</sup> horse, and that to that ende you do also presentlie take order that all Owners and Masters of Shippes and Vessells wythin everye Porte and Creeke of that Countye doe gyve unto you suffyceyent bonde to her Majesties use to be of good behavjour in thys behalffe And the same bondes so taken to sende uppe hyther to me soe soone as you convenyentlie maye, Furder prayinge and requiryng you likewyse to causse diligente inquirye whether anye havynge entryd like bonde heretofore have forfeytyd the same and to sende me their names and bondes, as also from tyeme to tyeme hereafter bye suche under you as you shall thyncke fitte in everye porte & Creeke to have speycyall regarde to thys restraynte and to the forfeitures of suche bondes yf anye shalbe made And to certefye me thereof, And lastelye to proceede wythe all offendours eyther nowe to be founde or hereafter as you maye bye lawe not dismissinge theym tyll theye shall have aunswered her Majestie the penaltie of the lawe, And so I bydde you farewell from the Courte the xvi<sup>th</sup> of September 1585.

Your lovyng Freende,

R. LEYCESTER.\*

[*Indorse.*] To mye verye lovyng Freendes Sir Thomas Scott Knight† Henry Guildforde‡ Captaine of the forte of Artcliffe and Stephen Thorneux Esquyres and to everye of them.

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\* Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, K.G. 1531—1588, one of Queen Elizabeth's earliest favourites, and the only one who succeeded in retaining her favour to the close of his career. In 1585 the Earl of Leicester (so created in 1564) was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Forces sent to assist the Dutch against the Spaniards. In 1588 he was placed at the head of the army raised to resist the expected invasion of the Spaniards, and was mentioned by name as Lieutenant-General in Queen Elizabeth's famous speech at the review of her troops at Tilbury.

† Sheriff of Kent 18 Elizabeth, and in 13th and 28th; Knight of the Shire in Parliament, and in 1588 appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kentish Forces to oppose the Spanish Armada. He died in 1594, and was buried in Brabourne Church. He was thrice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst, who died in 1583. By her he had seventeen children, of whom Thomas succeeded him at Scott's Hall.

‡ Captain of the Queen's Forces at Artcliffe, was buried in St. Mary's Church, Dover, in 1595. The fort of Artcliffe was on the south-west end of Dover Castle.

LETTER FROM LORD COBHAM FOR PROVISION OF MATCH AND  
POWDER THROUGHOUT THE CINQUE PORTS AND THEIR  
MEMBERS.

After mye hartye commendacions unto you I have nowe latelye received order from mye lordes of her Majesties moste honorable privye Councell That amonge other thynges theye fyend yt convenyente That there shoold be certen quantitey and proportion of Matche and powder had and kepte in a redynes thoroughoute the whole portes and their lymnes accordinge to a Schedule whiche herewythe you shall receive, for the havynge and receavyng of the sayde powder mye Lordes have taken order wythe Henrye Dale Cytyzen of London at whoosse handes theye shall buye the same for x d. or xi d. at the moste, And when their moneye shalbe readye lette them come over thys waye to have mye lettere unto the sayde Dale for the receaveing of their proporcion. I praye lett thys be followed that the same may be donne wythe expedityon. Thus fareyewell. From Cobham Hall the xviii<sup>th</sup> of September 1585.

Your lovinge Freende,

COBHAM.\*

I praye speake to Symons to sende awaye the Fleminges that woorke at Sandowne Castle for that I wolde willynglie have hym to slate a howsse of myene.

[Indorse.] To mye lovyng Freende Mr Rycharde Barry†  
Esquier mye lieftenaunte of Dovour Castle.

[Indorse.] Mye lo. I're of the 18 of September 1585 for  
the provisyon of matche and powder through-  
out the Cinque poorts & their membres.

THE NAMES OF THE SOLDYERS WHICH SERVE IN THE GENERAL  
BANDE AND BY WHOM THEY ARE FURNISHED.

[1595.]

*Musketts.*

Willm. Stedde with Mr Nichas. Upton.‡

John Ball with Thomas Cleave.

John Mason with Thomas Cleave.

\* William Brooke, Lord Cobham. See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., pp. 142—156.

† He was also M.P. for Dover 28 Elizabeth. His seat was The Moat, Sevington.

‡ See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 230.



Christopher Overton with Widowe Newes.  
 John Willyamson with Thomas Rye.\*  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Wrattinge with Will<sup>m</sup> Kember.†  
 John Bynneon with M<sup>r</sup> Gosnell.  
 John Widdyate with M<sup>r</sup> Christopher Fynche.‡  
 John Wyse with M<sup>r</sup> Halden.  
 Christopher Bronton with M<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Tilman mayer.§  
 Benjamyn Evans with M<sup>r</sup> Anthony Deale.||  
 Roger Grene with M<sup>rs</sup> Shrubsole.  
 Thomas Mason with Rob<sup>t</sup> Snode.  
 Richard Pease with his owne.

*Calyvers.*

John Hamon with his owne.  
 Edwarde Parker with M<sup>r</sup> Nichas. Upton.¶  
 Tho. Okenfolde with his owne.  
 Samuel Warde with M<sup>r</sup> John Upton.\*\*  
 Thomas Drayton with his owne.  
 Raffe Dugglasse with his owne.  
 Willm. Pett with M<sup>r</sup> Francys Gyles.  
 Thomas Steppinge with M<sup>r</sup> Francys Gyles.  
 Willm. Parkyns with Josanne Danyell wid.  
 Thomas Wilcoxe with his owne.  
 Richard Grenocke with John Willerde.  
 Willm. Dutton with Thomas Bratts.  
 Humfrye Symcockes with his owne.  
 Michael Sole with Humfry Cubytts.  
 Willm. Buckingham with M<sup>r</sup> John Caslocke.††  
 Willm. Segar with M<sup>r</sup> John Caslocke.††  
 Thomas Burwasshe with widow Atkyns.

\* Commoner of Faversham from 1572 to 1607, when he died.

† William Kember (or Cumber), Commoner of Faversham from 1555 to 1571.

‡ See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIII., pp. 341-2, 344, 346-7. Commoner of Faversham 1573, Jurat 1575 to 1607, four times Mayor. Buried in Faversham Church 1607.

§ William Tyllman, Commoner of Faversham 1590, Jurat 1592 to 1596, Mayor 1594.

|| Commoner of Faversham 1597, Jurat 1597 to 1603, Mayor 1598. Buried in Faversham Church 1604.

¶ See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 230.

\*\* Chamberlain of Faversham 1577, Commoner 1576 to 1584, Churchwarden 1579, Jurat 1586 to 1621, Mayor 1589. He died 1625.

†† Commoner of Faversham 1572 to 1583, Jurat 1583 to 1613, Mayor 1588. Buried in Faversham Church 1613.

Thomas Hamon with Tho. Waterman.\*  
 Edward Bottereil with Richard Tufton.  
 Barthol. Markes with Richard Maycott.  
 Robte. Oliffe with Willm. Stevens.  
 Willm. Mercer with M<sup>r</sup> Mayor Willm. Tillman.†  
 John Dane with Henrye Hudson.  
 Josyas Elfrythe with Thomas Peerse.‡

*Armed Men.*

James Reve with M<sup>r</sup> Nichas. Upton.§  
 Robt. Coxe with M<sup>r</sup> Nichas. Upton.§  
 Henrye Adey with M<sup>r</sup> John Caslocke.||  
 Stephen Hartroppe with M<sup>r</sup> John Caslocke.||  
 John Ambrosse with M<sup>r</sup> John Upton.¶  
 Willm. Saxten with his owne.\*\*  
 Willm. Birckett with M<sup>r</sup> Willm. Tilman mayor.†  
 Thomas Girdler with Anthony Deale.††  
 Henrye Palmer with his owne.  
 Edwarde Kerbye with Michael Reve.  
 Richarde Umfrey with Michael Reve.  
 Henrye Lyle with Anthonye Bodle.‡‡  
 Richarde Gibson with John Roe.  
 George Casson with M<sup>rs</sup> Deale.  
 Robt. Honys with M<sup>r</sup> Fynche sen.

*Gardens to the Ancyente.*

John Elfrythe§§ with his owne.  
 John Kendricke with his owne.  
 John Bulvan with his owne.  
 Jeames Lamberde with his owne.  
 Josyas Sparke with his owne.

*Billes Skulles & Redde Cappes.*

Edwarde Wilson a bill skull & cappe.  
 John Pludge a bill skull & cappe.  
 Andrewe Suines a bill skull & cappe.

\* Thomas Waterman, Commoner of Faversham 1570 to 1606.

† See note §, page 185.

‡ Commoner of Faversham 1601-2.

§ See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 230.

|| See note ††, page 185.

¶ See note \*\*, page 185.

\*\* William Saxten, Commoner of Faversham 1592 to 1607.

†† See note ||, page 185.

‡‡ Anthony Bodle, Commoner of Faversham 1590 to 1621.

§§ Commoner of Faversham 1573 to 1604.

John Andrewe a bill skull & cappe.  
John Martyn a bill skull & cappe.  
Jeames Bachyler a bill skull & cappe.  
John Plott a bill skull & cappe.  
John Whyte a bill skull & cappe.  
Tho. Baker a bill skull & cappe.  
Richarde Gill a bill skull & cappe.  
Willm. Heythorne a bill skull & cappe.  
Richarde Potkyn a bill skull & cappe.  
Richarde Byuneon a bill skull & cappe.  
John Jarvys a bill skull & cappe.  
Salloman Treoman a bill skull & cappe.  
John Rippingalle a bill skull & cappe.  
Richarde Poore a bill skull & cappe.  
Richarde Saunders a bill skull & cappe.  
Willm. Lillye a bill skull & cappe.  
Tho. Hamon a bill skull & cappe.  
Richarde Pryse a bill skull & cappe.  
Richarde Underdowne a bill skull & cappe.  
Richarde Bennett a bill skull & cappe.  
Thoms. Browne a bill skull & cappe.  
John Sutton a bill skull & cappe.  
Willm. Graswaste a bill skull & cappe.  
Henrye Clarke a bill skull & cappe.  
Samuell Adams a bill skull & cappe.  
Abraham Nasshe a bill skull & cappe.  
Lewes Browne a bill skull & cappe.  
Willm. Clark a bill skull & cappe.  
Tho. Boyett a bill skull & cappe.  
Tho. Burwasshe sen. a bill skull & cappe.  
Willm. Coosen a bill skull & cappe.  
John Moyle a bill skull & cappe.  
Richarde Barrey a bill skull & cappe.  
Richarde Carden a bill skull & cappe.  
Henrye Waterman a bill skull & cappe.  
Gabryell Beney a bill skull & cappe.  
John Juse a bill skull & cappe.  
Roger Kingslande a bill skull & cappe.  
Willm. Flynnne a bill skull & cappe.  
Richarde Norset a bill skull & cappe.  
John Simson a bill skull & cappe.

Robte. Owday a bill skull & cappe.  
 Jeames Johnson a bill skull & cappe.  
 John Lago a bill skull & cappe.  
 Nichas. Catlett a bill skull & cappe.  
 Humfrye Perryn a bill skull & cappe.  
 John Tayler a bill skull & cappe.  
 John Rawlyn a bill skull & cappe.  
 Humferye Lowe a bill skull & cappe.  
 Jeames Burtte a bill skull & cappe.  
 John Westburghe a bill skull & cappe.  
 Arthur Egerton a bill skull & cappe.  
 Nicholas Pearce a bill skull & cappe.

*Offycers to this Bande.*

Mr John Caslocke,\* Capytayne.  
 Mr Nicholas Upton,† Lievetenante.  
 Mr Inguoram Woollett, Ancyente.  
 Nicholas Turner,‡ Sergiante.  
 John Caslocke jun.,§ Sergeante.  
 Richarde Maycotte, Clarke.  
 Willm. Burwasshe, Drummer.  
 Thomas Annoote jun., Chirurgion.

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\* See note ††, page 185.

† See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 230.

‡ Sergeant-at-Mace 1573.

§ John Caslock, jun., Jurat of Faversham 1607 to 1651, Mayor 1612, 1628. Buried in Faversham Church 1651.



## IGHITHAM MOTE HOUSE AND CHURCH.

BY J. OLDRID SCOTT.

## I.—THE MOTE HOUSE.

So much time will of necessity be occupied in inspecting this charming house and its beautiful surroundings that I feel sure I shall be consulting your wishes by making my remarks as brief as possible. There is a further good reason for doing this in the fact that, beyond what may be ascertained from examining the building itself, very little appears to be known of the steps by which the house has reached its present form. The various owners of the property are known, and their possession of the estate extends over many hundred years—from about 1180 to the present day—but it is doubtful whether any of them are actually recorded to have built particular parts of the house ; and where any part is attributed to an individual owner, it is really only because the style in which it is built agrees more or less with the date at which he is known to have held the property.

There are three well-marked styles to be observed in the building, namely : Decorated, as represented by the hall and buildings connected with it ; Perpendicular, as shewn in the entrance tower, the fine barge-boards and other woodwork, and in many windows and other features ; and finally late-Tudor, which is found in the present chapel, various windows, etc.

Everything connected with the hall is well worthy of note. It is itself a very lovely example of the style prevailing in the first half of the fourteenth century. The doorways, the great stone arch, the roof, and the window in the inner wall are all of the most beautiful variety of the middle-Decorated style belonging to the earlier part of Edward III.'s reign.

The cross arch of stone is a notable feature, not often met with, but it may be compared with those in the hall at Mayfield in Sussex, which are almost identical in their mouldings, and apparently the work of the same designer.

The plan of the hall and the rooms adjoining it agrees with that usual at the period of its erection. The entrance is at the south end of the west front, and the "screens" must have run across nearly below the stone arch. The door in the south wall led to the kitchen, etc., as at present; the daïs was at the north end of the hall, while the door opposite the large window led by a staircase to the withdrawing room and the chapel, which were placed end to end. The former is the fine room with a later oriel looking into the quadrangle, and the earlier chapel was the room to the east of it. There is a beautiful fourteenth-century opening in the west wall of this chapel which has been grated, and which made a connection between it and the withdrawing room, so that people could, when unwell, hear the services without entering the chapel. This opening is referred to as a piscina in General Luard's Paper on the "Mote House," but its real use was as I have described. The other fourteenth-century features still remaining in the old chapel are the west door and the east window. The former has details similar to the doorways in the hall below, with the same marble capitals. The window has lost its head, but if it is looked at from the outside it will be seen that the section of its jambs and mullions are identical with those of a two-light window below, which retains its fourteenth-century head and cusping.

The room below the chapel, to which this two-light window belongs, is called the crypt. It is vaulted in stone, and is all of the early period. Whether it was connected with the chapel or was for some more domestic purpose cannot be determined.

There are a few other remains of the original house connected with the kitchen and its offices, including one small window in the present servants' hall on the south side. It will be observed that the whole of the fourteenth-century remains are included in the block of buildings which forms

the east side of the quadrangle, and it is probable therefore that the original house, which is said to have been built by Sir Thomas Cawne, was limited to this part of the present building. Whether the moat at this early time took its present form is uncertain; it seems more probable that this was determined in the next century, when the gateway tower was built. This gateway tower is the principal feature which was added in the fifteenth century. The date given to this in General Luard's Paper is 1486, and this agrees with the style of architecture. If so, it would seem to have been built by Edward Haut when the estate was restored to his family by Henry VII. Though there are numerous other features belonging to this period, I need only mention the great window in the hall, and other smaller ones in various parts of the house; but I must not omit to say a word or two about the beautiful barge-boards to the two gables at the north of the hall. These are also Perpendicular in style, but earlier than the tower—one belongs to the withdrawing room, which was, after the hall, the most important dwelling room; the other to a chamber adjoining it, from which the old chapel was entered. These barge-boards seem to me to agree closely in age with that of the window in the north wall of the church, for which money was left by Sir Thomas Cawne. If he held the property for as many years as Edward III. sat on the throne, he might have erected the hall when quite a young man, and the barge-boards shortly before his death, leaving money which soon afterwards was spent on the church window; whether this is consistent with the effigy below the window being his is a question I do not feel able to settle. Unfortunately his will bears no date, or the puzzle would no doubt be solved.

Of the late-Tudor period, the chapel on the north side of the quadrangle is the most conspicuous feature. It is said to have been built by Sir Richard Clement in Henry VIII.'s time, he having bought the property from Edward Haut.

The older chapel was probably abandoned and the new one built because the house, having grown so much larger under successive owners, the space occupied by the old chapel was required for other purposes. The present chapel is a very

picturesque chamber with various features deserving careful examination. The grating in its east wall probably belongs to the time when the altar-table stood further west among the people, and was used for those members of the family who wished to be secluded. There are many windows of this Tudor period, and others still later, as well as much panelling, the balustrades of staircases, etc., all of which are of excellent design, but I need not allude to them individually. I will only add that this house, though it has not escaped restoration, has been dealt with by a loving and generous hand, no pains nor expense being spared in order to make the new features as far as possible worthy of the old.

The house is quite unique, full of beauty and interest to the architect, painter, and archæologist, while its surroundings are a fit setting for such a precious jewel.

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## II.—IGHTHAM CHURCH.

This church possesses comparatively little architectural value, but it is picturesque, and has considerable interest both in itself and from the fine monuments it contains.

The church consists of a nave and chancel without any separating arch, north and south aisles, a south porch with a fine roof, and a tower at the west end. The nave roof is a very good waggon-shaped one, with well moulded timbers. There is an old roof on the narrow south aisle, but the whole of the north aisle, with moulded brick windows, belongs to the seventeenth century.

At the east end of the south aisle is St. Catherine's Chapel. The enclosure is modern. All the architectural features of the church are of late-Perpendicular character, with three exceptions—the small windows in the east gable, seen from the outside, which have the appearance of being Norman, the fine early-Perpendicular window in the north wall of the chancel, which may belong to the end of the fourteenth century, and the seventeenth-century north aisle which I have mentioned. Of the first and third I need say



no more; but the window to the north of the chancel, besides being very beautiful, possesses much interest. It was built with funds left by Sir Thomas Cawne, who owned the Mote House in the time of Edward III., and whose effigy it is said to be that which lies below.

Sir Thomas Cawne is the reputed builder of the original house, which certainly belonged to the first half of the fourteenth century, say 1340. The window cannot be earlier than 1390, while the canopy of the tomb is still later.

The effigy, which is of extreme beauty, and is for the most part perfectly preserved, may be of the same age as the window.

The two monuments in the south-east corner of the chancel are fine examples of a later period. That on the east wall is to Dame Dorothy Selby. The upper effigy in the adjoining tomb is to her husband Sir William Selby, who died in 1641.

She appears to have been a lady of no ordinary character and attainments. Her epitaph is as follows:—

D. D. D.

To the precious name and honour of  
 Dame DOROTHY SELBY, the relict of  
 Sir WILLIAM SELBY, Knight, the only  
 Daughter and heir of CHARLES BONHAM, Esq.

—  
 She was a Dorcas  
 Whose curious needle turned the abused stage  
 Of this leud world into the golden age.  
 Whose pen of steel and silken ink enrolled  
 The acts of Jonah in records of gold.  
 Whose art disclosed that plot which, had it taken,  
 Rome had triumphed and Brittain's walls had shaken.  
 In heart a Lydia, and in tongue a Hanna,  
 In zeal a Ruth, in wedlock a Susanna,  
 Prudent and simple, providently wary,  
 To the world a Martha, and to Heaven a Mary.

Who put on } in the year of her { Pilgrimage 69  
 immortality } { Redeemer 1641 Mar. 15

The expressions "pen of steel" and "silken ink" refer, of course, to her skill in embroidery. The two subjects mentioned in the epitaph, "The history of Jonah" and "The discovery of Guy Fawkes' plot," are represented on the black marble which forms the background to the bust in the centre of the monument. The whole of this monument is of exceptionally fine and very original design.

The other, on the south wall, is an excellent example of a more usual type. The two effigies are those of two Sir William Selbys, uncle and nephew, the dates being 1611 and 1641.

There are a few other monuments about the church of less importance. Portions of two oak beams remain across the entrance to the chancel, cut off close to the wall. The upper one is probably the rood beam, while the other belonged to the screen.

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[Additional notes on the architectural history of Ightham Mote House, by Henry Taylor, Esq., together with plans, a bird's-eye view, and other illustrations, are being prepared for the next Volume.—EDITOR.]

## NOTES ON FORMER OWNERS OF IGHTHAM MOTE HOUSE.

BY THE REV. C. E. WOODRUFF, M.A.

MR. J. OLDRID SCOTT, in his interesting Paper on the architectural history of the "Mote House," remarks that the names of its owners have been known from about 1180 to the present day. I have been unable to trace the possessors of the property beyond Sir Thomas Cawne, who certainly held it during the greater part of the reign of Edward III. It is true that Hasted (vol. v., 8vo, p. 41) states that "the Mote in the reign of Henry II. was in the possession of Ivo de Haut, and his descendant Sir Henry de Haut died possessed of it in the 44th year of Edward III., as appears by the Escheat Roll of that year." For this statement I can find no confirmation, either in the Computuses of the Exchequer, or in the Philipott MSS. in the British Museum, to which Hasted refers as his authorities. Moreover, Hasted appears to have been entirely ignorant of the fact that amongst the Surrenden MSS. was the will of Sir Thomas Cawne,\* made in the latter part of the reign of Edward III., in which the testator directs the enfeoffment of his manor called La Mote, with all the lands which he had in the parishes of Seele, Eyghtham, and Shiborne, for his eldest son Robert, then aged six. The will is undated, but inasmuch as Sir Thomas's widow Lora (the daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Morant of Chevening) recovered the lands from the feoffees in 47 Edward III., we are able to date it conjecturally as above.† Of Sir Thomas Cawne, the probable builder of the beautiful fourteenth-century hall of the Mote House, I have been able to collect no further particulars

\* Printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IV., pp. 222, 223.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. IV., p. 224.

beyond those given by the late Rev. J. B. Larking in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IV., pp. 221—225, and Vol. V., p. 324.

During the greater part of the fifteenth century the Mote House was the property of the family of Haut. According to Philipott\* the progenitor of this family was one Vair Fitzhaut, who came to England with the Conqueror. Their seat was at Haut's Court in the parish of Petham, and at Wadenhall in Elmstead. One of them, Sir Thomas Haut, rebuilt the church and *hospicium* of the Austin Friars in the city of Canterbury, and was himself buried in the choir of the said church. His nephew, Simon de Haut, was Seneschal of England in 29 Henry III., and the latter's grandson, Henry de Haut, paid aid for Wadenhall 20 Edward III., and died 44 Edward III. The said Henry de Haut had three sons, William, Edmund, and John, of whom the second, Edmund de Haut, married Benedicta, daughter of John Shelving of Bishopsbourne. It may have been through this marriage that the Hauts became possessed of the Mote. The connection between the families of Cawne and Shelving I have been unable to trace, but the Shelving coat—per pale azure and vert, a lion rampant ermine†—corresponds very closely to that of Cawne, which was formerly in the window over the Cawne tomb in Ightham Church (Sir Edward Dering's MS. Church Notes); and Mr. W. S. Ellis, in his "Notes on the Family of Shelving" (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., p. 28, *note*), says that their "coat may in some way have been got from Cawne."‡

Edmund de Haut by his wife Benedicta Shelving had one son, Sir Nicholas Haut, who at the death of his grandfather (1370) was nineteen years of age. With Thomas Brokell he represented the county of Kent in Parliament in the year 1394-5, and by his wife Alice, who died in 1399, he had two sons, Nicholas Haut, who was of Petham, and William Haut

\* Philipott MSS., British Museum, 245.

† Vide *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., p. 28, *note*.

‡ There is some uncertainty about the coat of Haut. Willement, from the cloister roof of Canterbury Cathedral, gives it as Argent, a fess azure, in chief three torteaux. Another well-known coat of Haut is the cross engrailed; and another the saltire impaling the cross engrailed, both being dimidiated (vide *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., p. 23).



of Bishopsbourne; the latter married Matilda, a sister of Richard Woodville, Lord Rivers, and aunt of Elizabeth the wife of King Edward IV., by whom he had two sons and three daughters; his second son Richard Haut, together with Earl Rivers, Sir Richard Grey, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and others of the Woodville party, were in attendance upon the young King Edward V. on the latter's accession to the throne, April 9th, 1483, but they were almost immediately seized by the Duke of Gloucester, who sent them prisoners to the north, where they were beheaded at Pontefract in the following June. The estates of Richard Haut, of which Ightham Mote formed part, were confiscated, and in the first year of Richard III. were granted to Sir Robert Brackenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, who, however, lost his life on Bosworth Field two years later, and Ightham and the other Haut estates were restored to the heirs of Richard Haut in the third year of Henry VII., Edward Haut the eldest son being at that time eleven years old. According to Hasted, towards the end of the reign of King Henry VII. the Mote passed to Sir Richard Clement,\* who was Sheriff of the county in 1531-2; he died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother John Clement, whose only daughter Anne was married to Hugh Pakenham, by whom the Mote was sold to Sir John Allen, son of Richard Allen of Thacksted in the county of Essex. Sir John was a member of the Mercers' Company and Lord Mayor of London 1526—1536. He built the Mercers' Chapel in Cheapside, and was buried therein in the year 1544, but on the destruction of the chapel his body was removed to the church of St. Thomas of Acon. (Strype on Stow, book iii., pp. 38 and 117.) By his will he left considerable legacies to prisons and Lazar-houses within the City of London. By his wife Margaret, daughter of John Legh of Essex, he had one son, Christopher, who succeeded him at the Mote. Christopher Allen† was knighted in 1553, and represented the town of New Romney in Parliament in the year

\* Hasted describes the arms of Clement as—A bend nebulée, in chief three fleurs-de-lys within a border gobonated.

† Arms: Sable, a fess ermine between three talbots passant or, collared and ringed.

1562. Amongst the Domestic State Papers belonging to the year 1585 is a letter from Lord Cobham, Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, to Sir Francis Walsingham, enclosing letters from the former's cousin Thomas Willoughby, with examinations taken by him relative to transactions at Sir Christopher Allen's house at Ightham.\* The letter runs as follows:—

These maie give yo<sup>r</sup> Lo. to understand that this morning I went unto the house of Sir Christofer Allen, where first I paied Richard Coxe his man, thinking to have received from him the intelligence of such matters as might have been my conduct in the proceeding in this case, whose explanation here inclosed I have sent yo<sup>r</sup> good Lo. Next I with my Lady herein first in searching her chamber and closett for reliques, where I found nothing contrary to her Mat's proceeding, then by her expaiacon she cold not tell wher her sonne Charles was. I asked Sir Christofer where he was; he answered me that he thought he was ridden into Essex, to see one M<sup>r</sup> Bawde who married his sister.

Memorandum that xx<sup>th</sup> daye of September Anno regni Elizabethe xxvij<sup>mo</sup>, at Ightham, Will<sup>m</sup> Petley in the presens of dyvers uttered these words or the like: It were good that Sir Christofer Allen wold lyve in better sort, for he kepeth a vile and papisticall house; first is said that on Thursday last there was at his house a messenger from my Lords Pagett and Charles Pagett, who brought newes for them, and as the reporter thinketh he is some Traytor and that he was carried from Sir Christofer Allen's to Sir Walter Waller's by Charles Allen, and all this William Petley heard last night by a cooke of Sir Christofer Allen's whom the said Sir Christofer did cause to be sett in stockes for some kind of misdemeanor at Ightham aforesaid, and that the said cooke would utter more matter concerning the company that did resort to the house. Petley spake all these words unto Thomas Willoughby, esquier, in the hearing of us whose names are underwritten at Ightham aforesaid: Michael Beresford, John Addams, John Ashdowne, Will<sup>m</sup> Weston, Rob<sup>t</sup> Oliver, and others.

Sir Christopher Allen's man, Roger Baytes, described the mysterious stranger as “a reasonable tawle man with a yellow reddish beard, about 35 years of age, in a white dublet, a leather jerkyn, and a dark greenish cloke,” and said he went off the next day to the house of Sir Thomas Waller at

\* *Domestic State Papers*, vol. clxxxii.

Groombridge. “Also that my Lady Allen, Mr. Gerrott and his wife and her sonnes and daughters did refuse to go to the church or to use any open and publick or private prayers as Sir Christopher Allen himself was wont and accustomed in his own house to doe.”

The writer of the above concludes by saying he understands that Sir Christopher Allen deplores his hard lot that these bruits should be spread of him. Sir Christopher died in the same year that the above information was laid—1585—and was buried at Ightham. His son Charles Allen some years later sold the Mote to Sir William Selby,\* younger brother of Sir John Selby of Twizell and Branxton Manor in the county of Northumberland, and Gentleman Porter of Berwick—a very important post in those days of continuous border warfare. Sir William died without issue in 1611, and was buried in Ightham Church, the Mote passing to his nephew, another Sir William Selby, son of Sir John aforementioned, and, like his father, Gentleman Porter of Berwick. By his wife Dorothy, daughter of Charles Bonham, he left no issue; and by his will (1641) he left the Mote to George Selby of London—Hasted says, “for the sake of the name,” implying that no relationship was known to exist, but, according to Burke,† this George Selby was the grandson of Ralph Selby of Berwick, brother of the first William Selby of the Mote. The Selbys continued to possess the Mote until quite recent times; and for the subsequent steps in their family history reference should be made to the Pedigree following.

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\* In 1607 a bill was brought into the House of Commons to confirm the sale of the manor of Mote made by Charles Allen, deceased, to Sir William Selby, Knt.

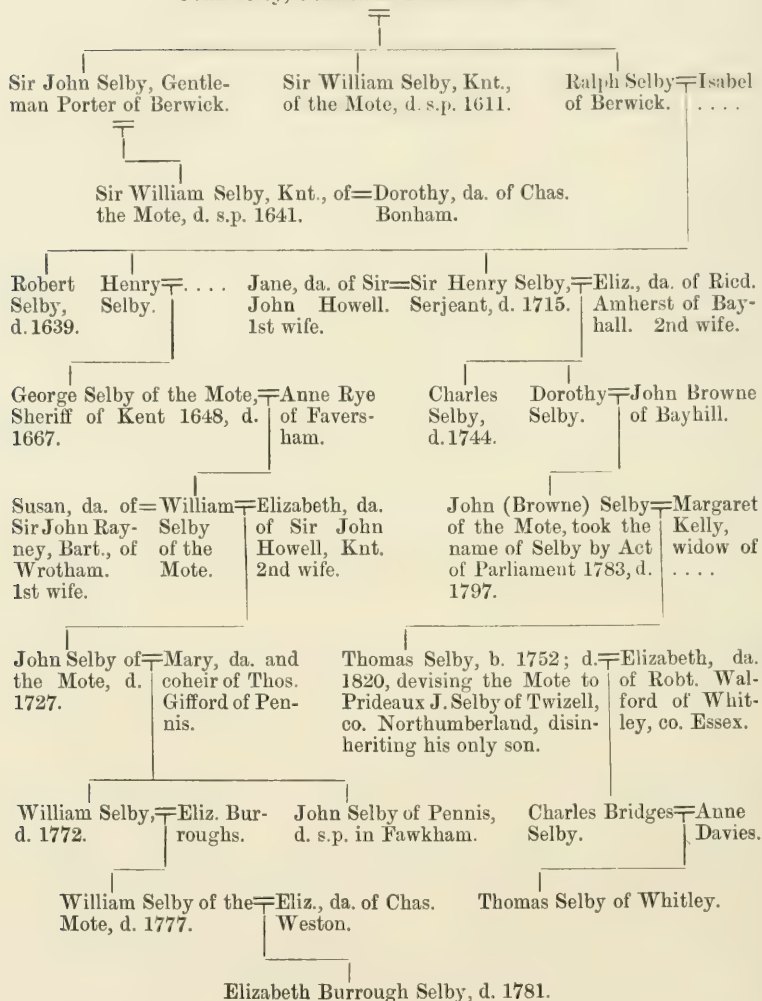
† *Landed Gentry*, vol. ii.

## SELBY OF THE MOTE.

ARMS.—*Barry of ten or and sable.*CREST.—*A Saracen's head proper.*

MOTTO.—FORT ET LOYAL.

John Selby, Gentleman Porter of Berwick.







# RICHBOROUGH.

Mounds, Plans & Sections relating to the excavations made by M. May in 1826  
Drawn by the late L. S. Reader of Sandwich

EASTERN ELEVATION OF THE PLATFORM

Following that line a terrace 24 ft from the angle of the Platform  
continues downward with a surface  
of small flat pebbles about 12 ft 6 in  
from the angle and about 6 in below the  
surface of the Platform and runs from the angle  
in a slanting direction seawards, and at the angle is 2 ft 2 in below  
thickening as it descends & is shown by the drawing +

See plan of the  
Platform  
It started about 10 ft from the  
angle of the Platform

Plan of the Platform

Traces of the  
the side of the  
of the side

Plan of the Platform

1826

SECTION OF THE CAVE



CAVE IN THE SAND BANK  
Supposed to be the one mentioned  
in legend

Remains of Wall

## ON THE CROSS AND PLATFORM AT RICHBOROUGH.

BY THE LATE GEORGE DOWKER, F.G.S.

THE very unique and wonderful construction known as the cross and platform, within the walls of the Castrum at Richborough, has not only been a puzzle to antiquaries, but has excited the interest and the speculations of all who are acquainted with its enormous proportions.

As further excavations on the site of this cross and platform are not likely to add much to the knowledge which we already possess, I will endeavour to gather up all the facts that have been ascertained, with a view to helping us towards some safe conclusions respecting the meaning of these remarkable structures.

For particulars or notes upon the cross and substructure I may refer my readers to Leland's *Itinerary*, 1560; Lambarde, 1580; Camden, 1607; Somner, 1668. But for details of the structure we must consult the plan and particulars of the excavations first undertaken by William Boys, the historian of Sandwich, A.D. 1792, which were further illustrated by Mr. C. Roach Smith in his book on the *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lynne*, 1850, which included the particulars of Mr. W. H. Rolfe's excavations. Since that time further excavations were undertaken for the Kent Archæological Society under the direction of the late Rev. R. Drake and myself, particulars of which were communicated to Vol. VIII. of *Archæologia Cantiana*. I may also refer to an engraving of the Castrum of Richborough as it appeared in 1722, drawn by Stukeley.

Although later investigations were made in 1889 (as recorded in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVIII.), they do not touch the question of the platform and cross.

When my report of the excavations at Richborough appeared in 1865, the Hon. Secretary of our Society, the late Mr. T. G. Godfrey-Faussett, added a note as a summary of our researches, with his own theory, which was the same in substance as that which was adopted by Mr. Planché.\* Mr. Faussett did not see that our excavations had at least shewn that we had discovered the very cave mentioned by Leland, "wher men have sowt and digged for treasure." He did not notice that I described the outer walls surrounding the cross, and marked F on my plan of the platform, "as built of boulders; those on outside *squared*, imbedded in mortar, composed of lime, grit, and broken tile, but *containing more sand* than other mortar at Richborough, and *easily crumbling in the fingers*. . . . It had a course of bonding tiles, apparently Roman, but *shewing* signs of having been broken before their present use, as if taken from an older building" (see my report†). And I may here mention that Mr. Godfrey-Faussett had never seen the platform laid bare and the foundations of the walls I described resting upon it; indeed it is not likely that any one except Mr. Drake and myself (if we except the labourers at the work) had ever seen these walls, as from the quantity of soil upon the platform we were compelled to lay bare the latter by trenching large portions at a time, and then filling them up with the soil of the next trench. Certainly Mr. Faussett, if he had paid any attention to the details of these excavations, could not have written as he did, and ascribed them to the same builders as the makers of the cross or platform. In short, Mr. Faussett's theory was that the Comes Littoris Saxonici designed to erect here a Pharos or watch-tower of unusual height, and mistrusting *the sand* of the hill, dug down 30 feet for the foundation; he imagined, however, that some mutiny of troops, or series of Saxon attacks, led to the abandoning of the large scheme, and then the cruciform building was a substitute, and the walls (F on my plan) used as supports to timber resting against them, and the cross in the centre. In sup-

\* See Planché, *A Corner of Kent*, p. 8.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VIII., p. 9.





Fig. 1

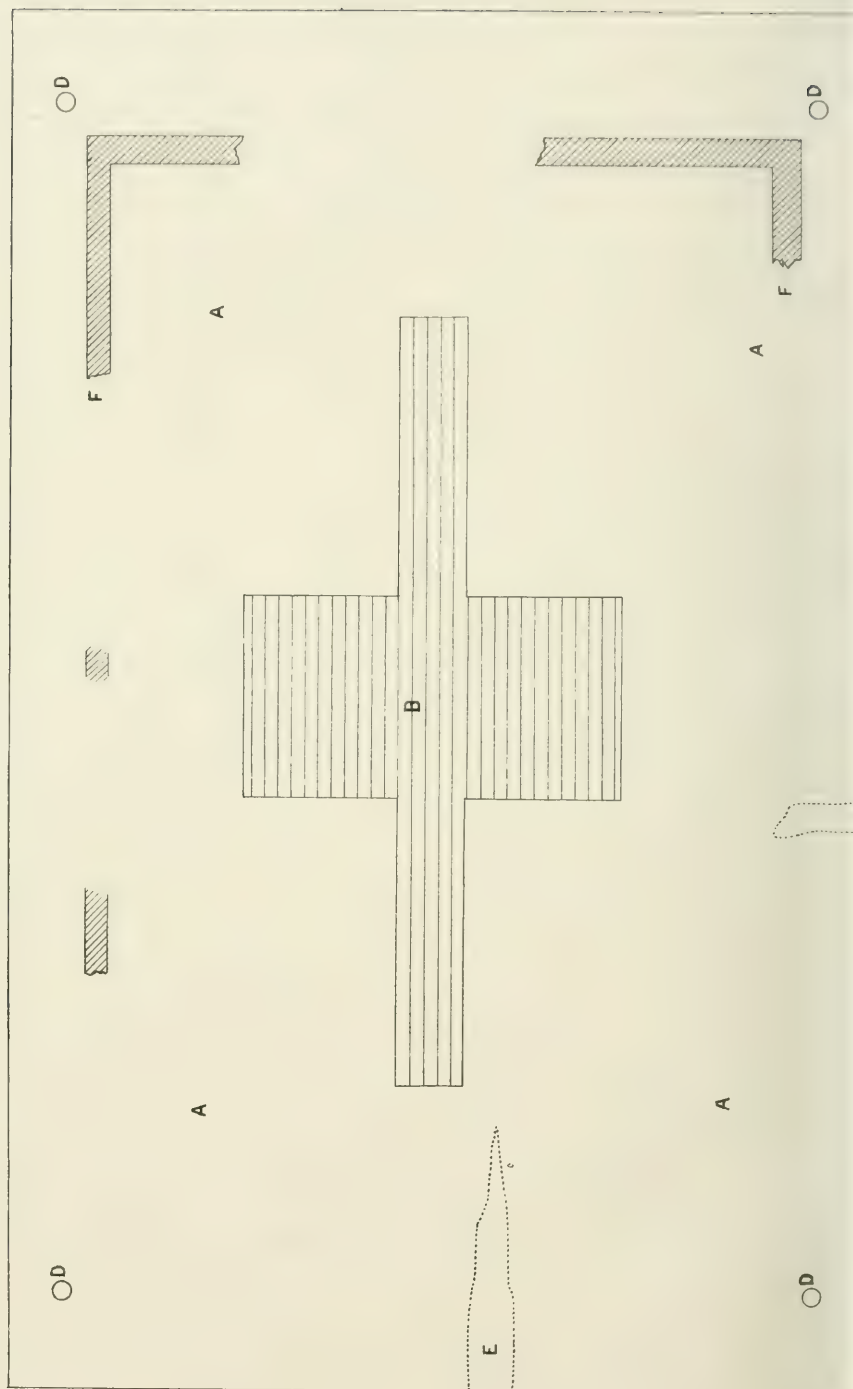
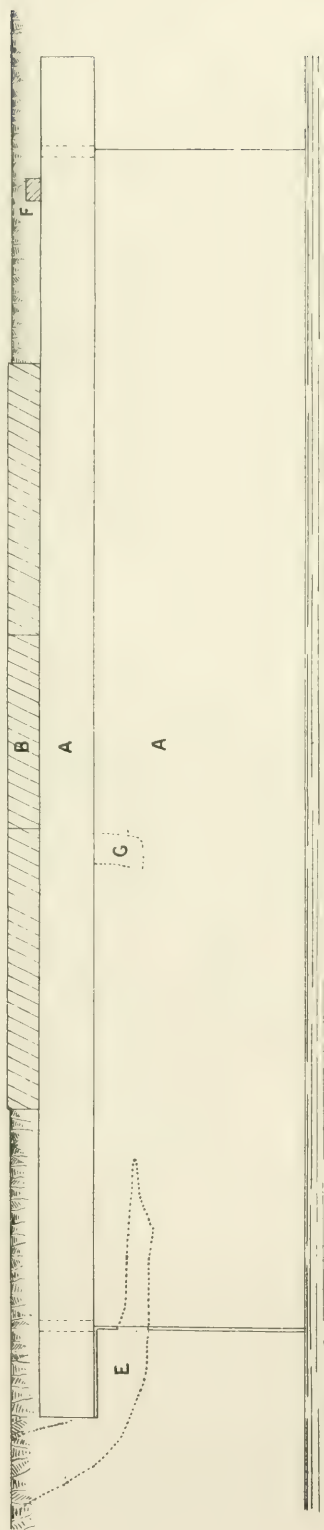


Fig. 2



# DESCRIPTION.

FIG. 1.—A.A.A.A. Platform.

B. Cross.

F. Saxon Walls.

G. Excavation into the Masonry 16 ft. made by Mr. Rolfe.

E. Excavation at some remote period. Leland's Cave.

D. Holes in each corner of the Platform through the projecting Top.

FIG. 2.—Section of the same to scale, showing the level of the soil of the hill, and the water-line below which or down to which the perpendicular Masonry extended. Height of the hill 25 feet from the railway fence below.

Scale of 100 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet.





port of this theory he quotes Gildas as writing that the Roman towns had watch-towers.

With all due deference to Mr. Faussett's opinion and that of Mr. Fox, who quite lately adopted the same theory, I cannot see that they have brought forward any new evidence to shew that this cross or the platform at Richborough is connected with the remains of a Pharos or a watch-tower. I do not in the least doubt that the Romans did erect watch-towers on the coast. We have an instance of the Pharos in the castle at Dover on the east, and a similar watch-tower existed till lately on the western heights; we have also evidence of foundations of a Roman watch-tower at Worth, near Sandwich; but we have no evidence whatever that in any case these remains or foundations in the least resembled those found at Richborough: and most of these theories I must characterize as rash surmises unsupported by facts. Mr. Faussett was, for instance, so ready to adopt Mr. Planché's theory that he speaks of the Romans *mistrusting the sand of Richborough Hill*, just as Mr. Planché imagined that Richborough Hill was a sandbank cast up by the sea, when the Wantsum estuary was occupied by its waters. In my report I carefully guarded against this error.\*

As I considered Mr. Faussett's summary of our researches was contrary to the evidence produced, I took an early opportunity of stating some of my objections, which I did in 1876, when I had the honour of conducting the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute over the ruins of the Castrum; and in 1883, when I conducted the members of the British Archaeological Association (my Paper being printed in their Proceedings in 1884). Inasmuch, however, as my protest has received but little attention—and I have some fresh evidence to produce for the benefit of our Kent Society—I have thought it best to reproduce some of the arguments I have before given, and chiefly that with reference to the cross and platform, so that as far as possible my readers may have the whole of the facts placed before them. This is I think the more necessary, as up to the present time the question has not received the attention it deserves. I

\* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VIII., p. 6.

was surprised that in July 1896 Mr. Fox, who read a Paper on the Roman coast fortresses in Kent, adopted entirely Mr. Faussett's theory, ignoring the objections I raised in my Paper before the British Archaeological Association as if he had not read them.

First, may I be allowed to test the theory which has so wide a circulation, and has been so plausibly suggested by the late Mr. Godfrey-Faussett, viz., that the platform and masonry upon it represent a grand idea of a Pharos, subsequently altered into a wooden structure? What are the dimensions of the foundation? First, we find buried underground to a depth of 5 feet a mass of the most compact masonry, cemented with the finest mortar, 144 feet by 104 feet, with no indications that we can find on the surface that it extended downward to any greater depth; in fact Mr. Boys, who carefully explored it, came to the conclusion that this, with the cruciform building placed in the centre of it, represented the whole structure. Apart from the cross this represents 74—880 cubic feet of masonry, a foundation on which the whole of Minster Church in Thanet might stand, and with foundations deeper than that on which the great tower of Canterbury Cathedral stands. But since Mr. Boys examined it we have discovered that the central parts rest on much deeper foundations, while the top part projects to the extent of 12 feet on the east and west sides, and 10 feet on the north and south sides, like the flaps of some gigantic table. The whole of this structure is placed on the undisturbed subsoil of the hill, and the projecting portions likewise. At the present time, after the soil has been removed from beneath these, one walking underneath might have the impression that they would not support any great weight, and this was evidently Mr. Faussett's idea when he wrote, "The smaller walls, marked F on the plan, are built so exactly and regularly at a short distance within part of it which is not mere platform 5 feet deep, but huge solid foundations perhaps 30 feet deep, that we may conclude them to have been certainly built with knowledge of, and in reference to, the great substructure." We know now that the projecting parts were sunk deep in ground on soil as firm as

a rock. It was also suggested that the Romans, distrusting the sandy nature of the soil, took these extraordinary precautions. But there is not the slightest ground for such a supposition. The walls of the Castrum, 10 feet thick and 30 feet high, are not laid on any deep foundation, and the soil on which the Castrum at Reculver is built is even more sandy than that at Richborough, and the Romans laid no deep foundations there, though, according to Mr. Fox, it was of earlier date than Richborough.

If the original idea of the Roman builders had been to construct merely an enormous foundation on which to erect a perfect Tower of Babel, we cannot understand the meaning of the table-like top projecting beyond the deeper foundations, nor, if the earlier project had been abandoned, why the whole platform should have been spread with a uniform coating of mortar, as if the structure were complete.

It has been suggested that it was a Pharos or signalling station, so that news of a pirate fleet in the estuary of the Thames might be conveyed from Richborough to Reculver, in which case a corresponding tower at Reculver must have been erected, but we have no evidence that such was the case. Again, why should a high tower be required when these stations are only eight miles apart, and the intervening country nearly flat? Again, if a high tower was required, why was it not placed on the highest ground in the Isle of Richborough instead of low down within the Castrum walls? It has been urged again that a tower here was imperatively necessary to guide the vessels into the Rutupian port; but we must remember that the entrance to the port was by the narrow strait between Sandwich and Stonar, which opened out into a wide bay; also that a Pharos at Worth, on the high ground, was much more likely to serve such a purpose; while if it had been necessary to have such a tower within the walls of Richborough, one of the towers that flanked the corners of the Castrum might easily have been made to serve as such. These towers were probably higher than the walls, and the latter we know were 30 feet in height.

\* The amphitheatre at Richborough stands at an elevation of 63·8 feet above O.D., whereas the platform stands at the least 30 feet lower.

For comparison, the Pharos at Dover Castle (which is octagonal) has a diameter of about 35 feet, while that on the western heights there seems to have been of smaller proportions. The building which appears to have been intended for a similar purpose at Worth (described by Mr. Boys in his Collections for a History of Sandwich) was square, and about 30 feet each way, enclosed by an outer wall about 55 feet each side. In neither case will these buildings have any similitude to the cross or platform at Richborough.

Those that adopt the Pharos theory for the object of the cross have endeavoured to shew that it would answer such a purpose when supplemented *with timber*, and the walls marked F on my plan have been supposed to have been built for the purpose of affording support for such a timber structure.

The theory that the walls surrounding the cross are so exactly within the space where the deeper foundations occur that they coincide with them, and must have been built with a knowledge of them, surely requires little refutation; and as a matter of fact these walls do not exactly coincide with the deeper foundations. They are parallel with the outside of the platform, and this projects 10 feet in one direction, and 12 feet in the other. But it may be thought that I am whipping a dead horse, and setting up theories on purpose to demolish them. Such would, however, be a waste of time and labour. Unfortunately these theories, which have again been so lately revived, have the effect of obscuring or diverting attention from further considering these structures. The excavations of 1865 proved conclusively that, first, the platform and submasonry, secondly the cross, and thirdly the walls F were of different materials, and probably built at different times, and consequently have as much connection the one with the other as Tenterden Steeple has with the Goodwin Sands.

Our excavations have shewn that the cave mentioned by Leland was situated on the south side near the centre of the platform; it was there we noted that at some remote period an attempt had been made to break into the lower masonry, and an irregular hole formed some 20 feet horizontally in the



direction of one angle of the cross—the soil having been disturbed and mixed with broken pottery, boulders, black earth, and a quantity of bones, etc.

The hole made on this south side, 20 feet, and the other made on the east side by Mr. Rolfe, 16 feet, would shew (if the masonry is of uniform consistence) that it is only under the cross, where we have as yet not penetrated, that any cavity could exist,\* and we must conclude therefore that the structure is so far solid, and deducting the 20 feet on the south and 16 feet on the east, we should leave a central unexplored space 84 feet long by 48 feet wide, on or over which the cross now stands.

Before I discuss the possible meaning of this extraordinary structure, I will proceed to consider the cross in the centre of this platform. It has been shewn that it differs in its materials from the structure beneath, and indeed from any materials used in the walls of the Castrum. We found it faced with squared blocks of tufa, and largely composed of a coarse-grained oolite, like that met with in the churches at Reculver, at St. Pancras, St. Mildred's, Canterbury, at Lyminge, and the church in the Dover Castle. I quoted Mr. Roach Smith as stating that the "*materials* incline us to attribute it to Roman times." I took the same view of it, and also of the parts of the church at Reculver with similar material, and the columns from that edifice now in the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral. How far the conclusions we arrived at some twenty years ago will hold good now I am not prepared to say, but Mr. Micklethwaite, a great authority on Saxon architecture, has entirely opposed the notion that any part of these were of Roman construction, and if he is right we must reconsider the question of the age of the cruciform structure at Richborough.

Mr. Boys suggested indeed that this might have been St. Augustine's Cross. Mr. Roach Smith rather inclined to the opinion that it might have been the site of a small chapel, but he thought he had discovered the site of the chapel

\* See report, *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VIII., p. 9.

erected here, near the edge of the cliffs, some distance from this spot.\*

Let us then consider what facts have been ascertained about the cross. It is 87 feet long from N. to S., with a width of 7 feet 6 inches, with a transverse 22 feet wide and 47 feet long, and a height of 4 feet 6 inches; that is, about level with the ground at its present height. As far as compact masonry goes, it is nearly as hard as the walls of the *Castrum*, and as difficult to remove. We have no evidence as to what was its original height, or indeed that it was *even higher* than it is at present. When excavating round the cross it was found to rest on a stratum of chalk blocks laid upon the mortar covering the platform, and but a small quantity of the material derived from the cross was spread over the former. Large quantities of sculptured marble were found, and quantities of Roman coins; the marble pieces have been engraved in Mr. Roach Smith's *History of the Castrum*, and some three pieces are now in the Maidstone Museum, together with fragments of the drapery of a colossal bronze statue.

What had previously been found by Mr. Boys perhaps we shall never know, but it was quite evident he had not laid bare the face of the platform, but contented himself with making trenches to determine its dimensions.

Now with respect to the rectangular walls which we discovered resting on the platform and surrounding the cross, and marked F in the ground-plan in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VIII., they were particularly described as built with very inferior mortar compared with the other Roman structures, and whatever doubt I had at the time as to classing them as Roman, I should not have the slightest hesitation now in declaring such could *not* have been the case. As to the remark made in the note following my Paper, "This masonry is, as has been said, clearly Roman, with its red

\* Mr. Planché has very ably discussed the problem of the cross in the latter part of p. 54 in the *Corner of Kent*. He states, "The singular object now called St. Augustine's Cross has been thought by some to have marked the spot on which the chapel of St. Augustine once stood; but Mr. Roach Smith dismisses the suggestion as untenable. We venture to express our opinion that it does not deserve to be disposed of so hastily."

mortar and its course of bonding tiles," this was written not from personal observation of the writer, but simply from the description I gave, which certainly warranted no such conclusion. We have lots of Norman churches built with such material, which on the same grounds might be classed as Roman.

Having now exhausted all the facts brought to light by our researches, we may allude to the historical evidences we have in relation to these structures—and, firstly, that of Gildas (*Historia Gildæ*), quoted with respect to the Pharos or watch-towers. As I before remarked, we have evidence that some such towers did exist in Roman times, but Gildas is worse than the sand-hill to rely upon. Mr. Wright, in his book on *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, referring to Gildas's history of Britain during the first half of the fifth century, states: "Its composer was ignorant of the events which followed the usurpation of Maximus, as well as of the early Saxon invasions," etc. "In fact the whole story, built apparently on some slight notes in an old continental chronicle, displays the most profound ignorance of the period to which it relates"; and Mr. G. Warde Norman, in his remarks on the Saxon invasion, states: "The earliest we hear of connected with our island is Gildas, who lived and wrote after the Romans had abandoned it, *but he was not a man to be proud of.*"\*

We have no accounts from the Roman writers to quote with regard to Richborough except that it is again and again spoken of as a port and harbour, and I will therefore merely mention (what is conceded by every author who has written on the subject) that hereabouts was a harbour. In an article on "Rutupiæ," read at the Canterbury Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, 1896, this question is discussed. The author (Mr. H. Sharpe) thinks that the harbour is yet to be looked for. However this may be, I drew attention to what seemed to be a harbour in the island of Richborough in my Paper on the Castrum in 1865.

Thorne, a monk of St. Augustine, relates that it was at Richborough where our father Augustine landed. As he

\* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIII., p. 97.

stepped out of the ship he happened to stand upon a certain stone, and the stone took the impression of his foot as if it had been clay. In consequence of this event the stone was taken and honourably placed inside the saint's chapel there; and every year, on the day of his burial, crowds of people gathered there for devotion, and, in the hope of recovering health, said, "We will worship in the place where his feet stood." A different version of this event is given by Thomas Sprott many years previously. He also mentions the *landing* as at Richborough, but as the extract from Sprott is not considered authentic by some of our antiquaries, I will not press the point; it is clear, however, that there was a landing-place here near to, if not within, the Castle. In relation to the mention by Thorne of a chapel here, and the tradition of St. Augustine's cross, we have some very interesting and confirmative evidence in an extract from the will of one Sir John Saunder, prebendary of Wingham, parson of Dymchurch, and vicar of Ash, in a document dated A.D. 1509, which runs thus: "Item I bequeath to the chappel of Richborough one portuys printed, with a mass book which was Sir Thomas' the old priest's. Item to the use of the said chapel 20<sup>s</sup> to make them a new window in the body of the church."\* And still more important to our inquiry is the account given by Leland of his visit to Richborough, in which occurs the following: "Withyn the castel is a lytle parochie church of S. Augustine, and an heremitage. I had antiquities of the heremite, the which is an industrious man. Not far fro' the heremitage is a cave wher men have sowt and digged for treasure. I saw yt by candel withyn, and there were conys. Yt was so straite that I had no mynd to creepe far yn."

Mr. Roach Smith, in his account of Richborough, supposed that he had found the foundations of this church near the brow of the hill, on the east side of the Castrum. Such an important fact did not escape my observation, in consequence of which, while excavating in 1865, I dug down and examined this supposed vestige of a church, but found no confirmation of Mr. Roach Smith's theory, and what he had

\* Thorne Col., 1759.



mistaken for the walls of the chapel turned out to be merely a road foundation.\*

I should not omit to mention Mr. Gleig's excavation in 1826, particulars of which I have in manuscript. A cave was found in the sand of the hill on the east, facing the platform, which it was supposed might be the cave mentioned by Leland; it turned out, however, to have been nothing but a smuggler's cave, which terminated in some rabbit-burrows. This excavation, however, revealed the fact that perpendicular masonry existed under the platform, and this led to Mr. Rolfe's further excavations. Mr. Gleig figured and described some wedge-shaped blocks of masonry leading down from the eastern edge of the platform; he also dug down, hoping to find the bottom of this perpendicular masonry below the platform, but without success.

Having exhausted the facts relating to the platform and cross, I may be expected to give my own theory respecting them. I may observe, however, that it is much easier to say what they were not, than what they were, intended for, more especially in the absence of any documentary evidences relating to them, and in ignorance of the position of the *Castrum* with respect to the sea at that remote period. We have reason to believe that the hill on which the *Castrum* is built descended gradually to the sea-level on the east, as it does on the north.

Mr. Boys records that "in digging to lay the foundations of Richborough sluice, the workmen, after penetrating what was once the muddy bed of the river that runs close by in a more contracted channel than formerly, came to a regular sandy sea-shore that had been covered with silt, on which lay broken and entire shells, sea-weeds, the purse of the thornback, a small shoe with a metal fibula in it, and some small human bones." He also records that at the foot of the bank, about 40 rods to the north of the *Castrum*, a building was discovered which had the appearance of a wharf or landing-place. Our recent excavations also shewed that the remains of Roman relics were met with on this side, buried at a much greater depth than elsewhere, and a quantity

\* See my report, p. 12, *op. cit.*

of burnt wheat and a piece of burnt rope was also found, shewing that in all probability some enemy had burnt a store of corn, and probably also the shipping that lay there.\*

As Richborough has so often been described as a port, we may be sure that a Roman harbour existed near, and what had the appearance of such a harbour I described as lying to the west of the Richborough Hill, facing Fleet.

In Mr. Boys's plan of the *Castrum* he figures a return wall on the east side which reached nearly to the centre of the platform, and, when he wrote, the foot of the hill had not been disturbed, as it was afterwards in making the South-Eastern Railway. This return wall was evidently at a lower level than the rest of the *Castrum*, and the part restored in his plan was in all probability built on the slope of the hill on this side. In Stukeley's drawing of the Castle, taken in 1722, he plainly indicates the hill sloping down to this return wall, and the river Stour running beneath the wall. This also is made to terminate just *opposite* the platform. Any one acquainted with the windings of the river, and the banks cast up from time to time to prevent the flooding of the marsh land, will perceive at a glance that the channel has been bent more and more towards the south-east of the Castle Hill, and the undermining action of the river has caused the bank here to be cut away, leaving a nearly perpendicular face to the cliff, and this is most manifest towards the south-east angle of the walls, which have fallen down and been entirely removed.

It will be remembered that all who have written on the *Castrum* of Richborough allow that it was designed especially to resist a sudden and unexpected attack from an enemy by sea. The Saxon pirates were the dreaded invaders, and from the "*Notitia*," written probably at the beginning of the fifth century, the second legion, surnamed *Augusta*, was stationed here, and destined to defend this point from the attack of the Saxons. Indeed, although the station at Richborough had for many years previously been occupied by the Romans, it is most probable it was at this time the present walls were erected;

\* See my report, *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVIII., p. 8.

and it seems evident from their construction that they were *not* intended to withstand a regular siege, but that a small force within the walls might repel for a time a larger force without. Richborough was then an island, and if not at all times closely surrounded by water, it was absolutely necessary to secure from the invaders the Roman fleet stationed here.

The return wall figured by Mr. Boys probably had entirely shut out the eastern side of the *Castrum* except by a *gate* or entrance into a harbour that was placed just opposite this side of the platform, and would then correspond with the *Decuman* gateway on the west. And if the walls on the east side were built on the slope of the ground next the sea, a harbour or opening would have been just the place where they might secure their ships from the enemy by drawing them up here; indeed, it might have been a dockyard as well, and protected in a Roman way, as we protect our harbours now, by defensive works. Such a theory would necessitate some great work to enable the defenders to secure their fleet. It was necessary for carrying out this plan that some engines should be erected on the top of this hill, capable of drawing up the ships, perhaps quite out of the water, and shutting the gates that guarded the approach to them.

I will now ask you to consider if the platform was not likely to have been constructed for such a purpose.

Archimedes, a famous geometrician of Syracuse, is said to have remarked that he could move the earth if he had a sufficient fulcrum. And we read in Plutarch's *Lives* that Hiero, full of wonder, begged to be convinced by some evidence of the truth of his proposition, requesting him to move some great weight with a small power. In compliance with which request, Archimedes caused one of the King's galleys to be drawn on shore with many hands and her usual loading; then he placed himself at a "distance, and with the aid of his machine (which consisted of a variety of ropes and pulleys) he drew her to him in as gentle a manner as if she had been under sail." And when Marcellus, the Roman general, attacked and besieged Syracuse, Archimedes had erected on the side towards the sea vast machines, putting forth over the walls huge beams, with necessary tackle,

which, striking with prodigious force the enemy's galleys, sank them at once. Without, however, placing full reliance on these fabulous tales, we must allow that the Romans were well acquainted with the use of defensive machinery of great power; and in the construction of the walls of Richborough we find holes in the walls passing into the bastions evidently intended for some engines of warfare.

In general we find the present method adopted to draw up ships from the water is by means of capstan and pulleys, and to do this the pivot of the capstan on the pulley must be fixed to a secure fulcrum. The platform will, I believe, supply the necessary fulcrum, and it will be found placed in the exact position where such appliances would be used. With regard to its dimensions, I here give them drawn accurately to scale, and the *Castrum* also as restored to its original shape and size.

If Mr. Boys's plan can be relied upon, the distance of the platform from the return wall on the east would be about 38 yards, but I should from the Ordnance Map make it more, as it was at least 100 feet from the present edge of the bank; the distance by the latter to the river is now 80 yards. There would be room in either case to bring up the Roman ships within. In a tracing I took from the Tithe Map of the parish of Ash, the bank just opposite the platform is not so broad as it is either to the right or left, as if it had at some time been cut into at this point, and there is a space here of marsh  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains in width from the river (or 55 yards). All this is now altered by the South-Eastern Railway, which cuts through this marsh, and also cuts back the bank at the south-east corner of the *Castrum*.

Taking a sectional view of the platform, it will give us a length of 144 feet 5 feet deep, and under this 124 feet 22 feet deep on the eastern side. The holes made through the upper platform are 10 feet equidistant from each end, and into these holes had been built wooden posts. The depth of the masonry altogether would be 27 feet.

Notes of the excavation at the bottom of the hill made by Mr. Gleig and others in 1826 are unfortunately very brief, or they might have revealed more of the state of the ground



at that time; but inasmuch as they have never been published, I give some extracts from them given me by my uncle, the late E. F. S. Reade of Sandwich. The mouth of the cave was nearly concealed by the brushwood on the sandy bank, and inside it was 5 feet 3 inches in height; it was dug in the sand of the hill, and it terminated 13 feet from the opening, but the excavation was continued in the direction of a fox-burrow, which ultimately led to the north-east angle of the platform, or rather under the platform. The perpendicular height of the hill from the bottom of the cave to the surface of the ground is given as 24 feet 6 inches, and from the cross to the edge of the cliff 126 feet 6 inches. It was here at the north-eastern edge of the platform that a *sloping terrace* with small flint pebbles was met with at about 12 feet 7 inches from the angle, and about 6 inches below the surface of the platform, and tended downward in the direction indicated in the plan, where it was 2 feet 4 inches below the surface. It seems from this description that the hill did slope downward gradually, and was paved with pebble, or else it was a natural formation. This pebbly slope of the hill favours my theory that the Romans had machinery on the platform to draw up weights to the top, or at any rate far enough to be within the walls of the Castrum. Considering it probable that some very large capstan was erected in the centre of the platform, it would require a very considerable depth in which to place the foot of the structure, and of such a firm consistency that it would not give way under any weight. At Ramsgate the capstan that draws up the vessels on the slips has an iron spindle sunk in very compact granite masonry, with cog-wheels moving a second spindle some 7 feet or more below. The corner posts also on the platform might serve as attachments to pulleys connected with the capstan.

I do not think this theory of mine is quite unsupported by the facts of the case. The cross on the platform has, however, still to be accounted for. When I read my Paper on Richborough at the Congress of the Archæological Association I had no idea that any doubt could have been cast on the Roman workmanship of these structures; but now that Mr. Micklethwaite has brought forward instances of

similar material being of Saxon date, we may stop to inquire if such could have been the case here. In the account of the landing of St. Augustine given in Thomas Sprott's Chronicle, we are told that "King Ethelbert came unto his palace or castle of Rupichester or Richborough, and the King sitting under the cliff or rock whereon the castle is built, commanded Augustine with his followers to be brought before him," etc.

Now whether this account is to be regarded as spurious, and more importance be attached to Thorne's statement, it seems that both place the landing in Richborough, and most probably the place where the missionaries landed, was at this spot, just under the Castle walls. Tradition also places St. Augustine's landing here, and says that a church was built to commemorate the event, and pilgrims flocked from all parts to it. That this church stood on the cross, or in some way hid it from view, in Leland's time, is very evident. He gave a minute description of the *Castrum*, and speaks of the church and hermitage, but makes no mention of the cross. The hermitage must, I think, have been *on* some part of the *ruined church*, or the walls surrounding it. The cave is not mentioned as the abode of the hermit, and the cave mentioned could not have been the cave in the sand-pit explored by Mr. Gleig; no one would have sought to dig for treasure there. But the excavation we found under the platform was evidently where some one had with infinite pains at some remote period endeavoured to penetrate the masonry surrounding the cross. They tried at the top first; and the evidence of their attempt was manifest when we uncovered the platform. Such an attempt can only be accounted for on the supposition that the hidden treasure was to be found within the masonry.

What was the hermitage mentioned by Leland? I find very few historical accounts of hermitages in Kent, but in every case they have been connected with ecclesiastical buildings; for instance, Hasted mentions a hermitage at Canterbury—at St. Mary's, Northgate—under the *choir* or chancel, with an open space or loophole in the wall fashioned like a cross. Another is mentioned near St. Andrew's, where in 1553 a cross stood.

With regard to the church theory of the cross, it has been objected that no builder would have chosen to place a church on such a foundation. Well, if a cross only had in the first place been built to commemorate the landing of St. Augustine, I think nothing was more likely. In the Paper I read before the Archaeological Institute I imagined the cross to have been built by the Romans before the advent of St. Augustine, and to have represented an older Christianity. The church within the walls of Silchester has been claimed by Mr. Micklethwaite as a church built in the time of the Roman occupation; and he gives other instances of small churches somewhat after the same pattern, built, as he says, under the *Italian influence*. I do not intend, however, to dispute in this Paper his dictum, although I think some of his arguments are open to question. I cannot see why the cross at Richborough may not have had a small church or chapel erected upon it. Probably the cross only had been at first constructed, and on the broad east and west portions was built the church mentioned by Leland.

At St. Pancras at Canterbury we find a nave 40 feet long and 28 feet wide, with *portico* or porch on the north and south. The cross is 47 feet in length and 22 feet in width. According to Thorne, crowds of pilgrims visited this spot annually, and it was probably at this time that the little church was built. That the chapel, the stone with the footprints, etc., existed at least in the later Middle Ages is beyond dispute. In regard to the touching or landing of St. Augustine and his followers at Richborough, it is but fair to say that Goscelin, the earliest biographer of St. Augustine, is silent about it, though he was not at all critical or particular in his heaping up of things likely or unlikely concerning the saint. On the other hand, any introduction of a story of a Richborough landing was virtually impossible after the first century of English Christianity; the two Canterbury monasteries of Christ Church and St. Augustine's were too jealously watchful over one another's doings for that. For Thorne, a monk of St. Augustine, to have proclaimed, unless compelled to do so, that the glory of the great landing belonged to Richborough—a dependency of the rival community—is

altogether incredible. We must not forget that Thorne is an unwilling witness, and must respect his testimony the more.

The walls marked F on my plan, which surround the cross, were evidently, as I explained, a later erection, and may have been designed to protect the cross held in such veneration. Both in the character of the mortar, the broken tile, and squared flint—these are unique among the buildings at present found at Richborough. From structural particulars I conclude—

1. That the Richborough platform is Roman.
2. That a cross was erected probably by the Saxons.
3. That in Norman times or later the cross and chapel were enclosed by walls.

We know that in later Saxon times Richborough as a town had ceased to exist; no large population now remained. It was difficult of access from the mainland; Ash, Sandwich, and Wingham had become the church centres. The small church remaining here (a dependency of Ash) had continued to be used by the people of the hamlet, and in Leland's time was probably hastening into decay. But we know that in early Saxon times a considerable population did exist, as is evident from the number of Saxon coins that have been found, as recorded in Mr. Roach Smith's *History of Richborough, Reculver, and Lympne*. It is probable also that the great military Roman road leading to Dover and Canterbury, which converges at each end, and may have been artificially constructed and kept up by the Romans, had decayed, and become nearly impassable in later times.

Having now set forth at considerable length my reasons for objecting to the prevailing Pharos theory of the platform and buildings upon it, and substituted my own theories for the formation of the platform, the cross, and the chapel, I would suggest that further exploration should be directed towards testing the truth of this hypothesis. Very little, if anything, has been done to prove Mr. Boys's idea that return walls were built on the east side, below the hill, or what had been the former state of this side of the Castrum. I may observe that all the soil excavated from beneath the platform by Mr. Rolfe and our Society has been shot over



the brow of the hill or bank, raising the ground and rendering it more precipitous. The particulars given on the plan of Mr. Gleig's excavation will suggest also some further excavation near the eastern edges of the platform. My theory would necessitate there having been originally some hole in the masonry under the cross, into which some large spindle of a capstan had been sunk ; but I have no preconceived notions that will not yield to a better interpretation of the facts.

## MEDIEVAL CRYPTS AT ROCHESTER.

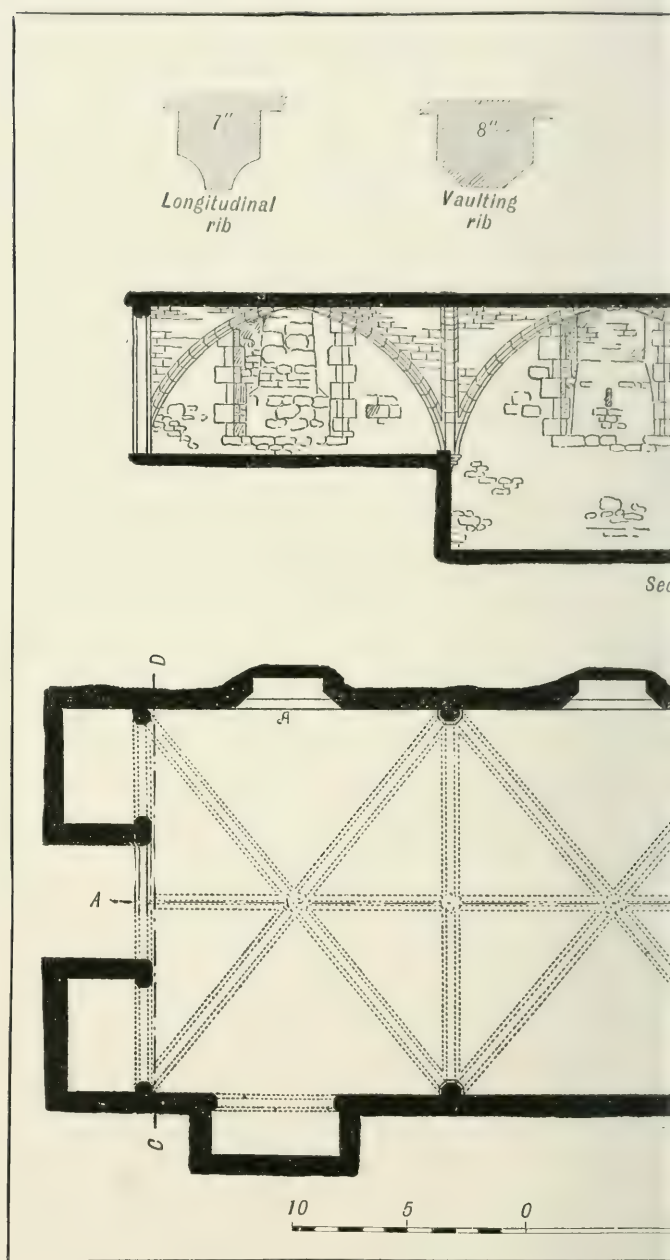
BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.L.S., F.S.A.

IN a city possessing so many splendid architectural remains as Rochester it is a source of satisfaction to be enabled to place before the world details of a fine example of domestic architecture, which has existed in the city for six hundred years without receiving that attention it so richly deserves. Many persons know, or have heard, that beneath the "George Inn," in the High Street, there is an interesting cellar, and recently my attention was drawn to it by my friend Mr. Thomas Winch, who accompanied me to the place, which subsequently resulted in my superintending the cleaning of the chamber, and employing Miss Drake to prepare the plans (Plate I.) and drawings which illustrate this Paper; hence we have before us faithful and artistic representations of the lower storey of a house existing in Rochester about A.D. 1300.

That this house was of considerable importance, and erected by a person of opulence, may be judged by the ornate character of what is left of it below ground. Successive houses have been built upon this ancient vaulted crypt, and it yet remains in almost an uninjured state, in spite of its having been used as a skittle-alley and beer-cellar for a lengthened period.

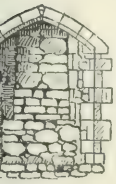
We will now treat of its dimensions and details. The chamber is oblong, 54 feet in length, 16 feet 8½ inches in width, and 11 feet in height, with four quadripartite vaults over, the shell of the vaults being chalk ashlar. There are ribs on the groins, and longitudinal, chamfered, plain, and hollow respectively, with ornamental bosses at the inter-sections. The nine bosses are from 12 to 15 inches in diameter, each being carved in high relief. Fig. 1 represents oak leaves and acorns; Fig. 2, grapes and vine leaves; Fig. 3, a lizard encircled by a wreath of foliage; Fig 4, a



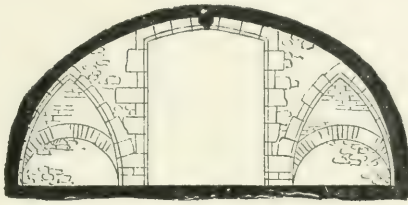


PLAN AND SECTIONS OF MEDIÆVAL

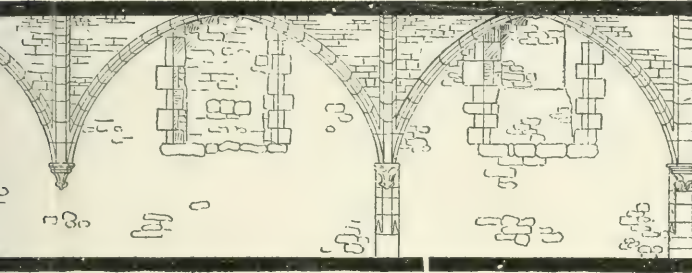




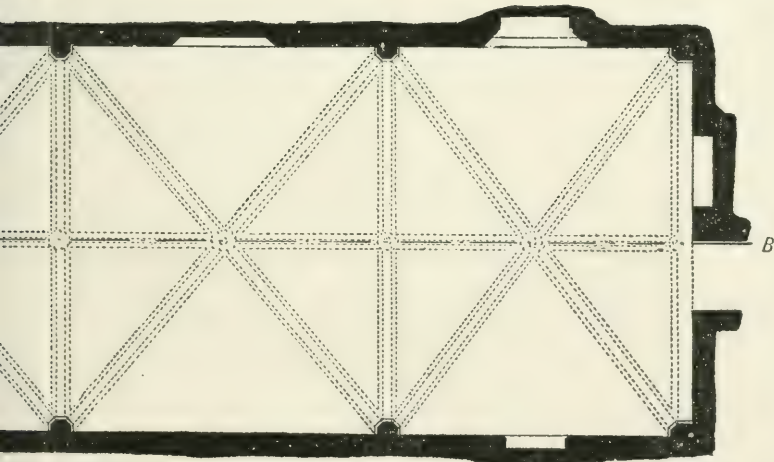
Window at A.



Section on Line C.D.



Section on Line A.B.



Plan

Scale of Feet

Measured & Drawn by  
E. Drake Jan. 1900.

10 20 30



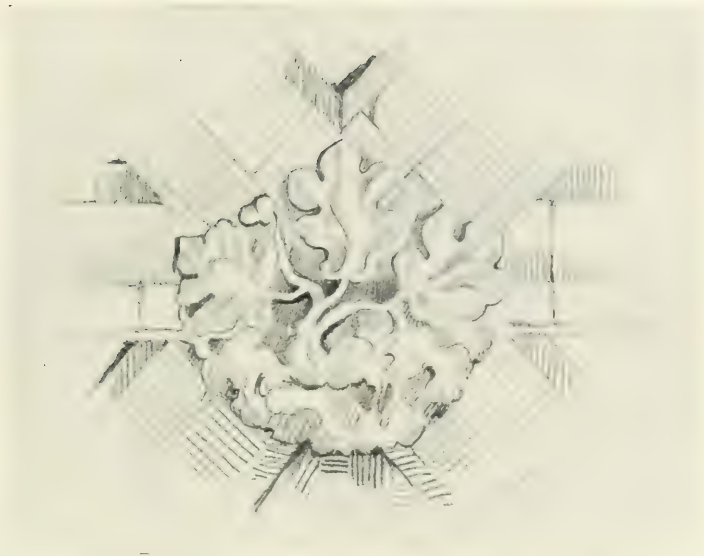


FIG. 1.—CARVED BOSS OF VAULTING.



FIG. 2.—CARVED BOSS OF VAULTING.







FIG. 3.—CARVED BOSS OF VAULTING.



FIG. 4.—CARVED BOSS OF VAULTING.



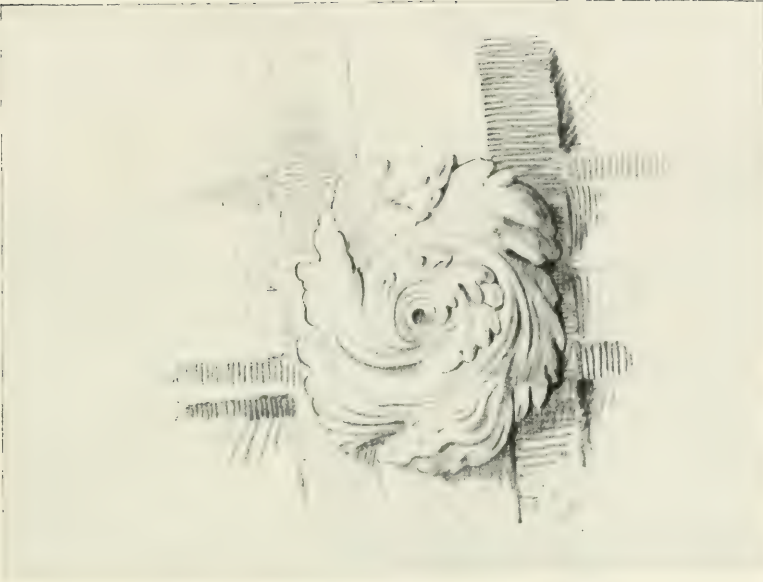
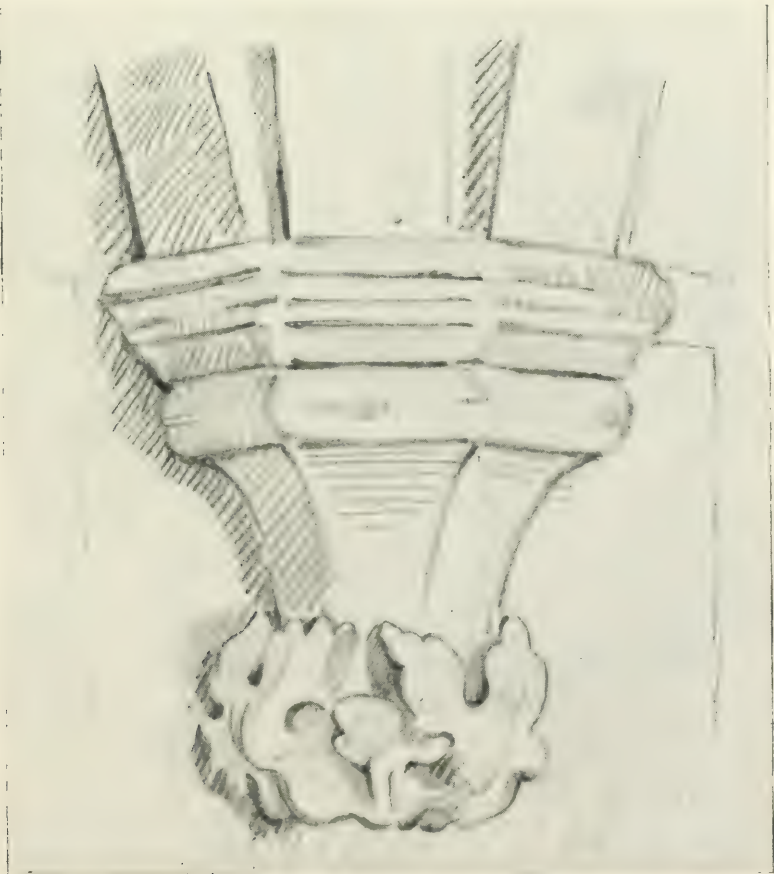


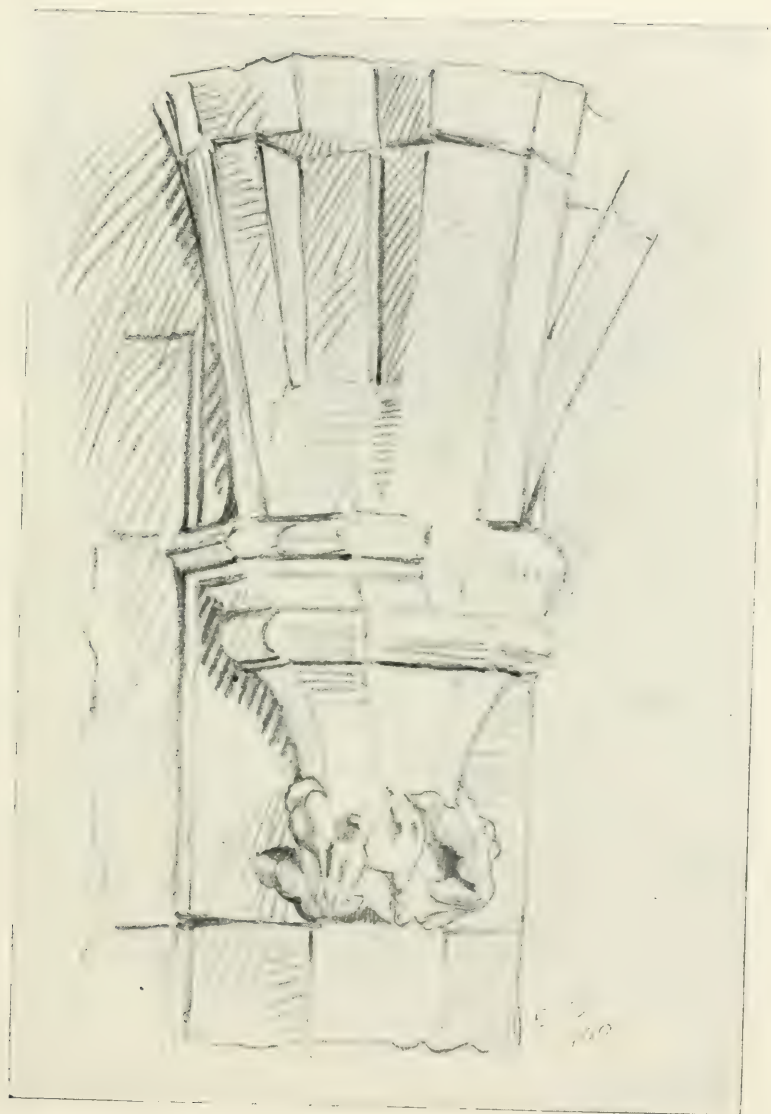
FIG. 5.—CARVED BOSS OF VAULTING.



VAULTING SHAFT AND CORBEL.







VAULTING SHAFT AND CORBEL.



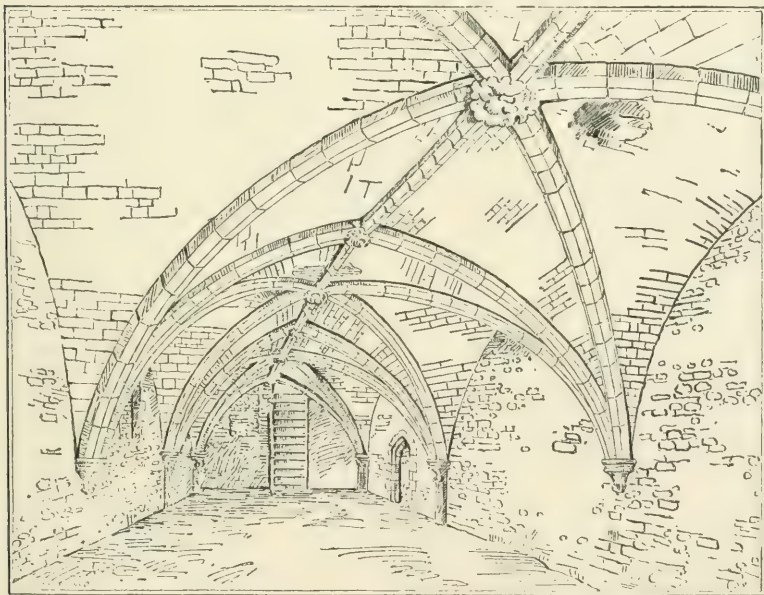


VAULTING SHAFT AND CORBEL.



grotesque bearded human face; and Fig. 5, a beautiful scroll of acanthus leaves. The four remaining have somewhat suffered from damp, but they appear to be groups of leaves.

The ribs of the vaults spring from corbels, which are variously ornamented, but those in the bay at the northern end rest upon stop-chamfer vaulting shafts which rise from the floor, and are surmounted by corbels. Three of the latter are figured on Plates given; the others are not quite distinguishable. The crypt is divided into four bays, with a splayed window opening 6 feet 1½ inches in height, and 4 feet 8 inches in width, now blocked with brickwork in each bay on the western side. Opposite, in the northern bay, is a doorway 5 feet 6 inches in height and 2 feet 5 inches in width, blocked up, with a mutilated window-space over that was smaller, but similar to those just described.



VIEW OF MEDIEVAL CRYPT BENEATH THE "GEORGE INN" AT ROCHESTER.

The wall at the northern end of the chamber has been cut through in modern times, and wooden steps inserted in the opening, as shewn above, for convenience of ingress from the yard beyond.



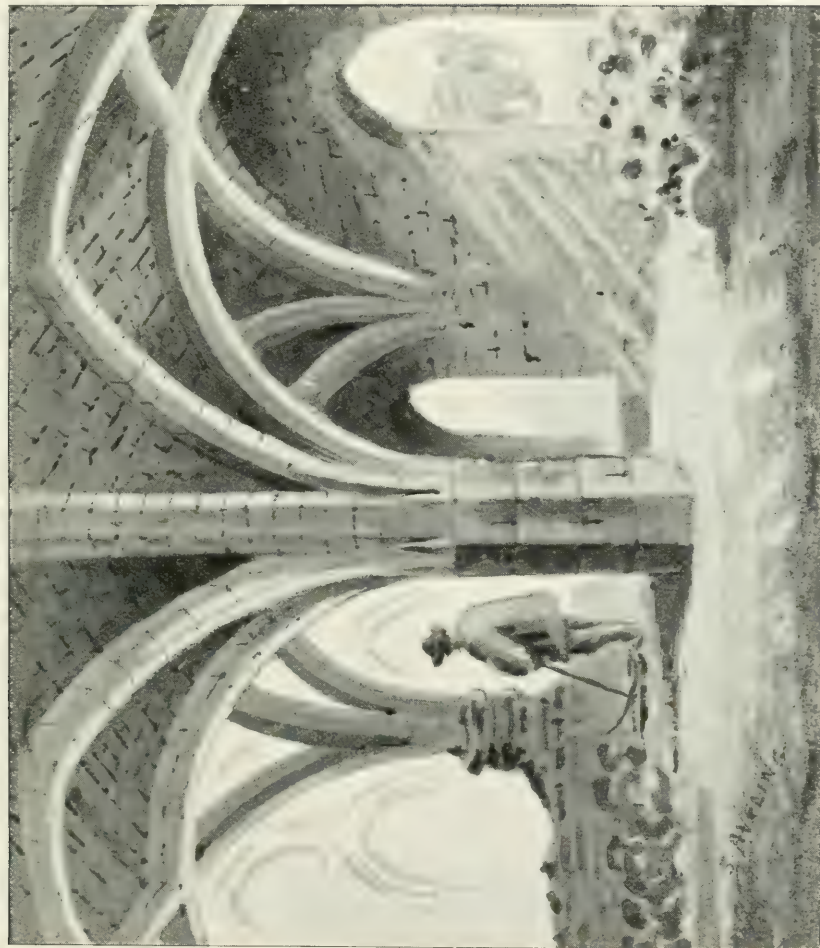
In the southern bay, on the eastern side, is a fine doorway 7 feet 8 inches in height and 4 feet 5 inches in width, which was probably the entrance to the crypt, by means of a flight of stone steps, from above. The southern end has a doorway 10 feet 10 inches in height and 4 feet 11 inches in width, and on either side a pointed arch of 4 feet 2 inches opening and 8 feet 4 inches in height. These three abut on the High Street, the apex of the doorway arch being level with the pavement outside. The doorway is now used as the cellar entrance from the street, and has stone steps leading down to it. With the exception of the small doorway in the northern bay, the arches of the windows and doorways are segmental pointed.

It should be mentioned that a brick wall has been built across the first southern bay to the height of the corbels, the bay having been filled up with earth to that height so that the casks might be nearer the beer-engine above; hence the architectural features of the lower portion of this bay are hidden from view. The heights, therefore, of the doorways and arches at this end must be considered as approximate. At the present time we have no means of judging as to the extent of the house of which this crypt formed part, but the existence of doorways on the eastern side of the latter shew that it extended to the adjoining premises, now occupied by Mr. Bemrose's ironmonger's shop. The cellars of this establishment have been match-boarded round; but while we are writing alterations are being carried out there, revealing the stone walls of the superstructure, 3 feet in thickness.

---

Through the kindness of Mr. Stephen Aveling I am enabled to give an illustration (Plate II.) of a portion of another interesting crypt formerly existing in Rochester, under the "Crown Inn,"\* which stood on the south side of High Street, near the bridge. Symon Potyn, the founder of St. Catherine's Hospital in that city, was master of the inn in 1316. Between the years 1860—1870 the famous hostelry, which

\* A plan of this crypt is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* Supplement, 1789, plate i., p. 1185.



MEDIÆVAL CRYPT

FORMERLY EXISTING BENEATH THE ORIGINAL "CROWN INN" AT ROCHESTER.



had been the temporary resting-place of many Royal and distinguished personages for centuries, was demolished, but Mr. Aveling fortunately made a drawing of the undercroft a few hours before its final destruction. His sketch was subsequently reproduced in the *Illustrated London News*, but it will be none the less welcome at this distance of time to the members of our Society. Other crypts exist in Rochester to which allusion may be made, namely, that under "The Old Vicarage," which originally formed part of Satis House, the home of Richard Watts, a great benefactor to the city. This undercroft probably extended beyond its present limit, but it now consists only of a single bay, with a quadripartite vault over; the shell is of chalk ashlar, with stone ribs. Another example exists under the "People's Café" in High Street. This consists of a round-headed vault, built entirely of chalk from the foundation. The chamber has been considerably reduced in size by alterations to the fabric above. The walls of the northern portion of the cellar, where a reconstruction has taken place, are remarkable as having been built after the Roman manner, namely, with courses of chalk, bonded at intervals with paving tiles. The east wall to a height of 5 feet is made up thus: chalk (2 courses), tiles (3), chalk (2), tiles (4), chalk (1), tiles (7), with modern brickwork above. Of what date the lower portion of this wall is I am not prepared to say, but it is nevertheless an interesting example.

Beneath the house in St. Margaret's Street (erroneously called "The Old Palace") two bays still remain of its undercroft. They are of plain character, similar to that at "The Old Vicarage."

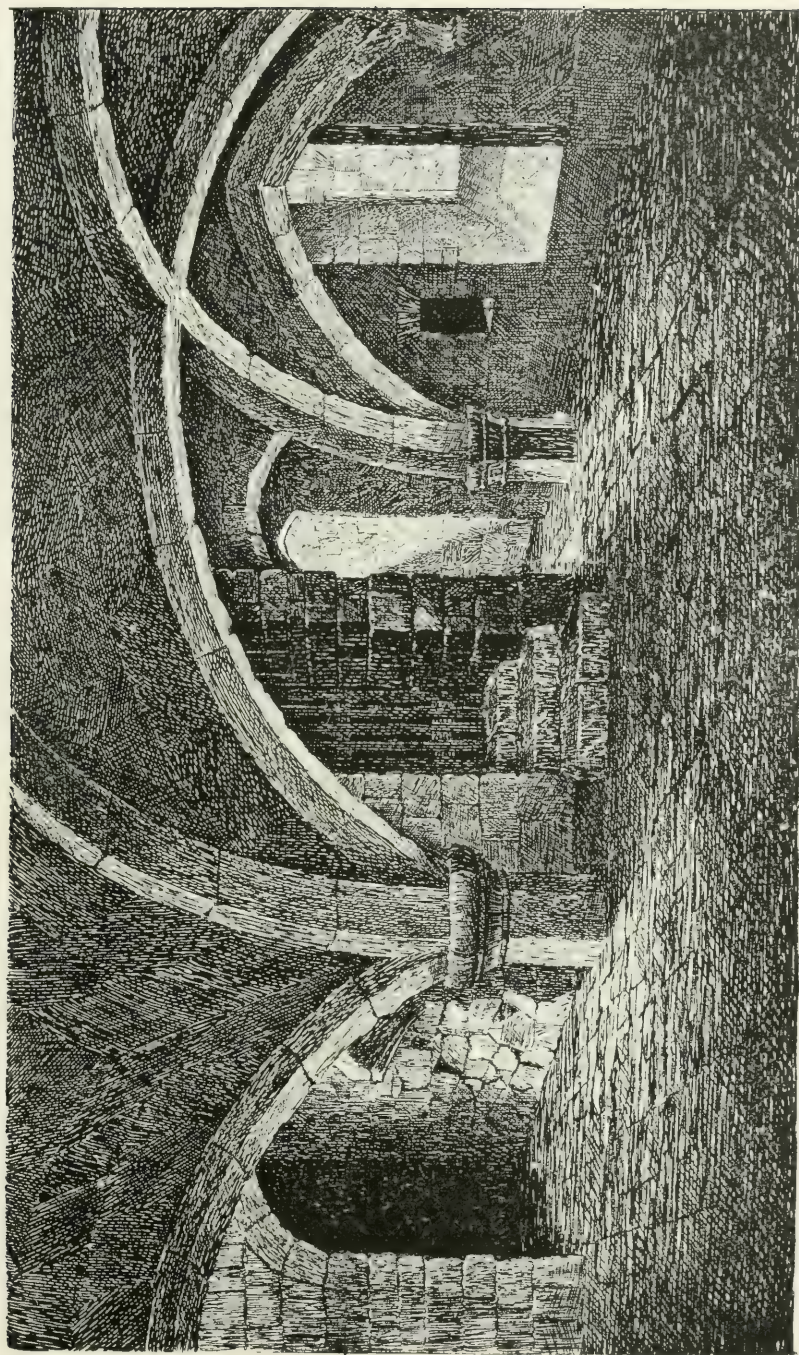
Vaulted chambers, such as we have been treating of, are usually regarded by the uninitiated as having been connected with ecclesiastical establishments only. It will be helpful to them therefore to give the following extract from Parker's *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, vol. ii., p. 185:—"Thus we see in London, as in other towns of this period (fourteenth century), the lower storey of the house was usually half under ground, and almost invariably vaulted over, and this when the superstructure was of wood. It was indeed

the most common arrangement to have the lower storey only of stone, and vaulted, and the upper part of wood. These lower apartments served for store-rooms, or warehouses for valuable goods, or for cellar only, according to circumstances." The time must come when these interesting features of domestic architecture will be threatened with destruction; but surely a supreme effort should be made by corporate bodies, or private individuals, to save for posterity the choicest examples, such as we have shewn exist beneath the "George Inn" at Rochester.

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Since the above was written another fine example has been brought under my notice by my friend Mr. Richard Cooke (Plate III.). It still exists under Mr. Wallond's fish-shop at the corner of Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone. The engraving here given is from a drawing taken in 1869 by Mr. P. A. Harris.





MEDIÆVAL CRYPT

BENEATH WALLOND'S SHOP, HIGH STREET, MAIDSTONE.



## MILTON SUBSCRIPTION TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

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EXTRACT OF A LETTER ADDRESSED BY DR. SPARROW SIMPSON  
TO THE REV. E. W. CARPENTER, VICAR OF MILTON,  
NEAR SITTINGBOURNE.

I RECEIVE with pleasure your interesting communication. It appears that King James I. came in great state to the Cathedral on Sunday, March 26, 1620, where he heard a sermon by the "King of Preachers," Bishop King of London, on behalf of the restoration of the Cathedral. He was afterwards sumptuously entertained by the Bishop at the Palace adjacent to St. Paul's.

On November 16 the King issued his Royal Commission to collect funds for the Restoration, and to carry out the work. Amongst other provisions, it directed "that there should be letters patent issued out for the receiving of public contributions from all people throughout the whole Kingdom." During eleven years contributions flowed in from all estates and conditions of men. By 1632 steps were taken to commence the works under Inigo Jones. As much as £101,330 4s. 8d. appears to have been collected between 1631 and 1643 (inclusive).

About £35,551 2s. 4½d. was expended, when the troubles came which brought the good work to a close. The money was seized. Doubtless your parish contribution formed part of the large sum already named.

9 AMEN COURT, E.C.

19 *August* 1895.

THE NAMES OF SUCH PERSONS AS CONTRIB(UTED) TO ST PAUL'S  
CHURCH, LONDON, BY VERTUE OF WARR<sup>t</sup> FROM THE JUSTICES  
DIRECTED TO THE CHURCHW. OF MILTON.

(Ro)ger Barton <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	xi <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Ric. White . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Redman <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	ij <sup>a</sup>	Nic. Bonnd . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Bassett <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	xi <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Allen Archer <sup>13</sup> . . . . .	iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
(U)sher <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	xvii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Jo. Earle . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
(Emy)ott <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	xi <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Henr. Sam'on <sup>14</sup> . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Bathurst <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	xi <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Jo. Reafe . . . . .	iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
(U)dall . . . . .	xi <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Ric. White . . . . .	iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Barnes . . . . .	xi <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Edw. Ottringham <sup>15</sup> . . . . .	iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
(Wa)tts <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Henr. Rose . . . . .	iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Sum'ers . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Geo. Mason <sup>16</sup> . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Jancocke <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	xi <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Elizabeth Peeters <sup>17</sup> . . . . .	iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Hubbard . . . . .	vii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Geo. Tayler . . . . .	ii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Crocker . . . . .	xi <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Tho. Morris . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Tho. Frudd <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	xvii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Eliz. Horsley <sup>18</sup> . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Ric. Waterton . . . . .	xi <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Arthur Cocke <sup>19</sup> . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Jo. Turner . . . . .	xviii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Jo. Lawton . . . . .	iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Andrew Kuocke <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	xi <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Henr. Cosen . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Tho. Milner . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Ric. Knowler . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Fran. Bradford . . . . .	iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Tho. Harker . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Ro. Taylor . . . . .	iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Stephen Philpott <sup>20</sup> . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
James Moyes <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Tho. Spynney . . . . .	vii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Tho. Atkins <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>	Francis West <sup>21</sup> . . . . .	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>
Stephen Baker . . . . .	iii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup>		

<sup>1</sup> Roger Barton signed the Vestry Book in 1620. There are entries in the Registers of Bartons from 1586 to 1630. The name does not appear again until 1661, in "An Assesse upon y<sup>e</sup> Abilities of the Inhabitants: Tho. Barton, g<sup>t</sup>, pays 4<sup>s</sup>." His name is found until 1690, when he died.

<sup>2</sup> Several of this name in Registers, etc. Thomas Redman was married in 1627. Richard frequently signed the Vestry Book, and was Overseer several times, as was Thomas, and Thomas was Churchwarden 1643 and 1644.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Bassett, married 1633; Sydeman 1635.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Usher, Overseer 1635.

<sup>5</sup> Nicholas Emyott, Churchwarden 1620.

<sup>6</sup> John Bathurst, Churchwarden 1611 and 1612.

<sup>7</sup> William Watts, Vestry Book 1616. John, Sideman 1636.

<sup>8</sup> Edward Jancocke, Sydeman 1634.

<sup>9</sup> Tho. Frudd, Supervisor 1634.

<sup>10</sup> Sydeman 1635.

<sup>11</sup> Mr. James Moyes, householder, buried 1654.

<sup>12</sup> Supervisor 1641.

<sup>13</sup> Married 1628; Sydeman 1634.

<sup>14</sup> Married 1630; Vestry Book 1632.

<sup>15</sup> Married 1629.

<sup>16</sup> Sydeman 1634.

<sup>17</sup> Elizabeth, wife of Jo. Peeters, buried March 24, 1623.

<sup>18</sup> Elizabeth, wife of Richard Horsley, buried March 4, 1636.

<sup>19</sup> Buried 1640.

<sup>20</sup> Vestry Book 1620, 1621; Churchwarden 1629.

<sup>21</sup> Sideman 1636.

Total subscribed by 45 persons £1 10s. 2d., in sums varying from 3d. to 2s.









ABRAHAM HILL, F.R.S.

*From a Painting in the Possession of W. R. Hill, Esq., of Lynton, Hants.*

ABRAHAM HILL, F.R.S.,  
OF ST. JOHN'S, SUTTON-AT-HONE, KENT.

BY R. H. ERNEST HILL, A.R.I.B.A.

THE following remarks may serve as a continuation of the history of St. John's, the earlier portion of which is given in the interesting Paper by Mr. J. F. Wadmore, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., p. 255; and also as a memorial of one whose family, although not natives of the county of Kent, were in possession of the Manor of St. John's for 120 years.

The original Manor was in the sixteenth century divided into two moieties, owned by two sisters, Catherine and Martha Randall. Martha carried her moiety in marriage to Thomas Cranfield, Esq., of London, whose son, Sir Randall Cranfield, executed in 7 Charles I. a writ of partition of the Manor with Sarah, Countess of Leicester, and her son Sir John Smythe, owner of the other moiety. The Cranfield portion retained the name of St. John's, and included the ancient mansion and chapel of the Knights Hospitallers and the Court Leet. Sir Randall Cranfield bequeathed his portion of the estate in 1635 to his son Vincent Cranfield, Esq., who sold it in 1649 to Thomas Hollis, a merchant of London. He and his wife Elizabeth sold it in April 1660 to Abraham Hill, Esq., of Lime Street, London, a Fellow of the Royal Society, which was founded three years later.

Hasted says, "The estate consisted of the scite and 316 acres of arable, 44 acres of coppice, 40 acres of brookland, and 17 acres of marsh land, a mill, messuage and cottage, and 80 acres of land, the whole let at £173 13s. 4d. per annum. Mr. Hill did not get possession of it till the year 1667" (*History of Kent*, 1778, vol. i., p. 237). There was also a Manor of St. John's Ash in the parish of Wrotham, which was an appendage to that at Sutton.

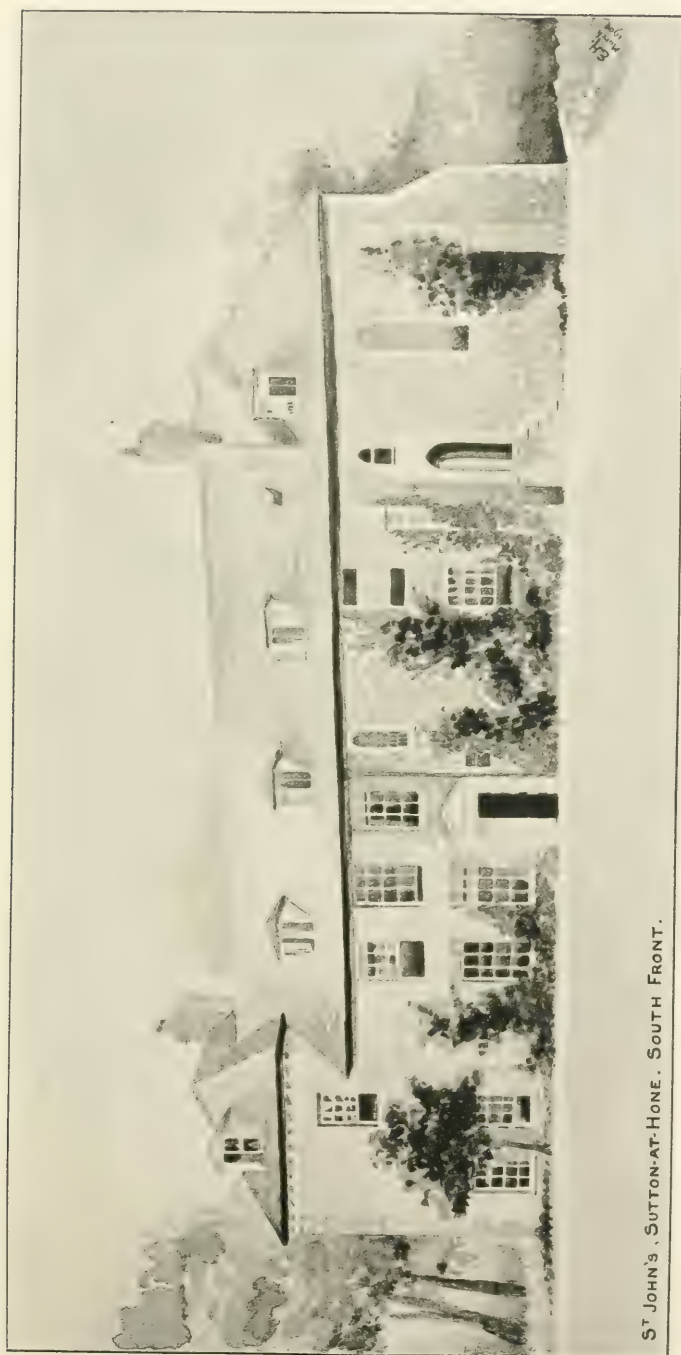
Abraham Hill, the owner of this estate for sixty-one years, was a remarkable man, although not much known to the public. His father, Richard Hill, a merchant of Lime Street, was an ardent Republican, and held office under Cromwell's Government as Treasurer to the Committee for Sequestrations in 1643, and Joint Commissioner for the sale of Prize Goods taken in the Dutch War in 1656. He also sat in the Long Parliament as Member for Truro, and was an Alderman of London in 1656.

At the time of his death in 1659-60 he had three sons living, Abraham, Thomas, and Samuel. The second son, Thomas, was a great friend of Samuel Pepys, who frequently mentions him in his Diary. The youngest son, Samuel, died at Amsterdam of the plague, and was buried there in 1665, aged 19. Abraham was born in London in 1633, and received a good education. Although he carried on business as a merchant, he found time to study at Gresham College, and was able to make the acquaintance of most of the learned men of his time in England. In this way he became one of the founders of the Royal Society mentioned in the Charter of April 22nd, 1663. He was elected Treasurer in November of that year, and held office for two years. Having been re-elected in 1679, he discharged the duties with great ability until 1700.

Among his intimate friends were Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Isaac Barrow, the eminent theologian and mathematician, whose executor he was. Hill's life of Barrow was prefixed to the earlier editions of the latter's works, and is the only production known to have been published by him.

His reputation was such that he was chosen one of a small committee appointed by the Royal Society to enquire into the dispute between Sir Isaac Newton and Leibnitz as to their discoveries of the Method of Fluxions.

It was probably through the influence of his friends in the Society that Hill was appointed in 1696 a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, and afterwards from June 1699 to the year 1702. There is in the British Museum a large volume of papers relating to trade, imports and exports, etc., collected by him in his official capacity, and it would seem



ST JOHN'S, SUTTON-AT-HONE. SOUTH FRONT.





that his ability was very great in this direction. The volume is numbered Sloane 2902.

In 1691 Archbishop Tillotson of Canterbury appointed him to the office of his Comptroller, "often expressing the pleasure he took in Mr. Hill's conversation, and would frequently term him his learned friend and his instructing philosopher."

But an enterprise for which Abraham Hill deserves special mention in the pages of *Archæologia Cantiana* was an attempt he made in the latter part of the seventeenth century to introduce the manufacture of cider into Kent. For this purpose he planted choice specimens of apples from Devon and Hereford on his estate, and formed large orchards in the district. The project, however, was not a success; but the orchards in time attracted a population from which sprang the village of Swanley, near by. There are also many beautiful trees of various sorts now flourishing in the grounds of St. John's said to have been planted by him.

On his beloved estate of St. John's, Abraham Hill passed the latter end of his life in studious retirement until his death there February 5th, 1721.

He was twice married. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, Knight, the well-known Cromwellian Ambassador to Sweden. She was married in London in 1656, and died there in 1661, leaving a son Richard (born 1660) and a daughter Frances (born 1658). The second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Pratt of Bromley-by-Bow, who was married at St. Mary Woolnoth, London, in 1661, and died at St. John's in 1672, leaving no children. Her tombstone is on the north side of Sutton Church, in the churchyard, and has the following interesting inscription:—

Hic jacet ELIZABETHA HILL ABRAHAMI uxor, MICHAELIS PRATT de Bromley in Com. Middlesexia Arm: filia. Nata 25 Julii 1644. Obiit 1 Aprilis 1672. Hæc erat plena operibus bonis eleemosynis quas faciebat, factum est autem in diebus illis infirmata moretur.

Ipsæ ABRAHAMUS HILL moriens 5 Feb. 1721, dixit, Spes mea in solo Jeso Christo, et qui se suscitavit, me etiam suscitare potest.

Besides the MS. above-mentioned, there is in the British Museum a large number of Hill's papers (Add. MSS. 5488, 5489), forming part of Hasted's Collections; his commonplace books in seven volumes (Sloane 2891—2901); a volume of philosophical papers by various authors collected by him (Sloane 2903); and a few letters to Sir Hans Sloane (Sloane 4048). A small collection of letters of various dates, from 1657 to 1798, has been preserved by the present head of the family, William Robinson Hill, Esq., of Lymington in Hants, and it includes the following letter written by Abraham Hill. It is the earliest known specimen of his handwriting, and has never before been printed :—

London, 8 June, 1657.

LOVING BROTHER,

Since my last of the 28 past sent to Marselia I have received yours of the 4 cur<sup>t</sup>, and from Mr Morrell understood of your departure from Paris, so that I hope this will find you safely arrived at Livorne. The chiefest news I have to tell you acc<sup>t</sup> of is the arrival of the three brothers\* at Plymouth, but without Capt<sup>n</sup> Parker, hee dyed at Fort St. George about October last.

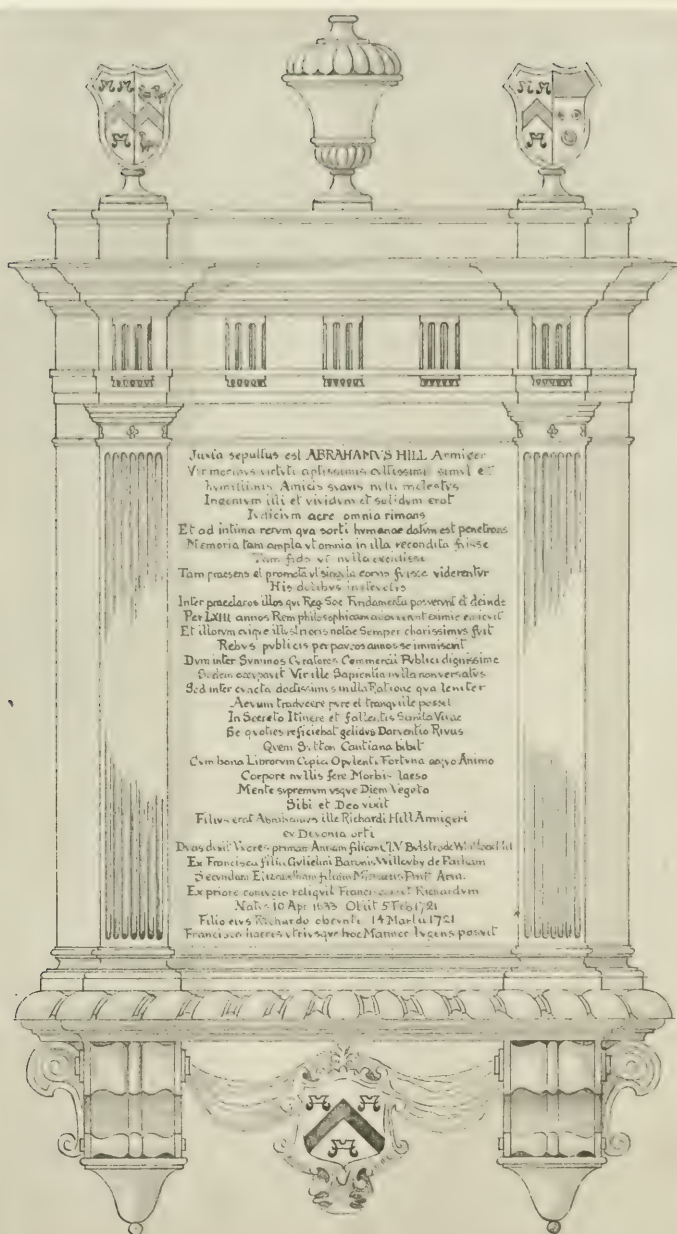
By this shipp I had a letter from Mr Squier, who stayed at Marsalapatam, taking ashoare there halfe of the general stocke and all our particular adventure, intending to invest it there against the shippes returne, but she in her voyage to Bengala is doubted to be wrackt, no news of her coming in ordinary expectation.

Hee acquaints mee that going aboard with Cap<sup>t</sup> Lucas and some others in a close boat, she was overset and they so underset that they were in water to the necks, and the boats keel over there heads, having so much aire inclosed (by the sudden motion of the vessell) that served to keep them alive. Thus when they had stayed two hours, the boat driving ashoare they made some strange shift to get out, but that was to the sand; whereon they had a mile and half to goe, and the sun so hot that the skin peeld of their bodys, and some more particulars of there danger hee mentions, but the whole story appears not cleare and the built of those vessells being unknowne to us, but hee accompts it for a wonderfull deliverance. . . . At Florence the person with whom Mr Barrow was

---

\* A merchant ship owned by Abraham Hill and his two brothers.





MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM HILL IN SYLTON-AT-HONE CHURCH

12 inches 6 0 1 2 3 feet

acquainted and was keeper of the great Dukes medails was as I take it one M<sup>r</sup> Fitton, whose letter to Sir K. Digby about the petryfyed citty was printed.

I rest,  
Yo<sup>r</sup> very lo: Brother,

(*Addressed*)

A. HILL.

To M<sup>r</sup> THOMAS HILL,  
march.,  
in house of M<sup>r</sup> THO. DETHICK,  
march.,  
Livorne.

Hill's monument was erected by his daughter Frances, and is on the east wall of the south aisle of Sutton Church. It consists of a slab of white veined marble containing an inscription, flanked by pilasters, which carry a cornice and rest on a bracket underneath, all of marble. The bracket has a shield with the arms of Hill (Argent, a chevron between three water-bougets sable), and on the cornice is an urn between two shields—the dexter, HILL, impaling Azure, a chevron between three eaglets close or, for WHITELOCK; and the sinister, HILL, impaling Azure, three bezants, each charged with a martlet of the field, and a chief or, for PRATT. The inscription in Latin is as follows:—

Juxta sepultus est ABRAHAMUS HILL, Armiger,  
Vir moribus virtuti aptissimis, cultissimis, simul et  
humillimis, amicis suavis, nulli molestus.  
Ingenium illi et vividum et solidum erat,  
Judicium acre omnia rimans;  
Et ad intima rerum, qua sorti humanæ datum est penetrans.  
Memoria tam ampla, ut omnia in illa recondita fuisse,  
Tam fida ut nulla excidissee,  
Tam præsens et promota ut singula eorum fuisse viderentur.  
His dotibus instructus  
Inter præclaros illos qui Reg. Soc. Fundamenta posuerunt et deinde  
Per LXIII annos Rem philosophicam adauxerunt, eximie emicuit:  
Et illorum cuique illustrioris notæ semper charissimus fuit.  
Rebus publicis per paucos annos se immiscuit,  
Dum inter Summos Curatores Commercii Publici dignissime  
Sedem occupavit. Vir ille, Sapientia nulla non versatus



Sed inter cuncta, doctissimus in illa Ratione, qua leniter  
 Ævum traducere, pure et tranquille possit  
 In Secreto Itinere, et fallentis Semita Vitæ :  
 Se quoties reficiebat gelidus Darventio Rivus  
 Quem Sutton Cantiana bibit.  
 Cum bona Librorum Copia, Opulenti Fortuna, æquo Animo,  
 Corpore nullis fere Morbis læso,  
 Mente Supremum usque Diem Vegeto,  
 Sibi et Deo vixit.  
 Filius erat ABRAHAMUS ille, RICHARDI HILL Armigeri,  
 Ex Devoniam orti.  
 Duas duxit Uxores ; primam ANNAM filiam Cl. V. BULSTRODE  
 WHITLOCK Mil.  
 Ex FRANCISCA filia GULIELMI Baronis WILLOUBY de Parham.  
 Secundam ELIZABETHAM filiam MICHAELIS PRATT Arm.  
 Ex priore coniugio reliquit FRANCISCAM et RICHARDUM.  
 Natus 10 Apr. 1633. Obiit 5 Feb. 1721.  
 Filio eius RICHARDO obeunte 14 Martii 1721,  
 FRANCISCA hæres utriusque, hoc Marmor lugens posuit.

The arms used on this monument are those of the Hills of Shilston in Devonshire, who settled there in the reign of Richard II. Abraham's descent from this family is given by Hasted, and by other county histories, so that there seems no reason to doubt it, although actual proofs up to the present have not been forthcoming.

After so comprehensive an epitaph as the foregoing, it remains only to mention Hill's will, which is dated August 29th, 1717. By it he gave to his daughter Frances a yearly rent-charge of £120 out of all his lands, which latter he left to his son Richard. To her he also gave £2000 in Bank Stock, and all the goods in his house at Sutton. Richard was appointed executor, and he accordingly obtained probate in the P.C.C. (54, Marlboro') March 13th, 1721.

The next owner of St. John's was Richard Hill, who, however, only survived his father a little more than a month, aged 61. He seems to have lived quietly at St. John's all his life, and did not distinguish himself in any way ; in fact his epitaph tells us nearly all that is known about him. His

monument adjoins that of Abraham in Sutton Church, and has this inscription :—

Near this place lies buried  
 RICHARD HILL, Esq.,  
 Only son of ABRAHAM HILL, Esq.  
 He married Mrs. FRANKS,  
 To whom he proved a most loving husband  
 For seven years and four months.  
 When dying 14 March 1721-22  
 He left his widow  
 More than her original fortune  
 Besides a fair joynture.  
 But as he had no child by her  
 To preserve his name,  
 And she having married in 1723  
 With FRANCIS BATHURST, Esq.,  
 Of Franks in Horton,  
 His only sister Mrs. FRANCES HILL  
 Thinking her Brother's ashes  
 Too much neglected,  
 Erected this small monument  
 As a memorial of her Brother,  
 And to testify a Sister's love.

The "Mrs. Franks" above-mentioned was Frances, daughter of Edmund Eyre, of an old Bucks family. She died in 1725, and is buried in Horton Kirby Church. She is said to have removed to Franks the stained-glass windows from the old chapel of St. John's, and perhaps it was this that originated the ill-will of her sister-in-law which is so evident in the epitaph just quoted.

Frances, the only daughter of Abraham Hill, next came into possession of St. John's, and of some land forming part of the estate of Summerhill, near Tonbridge, which her father had bought of John Villiers in 1705 for £4565 (Hasted, vol. ii., p. 341). She passed her long life at St. John's, and died there unmarried at the age of 78.

Among the family letters are several amusing ones from a John Hill, who claimed to be a relative, and professed to have rights to an estate, although he was not at all clear on

the subject. He went so far as to come up from Devonshire to Sutton, where he lodged at the "Pope and Crown," but a curt refusal from Frances to have anything to do with him appears to have discouraged him, and as she kept possession of her estate in spite of his claims, he probably found it best to return home and say no more about it.

Her tomb in the nave of Sutton Church is covered by a marble slab, with the Hill arms in a lozenge, below which is an inscription mentioned by Hasted as "remarkable and singular." It runs as follows :—

Here lyeth the Body of  
 Mrs. FRANCES HILL,  
 daughter of ABRAHAM HILL, Esq., and great-granddaughter  
 of WILLIAM, Lord WILLUGHBY of Parham.  
 She was born 29 Jan. 1658, and died 28 Oct. 1736,  
 and served God in pure virginity, and abstinence  
 from wine and strong drink,  
 without a vow.  
 The number of her years had taken very little  
 from the Comeliness of her Person,  
 less from the Vivacity of her Parts,  
 nothing from the Goodness of her Temper,  
 which gained her many Friends, and endeared  
 her to them daily more and more.  
 After a life of much steady Health, she was taken off  
 in a three-days sickness ;  
 and in much Christian hope,  
 to her own great content,  
 she surrendered her soul  
 to God.

In addition to this memorial there is a mural monument on the south wall of the south aisle of the church, in which her effigy is represented as far as the waist, looking towards the east, and drawing back a veil from her face with the left hand. A Latin epitaph below repeats the sentiments of the English one in the nave. There is a tradition current in Sutton-at-Hone to the effect that Frances died from the effects of a needle-prick in one finger, which happened through her doing needlework on a Sunday ! Her effigy is supposed

to be holding up the injured hand in corroboration of the story, but an inspection of the monument hardly confirms this idea, and one has somehow heard the same tragic fate related of other ladies as well.

By her will, dated July 23rd, 1722, Frances Hill bequeathed all her lands and manors to her cousin William Hill of Falmouth, merchant, eldest son of Peter Hill, merchant, of the same place. Among other bequests she left £5 to the poor of Sutton-at-Hone, and one acre of ground to the almshouses lately built in Sutton Street by her father. (He had added two houses in 1720 to the Wrote foundation of 1597.) A codicil was added May 9th, 1730, in which, as William Hill of Falmouth had lately died, her estates were left to his eldest son William, and in default of issue, to Peter, Richard, Abraham, and John successively, the younger sons. The widow, Charity Hill, was executrix to Frances, whose will she proved in the P.C.C. November 1736.

The next possessor of St. John's was a Cornishman, living at the manor of Carwythenack, near Helston. He was under age at the time he came into his cousin's property, but in 1755 he let St. John's on a long lease to Edward Hasted, the well-known Kentish historian, and lived in Cornwall for the rest of his life. Of his numerous descendants one branch now resides at Bromley in Kent, only about ten miles from Sutton.

William Hill in about 1768 sold the land which Abraham had bought at Summerhill to Edward Whatman of Salisbury, and in 1780 disposed of St. John's to Mr. John Mumford of Sutton Place. This gentleman died in 1796, leaving the Manor of St. John's to his eldest son William, and the Mansion to his youngest son John. John Mumford the younger died without issue, leaving the mansion first to his wife, and at her death to his niece Miss Leigh. It was afterwards held by Mrs. Tracy, another niece, and in 1859 was bought by William Thomas Elgar, Esq., who gave it to his only daughter Sarah, wife of John Russell, Esq., of Horton Kirby, who with their family are still living there.

The mansion occupies a site enclosed by the river Darent (the "*Darventio rivus, quem Sutton Cantiana bibit*"), which

supplied a double moat round the Knights' buildings. The measured drawing of the chapel in Vol. XXII. shews the only portion of the original edifice now remaining. This is of the Early English style, and the entire chapel is estimated to have been 101 feet in length. The basement of the tower which stood at the north-west corner is now the drawing-room, and the walls are extremely thick. During some repairs in 1870 the piscina and aumbry of the chapel were discovered behind some plaster, also a recess supposed to have been the Easter Sepulchre.

The main buildings appear to have stood round three sides of a quadrangle, and to have been flanked on the north and south sides by large ranges of stabling and offices, the foundations of which are traceable in the grass.

The present mansion-house does not possess much interest, except from its association with Hasted, who in 1755 made alterations in and practically rebuilt the house then existing at considerable expense. The roof of the chapel was also lowered in his time. When Miss Leigh occupied the house some remains of ancient armour were discovered in the grounds. She presented them to some museum, but unfortunately the locality of the museum is now unknown.

It only remains now to mention the illustrations.

The portrait of Abraham Hill is reproduced from a very fine oil painting now in possession of the head of the family at Lymington. The view of St. John's was made by the kind permission of Mr. Russell, to whose family also the writer is greatly indebted for much of the foregoing history, and for their hospitality on the occasions of his visits. The measured drawing of Abraham Hill's monument was made for this article with the kind assistance of the Rev. W. J. Weekes, Vicar of Sutton-at-Hone.



# PAYMENTS BY THE TOWN OF FAVERSHAM IN 1635-6,

EXTRACTED FROM THE CHAMBERLAINS' ACCOUNTS, AND  
NOTES THEREON CHIEFLY FROM THE WARDMOTE BOOK.

COMPILED BY F. F. GIRAUD,  
TOWN CLERK, FAVERSHAM.

## PAYMENTS.

1635, <i>Dec.</i> 26. Adrian Cutler for his first quarter for keping of the town clear of beggars & rogues ( <i>a</i> ) .	7 6
Mr Owre for his charges when he went to London about the Ship cesse ( <i>b</i> ) . . . . .	1 12 3
A messenger which came from Dover with a letter which did concern the names of all shipmen & also Crayers Barks & other vessels & also innholders vitlers hacknimen their names to be given in within 14 days . . . . .	2 0
A messenger which came from Dover with a letter which did concern the sitting in a commission about Powles . . . . .	2 0
6 warders at Valentine fair 4 of them warded 8 days & 2 of them warded 9 days . . . . .	2 10 0
A messenger which brought a letter from Dover which did concern a cesse for the Bleane ( <i>c</i> ) . . . . .	2 0
Goodman Richmond for blowing of the Brazen horn when Samuel Barrett died which Rich <sup>d</sup> Hammons boy killed . . . . .	1 0
<i>Feb.</i> 25. A dinner at the Flower de luce ( <i>d</i> ) at which dinner the Mayor and the rest of the Jurats with other Gentlemen whom the Mayor did invite with some of the Commoners all to the number of 30 persons or thereabouts. This day was a Sessions day for the trial of William Bossell which killed Samuel Barrett . . . . .	2 6 9

Mr Mayor for charges he was at when he went to London to the Lord Warden about the Ship cesse ( <i>b</i> ) .	6	7	6
1636, <i>Mar.</i> 25. A messenger sent from Dover with a proclamation which did concern the current going of farthings . . . . .	1	0	
A messenger which came from Dover with 3 letters which did concern the binding of all sailors and hackneyemen and innholders in bond that they shall give in the names & sirnames of all strangers as shall arrive within the liberties of the town & of what profession & religion they are . . . . .	6	0	
<i>April</i> 2. A messenger which came from Dover with 3 letters and the effect of them was that no Englishman nor Scotsman nor frenchman should transport any gold or silver out of this kingdom . . . . .	6	0	
<i>April</i> 3. A messenger which came from Dover & the effect of it was that the Officers of the Custom house should be examined what passengers have passed out of this town since July last past . . . .	2	0	
<i>April</i> 8. Goodman Perker the sexton for this quarter for ringing of the Bell . . . . .	10	0	
<i>April</i> 21. A messenger which came from Dover with 2 proclamations, the one did concern the curing of the Kings evil; the other was that all mariners which have withdrawn themselves from the Kings ships which were pressed in his Majestys service to repair again to Chatham upon pain of such penalty as shall follow upon them . . . . .	2	0	
<i>April</i> 26. Mr Phillips for the weekly sermon ( <i>e</i> ) commonly called the lecture . . . . .	10	0	0
<i>May</i> 12. A messenger which came from Dover with 3 proclamations, the first did concern the restraint of the consumption of coin bullion of this Realm and the deceitful making of gold and silver thread; the second was His Majestys pleasure touching orders to be observed for prevention of dispersing the Plague ( <i>f</i> ); the third was touching books first printed here and after reprinted beyond the Sea & imported hither . . . . .	3	0	
<i>May</i> 25. A messenger which came from Dover with 3 proclamations & one letter, the first did concern the			

buying selling or publishing any foreign edition of a book; the second was for restraint of fishing upon His Majestys seas; the third was prohibiting the wearing buying or selling of counterfeit jewels	5	0
<i>June 2.</i> A messenger which came from Dover with 2 proclamations & one letter . . . . .	4	0
<i>June 17.</i> A messenger which came from Dover with a warrant which did concern a day for a muster . . . . .	2	0
<i>June 24.</i> Mr Phillips for preaching on the Benefactor's day ( <i>g</i> ) on Midlent Sunday . . . . .	13	4
John Pakker for bread at the Lamas watch . . . . .	4	6
Spent at the Lion at Ospringe by Mr Mayor & Mr Edwards sitting about prisoners . . . . .	3	6
<i>Oct. 26.</i> A messenger which came from Dover with a proclamation which did concern Bartholomew fair . . . . .	1	0
A messenger which came from Dover with a proclamation concerning the return of the term . . . . .	1	0
A poor ministers wife which came out of the Palatinate Country . . . . .	3	4
A messenger which came from Dover with two proclamations which did chiefly concern clothworkers & also weights and measures . . . . .	2	0
A messenger which came with a packet from the Kings bed chamber . . . . .	8	0

## NOTES.

(a) *Keeping the Town clear of beggars and rogues.*

At a Common Council, 3 Nov. 1623 :—

“It is thought fit and requisite and so is ordered at this present wardmote by the Maior, Juratts and Commonaltie above named, That there shalbe appoynted yerelie by the Maior of this Towne for the tyme beinge fower warders to warde weekelie at suche daies and howers as the Maior shall from tyme to tyme appoynte, for the kepinge out and apprehendinge of Rogues and Wandring people, and that the saide Warders shalbe allowed yerelie out of the Chamber for their paines the somme of fiftie shillings, to be paid them quarterlie viz<sup>t</sup> at the feasts of the Nativitie of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Annunciation of our Ladie, St John the Baptist and St Michael Tharchangell by even and equall porcions. The first payment thereof to begynne at the Feast of the Nativitie

of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, next after the date of this present Wardmote. And that the Maior for the tyme beinge shall have power at all tymes to alter and change the saide Warders uppon their negligent and unssertoage, and to place and appoynt newe in their Rowmes or in the Rowme of anie of them at his pleasure."

At a Common Council, 24 June 1630:—

"It is thought fitt and requisite that the fower warders heretofore chosen and appoynted to loke unto and examyn suche as shall come into the Towne this daungerous tyme of Infection shalbe now discharged of suche their service. And onlie one to be appoynted by Mr Maior for that service from henceforthe till further cause shall appeare."

At a Common Council, 13 Dec. 1630:—

"It is ordered at this Warmouth that Thomas Sparrowe and Adrian Iselye shall watche in convenient places in this Towne for all vagrants rogues and beggers that shall offer to come into this Towne, and to carrie them presentlie to the Maior or comyt them to the Cage to be ordred accordinge to the lawe. And they for their paines to be paid by the Chamberlaynes monthlie after the rate of xxx<sup>s</sup> a yere to eche of them."

(b) *Ship cesse.*

At a Common Council, 17 Nov. 1635:—

"Whereas Mr Mayor hathe latelie received letters from the Maior of Dover for the some of c<sup>li</sup> by hym assessed uppon this Towne towards the charge of a Shipp for his Majestys service, by virtue of His Majesties Writt, Together with a warrant for the assessinge and raiseinge the saide c<sup>li</sup> uppon the severall Inhabitants heere, Now forasmuche as we doe conceive the said c<sup>li</sup> to be to great a proporcion for us alone to beare, the wholl charge laide uppon Dover with his members and lymes, beinge but 330<sup>li</sup> which is to be distributed and borne by xi severall Townes and lymes It is now thought fitt and requisite, that our honourable Lord Warden should be made acquainted thereof his favour and helpe therein craved for some abatement of that to great a burthen as also for the rightinge of some mistakeinges in the Kinges writt, toucheing uppon the Liberties of the Ports, if it may be obteyned, for the doinge whereof, this house dothe now intreate and request Mr Maior and Mr Boys Owre with all convenient speede to repaire unto our honourable Lord Warden, to crave his helpe in the premisses, and theare charges to be borne by the Chamber. And it is also thought

fitt and now ordred that a letter shalbe now presentlie sent unto the Maior of Dover to request him to forbear and respite us untill our resolution and answer from our noble Lord Warden."

(c) *Cesse for the Bleane.*

At a Common Council on 1 April 1633:—

"It is ordered at this present Warmouth that there shall be a generall Sesse upon all the Inhabitants of this Towne beinge of any ability to paie to raise the somme of fortye poundes ymposed upon this Towne towards the repayinge of the Highwaye at Boughton Bleane, which Sesse is now here presently made and agreed on by this wholl assemblie haveinge thereunto set their hands, which Sesse is to be collected and gathered undelayedly."

At a Common Council on 10 Oct. 1637:—

"It is ordered at this Warmouth, That a Sesse shall be indelaiedlye made on the Inhabitants of this Towne, that are of anie abilitie, for the raysinge of the somme of xx<sup>li</sup> towards the repaireinge of the Bleane waie which was the proportion set upon this Towne, This Sesse to be forthwith made, by Mr Caslocke and Mr Ore Juratts and George Moorton and Francis Winsor Commoners, and to be speedilie collected by John Fearne and Tho. Knowler and they to have a warrant under the Maiors seale, for the gatheringe thereof, and when it is collected by them then to be delivered to Mr Maior to be forthwith sent to Sir John Manwoodd. And that in the meanetyme a letter shall be sent to Sir John Manwode to certefie hym that the monie shall be indelayedly sent unto hym."

(d) *Flower de luce.*

This inn is referred to in the well-known play of "Arden of Faversham," act 1, scene 1. The play, which adheres strictly to the historical account of Arden's murder, mentions Adam Fowle as the landlord of this inn, and makes him one of the persons of the drama. He was made a Freeman of Faversham in 1546, a Commoner in 1548, and in 1550 he occupied the Abbey Porter's Gatehouse and garden at rent of 40s. per annum.

(e) *The Weekly Sermon.*

William Saker, Jurat of Faversham, by will dated 16 May 1594, gave to the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty £5 yearly to be employed by them to the use of a lecture to be read and preached in the church of the town for ever.



At a Wardmote on 8 July 1622 an order was made for a yearly payment to Mr. John Phillipps the Vicar of Faversham, towards his labour and pains in keeping and maintaining the weekly Saturday Lecture there, of £15 over and above the £5 payable by Mr. Saker's will.

(f) *The Plague.*

The plague infection began in Faversham in May 1636, and lasted until November; 78 persons during that time were marked in the Burial Register as having died of that disease.

At a Common Council on 12 May 1630 :—

“Whereas we are geven to understand that the daungerous and infectious sicknes of the plague is begunne and dispersed into manie townes and villages of this Kingdome and within this Countie of Kent and geves great cause of feare of cominge allso into this Towne, and therefore in all discretion, we are to use the best meanes we can, both to God and by all owtward instrumentall meanes as shalbe fittinge. It is therefore thought fitt and requisite, and so is ordred at this present wardmote, That there shalbe forthwith chosen and appoynted by Mr Maior and the Juratts three Warders to loke unto and examyn all comers into the Towne and kepe out suche as come from any place infected, and the said warders to have suche convenient wages as they can agree for.

“And that all common dunghills in and aboute the Towne to be undelaiedlie carried awaie to some place out of the Towne, and no more to be made in or neere the Towne.

“And that one woman shalbe appoynted to searche all suche as dye, and to have for the wakes 11<sup>s</sup> a weeke.

“The Boatemmen to be carefull what passengers or goods they bringe from London.

“The victuallers not to receive any strangers into their houses without order from the Maior or some of the Jurats.

“That no trades men shall entertheyne any Jorneymen into their houses without the consent of the Maior or some of the Jurats.

“And it is ordred that everye delinquent in any of the premisses and orders above mencioned shall paye for everye tyme they therein offend x<sup>s</sup> to the use of the poore, and suffer ymprisonment at the discretion of Mr Maior.”

At a Common Council on 23 Jan. 1636-7 :—

"It is ordered and agreed at this Wardmote, that the monie arising of the Corne for the poore for the last yeere, shalbe allowed to Mr Maior towards the charge of the reliefe of such as were infected with the plague."

(g) *Benefactors' Day.*

Thomas Arden, the subject of the play of "Arden of Faversham," by will dated 20 Dec. 1550 gave property to the Corporation for the relief of the poor of Faversham, and directed them yearly on the day of his burial to cause in Faversham Church a solemn sermon of the Scripture to be made by a preacher of Christchurch in Canterbury, or some other well-learned man, and he to have for his labour for every such sermon 5s., reciting in his sermon Arderne's name, the cause of that sermon, and also reciting his said gift to the intent other good men may the rather be provoked to give the like.

At a Common Council on 3 Oct. 1628 an Order was made reciting benefactions of John Cole, Queen Elizabeth, Henry Hache, Thomas Arderne, Thomas Stransham, William Saker, Robert Stone, and Thomas Menfield to the Town, that thenceforth for ever there should be yearly on Middle Lent Sunday a Sermon preached by the Minister of Faversham for the time being, wherein mention should be always made of the therein mentioned benefactors and charitable donations, in thankful remembrance thereof and for the encouraging and inciting of others to the Christian and forward imitation of those so well disposed benefactors, for which Sermon the Minister was to receive 8s. 4d., and on the day after the Sermon 26s. 8d. was to be distributed in bread to such poor people as were present at the Sermon, the bread being first set and placed in some public convenient place in the Church.

The sermon was continued annually until 1847 or later, and was preceded by "the bidding of prayers" containing the benefactors' names, etc. During "the bidding" the congregation remained standing.

## THE WILL OF CARDINAL BOURGCHIER, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 1486.

EDITED BY LELAND L. DUNCAN, F.S.A.

THE will of Archbishop Bourghier, here printed, is entered in Register R of the muniments preserved in the Library of Christ Church, Canterbury. This Register contains the proceedings of the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury during the vacancy in the See caused by that Prelate's death, and also by that of each of his two successors.

Cardinal Bourghier was the third son of William Bourghier, Earl of Eu. His mother was the Lady Anne Plantagenet, a daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, son of Edward the Third. The principal steps in his career are reflected in his will, and although that document cannot compare in general interest with the will of Archbishop Courtenay (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIII., pp. 55—67), it is nevertheless worthy of record.

The will opens with the not uncommon soliloquy on the transitory nature of this life, and the consequent desire of the testator to arrange his worldly affairs. He then bequeaths his soul to The Father, The Son, and The Most Holy Spirit, the most blessed and glorious Virgin Mary, and to St. Alphege and St. Thomas of Canterbury. These two last he no doubt looked upon as his special protectors and "avoweries."

He had obtained a grant from the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury of a burial-place on the north side of the high altar, and had prepared a tomb there for himself, and accordingly he requests that he may there be interred, and that his funeral should accord with his degree, but not be on too lavish a scale.

To the Prior he leaves 66<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>, to the Sub-Prior 40<sup>s</sup>, and to the various monks, novices, and sundry persons about the church and monastery small sums for assisting at Mass of Requiem, both on the day of his burial and at his month's mind. He also arranges in case he die at a distance from Canterbury and his corpse require to tarry on the road thither either by night or day. His debts were to be paid, and £100 distributed by his executors amongst his poor tenants.

The next portion of the will contains some interesting bequests. To the Prior and Chapter of his Church of Canterbury and their successors, in honour of the Holy Trinity and of St. Alphege and St. Thomas the Martyr, he leaves an image of the Holy Trinity of pure gold and precious stones, and a set of vestments of red tissue embroidered with pearls. To his successor he leaves £2000 in settlement of all claims for dilapidations—then, as now, a very serious item.

To the Cathedral Church of Worcester, his first episcopate, to which he was appointed in 1433, after a successful struggle by the English King against the Pope, he left an image of Our Lady standing in the Sun, with the Child in her arms, all of silver gilt, embellished with six pinnacles, on each of which was an angel with a thurible. The value, he adds, is £69 5<sup>s</sup>.

In 1443 he was translated to Ely, and he accordingly left to that Cathedral Church 200 marks in jewels, vestments, etc.

A previous step in his preferment had been the Deanery of St. Martin's-le-Grand, to which he was appointed in 1427. This Royal Chapel was remembered by a gift of a set of vestments.

The parish church of Haseley, in the diocese of Lincoln, enjoys the distinction of a special paragraph in the will, and is left two cloths for the altar, with an injunction that his soul and that of Sir John Collys, some time Rector there, may be remembered. Possibly he may have been connected with the parish in early life. He also leaves a chalice and missal to the parish church of Thornebury in Worcester diocese.



Of conventual churches, Thetford receives a gift of vestments; Walden an image of the Blessed Virgin standing in the Sun, with images and two angels with thuribles.

Several churches and houses in his Kentish diocese receive bequests—Maidstone College an antiphonary; Wyngbam, Cranbrook, Northfleet, and Reculver all receive vestments. Each house of friars and the convent of St. Sepulchre at Canterbury and the convent of Davington receive xl<sup>s</sup>. The church of Maghfield in Sussex two copes.

The Archbishop is generally stated to have studied at Nevill's Inn, Oxford. This house is not mentioned in his will, but he leaves the College of All Souls a chasuble, two dalmatics, and three copes of black velvet. He also gives directions for founding a chest in St. Mary's, Oxford, to be called "The Chest of Thomas Bourghier, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury," for the benefit of poor scholars, who were to be allowed to borrow therefrom in the hour of need. A similar chest was also to be founded in the University of Cambridge.

Bequests to the Archbishop's kindred fill the next portion of the will. To Henry, Earl of Essex, his nephew, he left a vessel with a cover of pure gold, which he states was commonly known as "The gret bolle of gold." This was to be considered as an heirloom, and handed on from father to son, reverting, in the event of failure of heirs male, to the next heir of the name of Bourghier.

To his nephew, Sir Thomas Bourghier the elder, he left jewels, etc., to the value of 100 marks. To Sir Thomas Bourghier the younger he left his manors of Eynesford and Halsted in Kent, and to Edward Bourghier, his son, a gold vessel with a sapphire set in the top. To John Nevyle, his kinsman, he left £100 in money and ornaments.

Two of his esquires, William They and John Brymston, receive sums of money, and his servants are remembered in the customary way.

The Royal College of St. Mary and St. Nicholas in Cambridge, the Abbot of Boxley, and the Prior and Convent of Rochester, all apparently in his debt, receive acquittances.



The Archbishop names as his executors John, Bishop of Worcester; John, Bishop of Ely; and John, Bishop of Lincoln, together with Sir William Hussey and Sir Thomas Bourghier, knights; William Pykenham, LL.D.; Edmund Lichefeld, clerk; John Brummpston, Thomas Garth, William Tey, John Judde, and John Rotheman, "gentilmen."

The will is dated at "Knoll" (Sevenoaks) 27 March 1486. The Archbishop was then seriously ill, and three days later he died. The preamble of Register R contains a record of his death, and may be reproduced here. It runs:—

"Registrum venerabilium virorum dominorum Prioris et Capituli Ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis sede ibidem vacante per obitum bone memorie Thome Bourghier Cardinalis Archiepiscopi Qui Moriebatur apud Knoll penultimo die mensis Marci Anno Domini Millesimo CCCC. lxxxvj<sup>to</sup>."

He was buried, as he requested, on the north side of the high altar, where his tomb still exists. The full text of his will is as follows:—

TESTAMENTUM DOMINI CARDINALIS BOURGCHIER  
ANNO DOMINI M<sup>o</sup>CCCCCLXXXVI<sup>to</sup>.\*

[Register R, Christ Church, Canterbury, folio 36<sup>a</sup>.]

In nomine sancte et individue trinitatis patris et filii et spiritus sancti ac gloriosissime Virginis et matris Sancte Marie et tocius Curie celestis Amen. Ego Thomas miseracione divina tituli Sancti Ciriaci in thermie Sacrosancte Romane ecclesie presbiter Cardinalis Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus tocius Anglie primas et Apostolice Sedis legatus gracias deo compos mentis et sane memorie ac in sinceritate Catholice fidei integer et indubius existens considerans interiori acie mentis mee quam fallax quam transitoria mutabilis et inmutabiliter celduca sit hec vita quam pocius vmbram que cito evanescit seu spectaculum fore conspicio quam perhennitatem dierum Idcirco volens cum dei paciencia bona mea terrestria in celestia commutare et eadem bona mea que michi divina disposicione collata fore cognosco pro salute anime mee in pios vsus disponere presentem testamentum meam ultimam voluntatem comprehendens condo facio et ordino in hunc modum.

\* I desire to express my thanks to Mr. M. Beazeley, F.R.G.S., Hon. Librarian of the Cathedral, for his kindness in comparing my transcript with the original, and aiding me with his suggestions on doubtful points.—L. L. D.

In primis animam meam spiritum peccatricem quanto devotius potero lego et commendo omnipotenti deo patri misericordie et ejusdem patris vnico filio Christo Ihesu redemptori ac salvatori meo ac vtriusque patris et filii Sanctissimo spiritui et beatissime et gloriosissime virgini matrique Marie Sanctis Alphego et beate Thome Martiri Cantuariensi glorioso ac omnibus sanctis suppremi et celestis Collegii Corpus que humandum in ecclesia mea Cathedrali Cantuariensi in eo videlicet loco quem in choro ejusdem ecclesie mee ex parte boriali magni altaris ibidem pro sepulcro et sepultura mea elegi et assignavi.

Item volo quod sumptus funerales non minus sumptuosos sint aut superfluum vel excessum tempore exequiarum mearum sed secundum statum in quo deus voluerit me decedere adeo moderati quod sint divitie aut habundantie solacia sed potius egentibus et debilibus recreacio et refeccio.

Item lego priori ecclesie mee Cantuariensis predicte in die sepulture mee et xxx<sup>o</sup> die presenti in exequiis meis vsque ad complecionem earundem et in missa de Requiem lxxv<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Item suppriori ibidem sub eadem forma xl<sup>s</sup>. Item cuilibet monacho sacerdoti ecclesie simili modo presenti seu infirmitate prepedit de superiori choro x<sup>s</sup>. [Folio 36<sup>b</sup>.] Item cuilibet monacho sacerdoti inferiori chori vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> et cuilibet comonacho diacono aut subdiacono v<sup>s</sup>. Item cuilibet novico aut converso in eadem iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item lego Vigariis et ministris ejusdem ecclesie presentibus et pulsantibus tempore exequiarum et missarum de Requiem diebus sepulture et trigintalie mee xl<sup>s</sup>. Item volo quod distribuantur dictis diebus sepulture et trigintalie mee C<sup>li</sup> pauperibus ibidem congregandis aut majus aut minus juxta discrecionem executorum meorum Et si contingat me obire in aliquo loco distante ab ecclesia mea Cantuariensi predicta volo quod vltra sumptus necessarios pro conducto corporis mei ad locum sepulture mee distribuantur dietim xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> aut majus vel minus secundum discrecionem executorum meorum pauperibus elemosina petentibus Et si contingat corpus meum pronoctare in aliquo loco volo quod pro anima mea fiant exequie mortuorum de nocte et missa de requiem de mane in ecclesia vbi sic continget corpus meum pro illa nocte quiescere per capellanos et clericos capelle mee Et volo quod quilibet alius capellanus missam ibidem pro anima mea devote celebraus habeat pro suo labore viij<sup>d</sup> Et quod offeratur in singulis ecclesiis hujusmodi vnus pannus aureus de meis propriis majoris vel minoris precii juxta discrecionem executorum meorum secundum exigenciam locorum ac offerantur

in missis in dictis singulis ecclesiis per dictos executores meos aut per unum ipsorum xx<sup>d</sup>. Item volo quod presbiteris et clericis venientibus et interessentibus exequiis meis et misse in predicta ecclesia mea Cathedrali executores mei distribuunt prout bonum et honestum visum fuerit.

Item volo quod executores mei omnia debita mea plenarie et fideliter persolvant Et si quem contra deum et consciam bonam per me aut meos indebite offendi per in persona aut rebus cognita veritate juste querentibus satisfaciant.

Item volo quod inter ministros Capelle mee exequiis meis die tringintalis mei et deportacioni corporis mei vsque ad locum sepulture interessent distribuatur summa xx<sup>li</sup> secundum discrecionem executorum meorum. Item volo quod per executores meos vel deputatos aut deputatum per eos distribuuntur C<sup>li</sup> de bonis inter pauperes tenentes meos infra domina mea commorantes secundum eorum exigenciam juxta discrecionem executorum meorum ad orandum pro anima mea infra tres menses immediate post mortem meam.

[Folio 37<sup>a</sup>.] Item do et lego priori et capitulo ecclesie mee Christi Cantuariensis et eorum successoribus ob honorem Sancti Trinitatis Sanctorum Alphegi et gloriosi Thome Martiris vnam ymaginem sancte trinitatis de puro auro cum le dyademe et xj balasseri x saphiris et xliiij gemmis nuncupatis perlys vnum vestimentum integrum de panno aureo rubeo vocato rede tissue pyerled videliter vnam capsulam [*sic*] duas dalmaticas cum toto apparatu et vnam cappam ejusdem secte cum gemmis preciosis in le orfres infixis et garneizatis et xxvj capas de rubio tissue cum orfres completis ad serviendum deo in eadem ecclesia pro perpetuo.

Item lego successori meo quem deus ordinavit pro dilapidacione ecclesie mee et maneriorum meorum in plenam recompensacionem dilapidacionis hujusmodi de bonis meis videlicet in Jocalibus vasis argenteis vestimentis libris et in aliis MM<sup>L</sup> <sup>ii</sup>.

Item do et lego ecclesie Cathedrali Wigornensi vbi primo steti episcopus vnam ymaginem beate Marie de argento et deaurato in sole stantem super pedem cum ymaginibus et sex angelis cum thuribilibus super sex pinnacula et dicta ymago habens puerum in manu sua in valore lxix<sup>ii</sup> v<sup>s</sup>. Item do et lego ecclesie Cathedrali sancte Etheldrede Eliensis vbi eciam steti Episcopus ducentes marcas in Jocalibus vestimentis et in pecunia in plenum satisfactionem omnium denariorum per me eis quomodolibet debitorum.

Item do et lego ecclesie conuentuali de Notley Lincolnensi diocesi vnam capsulam ij dalmaticas cum toto apparatu orfreised de rubeo panno aureo et vij capas ejusdem secte.

Item do et lego Capelle Regie sancti Martini magni Londinensis vnam capam vnam capsulam ij dalmaticas cum toto apparatu de blodio damaske panni aurei. Item vij capas de blodio tartureum de bawdkyn le orfres de rubio bawdkyn.

Item lego ecclesie conuentuali de Thetford Norwicensi diocesi vnam capsulam ij dalmaticas cum toto apparatu et iij capas de albo damaske puluerizatas cum angelis de auro.

Item lego ecclesie parochiali de Haseley Lincolnensi diocesi duos pannos pro altari de albo tartareo puluerisatos cum garteris ad orandum pro anima mea et anima domini Johannis Collys [Folio 37<sup>b</sup>] quondam Rectoris ibidem et vnum simplex vestimentum secundum discrecionem executorum meorum.

Item do et lego ecclesie parochiali de Thornebury Wigorniensis diocesi meum optimum calicem de argento deaurato et vnum missale. Item lego ecclesie conuentuali Monasterio de Waldenensi Londinensi diocesi secundariam ymaginem meam beate Marie stantem in sole cum imaginibus et ij angelis cum thuribilis de argento et deaurato ad orandum pro anima mea et animabus parentum meorum.

Item do et lego Collegio animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum in Vniuersitate Oxon vnam capsulam ij dalmaticas cum apparatu de nigro velueto orfreised cum panno aureo de tissu et iij capas ejusdem secte ad orandum pro anima mea etc.

Item do et lego ecclesie Collegiate de Maydeston vnum de Antiphonariis meis. Item do et lego ecclesie Collegiate de Plesshy l marcas. Item do et lego ecclesie Collegiate de Wyngham vnam capam vnam capsulam et ij dalmaticas cum apparatu de viride bawdekyn. Item do et lego ecclesie parochiali beate Marie de Lameth . . . [blank]. Item lego cuilibet domui fratrum mendicorum in civitate Cantuariensi et extra infra diocesem meam Cantuariensem xl<sup>s</sup>. Item lego priorisse et Conuentui Sancti Sepulcri extra muros Civitatis Cantuariensis xl<sup>s</sup>. Item lego priorisse et Conuentui de Davyngton xl<sup>s</sup>. Item do et lego ecclesie parochiali de Cranebroke vnam Casulam ij tunicas et j Capam de viridi damaske cum apparatu. Item do et lego ecclesie parochiali de Northflete iij Capas de viridi baudekyn orfreised cum nigro skerid. Item do et lego ecclesie parochiali de Maghfeld ij capas cum solis de viridi baudekyn orfreised cum motle. Item do et lego



ecclesie parochiali de Reculver vnam Capam de panno aureo j Casulam et ij tunicas de albo baudekyn orfreised de Setwork.

Item volo quod executores mei fundent ordinent et stabiliant vnam Cistam in ecclesia Sancte Marie in Universitate Oxoniensi que vocabitur Cista Thome Bourgchier Cardinalis et Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis pro perpetuo duratur et reponant in eadem Cista C<sup>li</sup> de bonis meis ad intencionem et effectum [Folio 38<sup>a</sup>] quod pauperes scolares et alii indigentes gradus cuiuscunque in dicta vniversitate valeant mutuari de illis pecuniis in dicta Cista vt prefertur reposit ad summam x marcarum et quamlibet summam minorem secundum exigenciam personarum. Provisa semper quod custodes Ciste predictae recipient sufficiencia pignora pro huiusmodi summus vt prefertur mutuatur et eis certum diem appunctuent quo huiusmodi summe sic mutuate ad cistam meam antedictam reportentur subpena et cum momencionibus secundum consuetudinem vniversitatis in aliis cistis simili modo reposit.

Item volo quod executores mei simili modo fundent et stabiliant vnam similitatem cistam pro perpetuo eciam duraturo in vniversitate Cantabrigia cum summa C<sup>li</sup>. Et volo quod dicti scolares mutuantes tempore aperturia cistarum huiusmodi dicant de profundis cum precibus consuets sequentibus pro anima mea et animabus parentum meorum.

Item do et lego domino Henrico Comiti Essex nepoti meo vnum Ciphum cum coopertorio de puro auro vulgariter nuncupatum the gret bolle of gold habendum sibi ad terminum vite sue et quod post ejus decessum remaneat heredi suo masculo et sic de herede in heredem masculum imperpetuum Et si contingat quod absit quod prefatus comes seu aliquis heres masculus de linea et stripite sua sine herede masculo huiusmodi decedat quod tunc volo quod huiusmodi Ciphus remaneat proximo heredi suo de nomine Bourgchiers imperpetuum pro signo memoriali.

Item lego Thome Bourgchier seniori militi in Jocalibus et ornamentis et aliis C marcas. Item do lego et confirmo Thome Bourgchier juniori militi maneria mea de Eynesford et Halsted cum suis pertinentibus Habendum sibi et . . . . [blank] uxori sue et heredibus ipsius Thome imperpetuum in partem valoris octoginta librarum. residuum vero dicte summe in pecuniis jocalibus vel ornamentis etc.

Item do et lego Johanni Nevyle consanguineo meo in pecunia vasis et ornamentis C<sup>li</sup>. Item do et lego Willelmo They armigero diligenti servitori meo C<sup>li</sup> in jocalibus et in pecunia. Item do et



lego Johanni Brymston armigero quingentas marcas. Item volo quod omnes seruientes mei mecum tempore mortis mee familiariter commorantes in vno loco per executores meos assignando de bonis meis exhibeantur in esculentis et poculentis vnacum [Folio 38<sup>b</sup>] vadus consuetis per vnum quartum anni post obitum meum si ipsi tandem expectare voluntur et pascifice et honeste se habuerunt erga executores meos.

Item quod nepos meus dominus de Essex habeat ad commodum et vtilitatem suam Ward et maritagium et custodiam corporis sui prout in quadam donacione per me sibi facta signata euidencionis apperet.

Item do et lego Edwardo Bourgchier filio et heredi domini Thome Bourgchier junioris militis nepotis mei vnum ciphum planum de auro cum coopertorio in cuius sumitate ponitur saphirus. Item remitto et pardo preposito et sociis Collegii regalis beate Marie et Sancti Nicholai de Canteburgia omnes summas pecuniarum quas debent michi et in quibus obligantur ad soluendum michi et assignantibus meis Et volo quod obligationes eorum eis reddantur pure sponte et libere vt ipsi libencius orent pro anima mea Et similiter modo remitto abbati et monachis de Boxley et Priori ac conuentui de Rouchestre omnimodo summas pecuniarum quas ipsi aut aliquis eorum debent michi et volo quod obligationes eorum eis reddantur.

Item volo quod seruiantes mei remunerentur secundum aduisamentum et discrecionem executorum meorum.

Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum supernis non legatorum committo discrecionem fidei et bone consciencie executorum meorum quos facio ordino et constituo dominos et fratres meos Episcopos Johannem Wigornensem Johannem Eliensem Johannem Lincolniensem quorum vnicumque assigno pro suis laboribus xl marcas et dominum Willelmum Hussey dominum Thomam Bourgchier juniorem milites Magistrum Willelmum Pykenham legum doctorem Magistrum Edmundum Lichefeld Clericum Johannem Brummpston Thomam Garth Willelmum Tey Johannem Judde et Johannem Rotheman gentilmen quorum eciam vnicumque assigno et lego xx<sup>li</sup>.

In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum Archiepiscopatus mei presentibus apponi feci Datum in manerio meo de Knoll xxvij<sup>o</sup> die mensis Marci Anno Domini m<sup>o</sup>ccccclxxxvi et anno Regni Regis Henrici VII. primo.

# ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, ISLE OF THANET, KENT.\*

BY CHAS. COTTON, F.R.C.P.,

HON. ASSOCIATE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

THE Church of St. Lawrence, Thanet, was originally founded, as were the churches of St. John and St. Peter, as Chapels of Ease to the mother Church of Minster in Thanet; and the earliest mention of this chapel of St. Lawrence is to be found in Thorne's Chronicle, where he states that "in 1124 the Church of Minster in Thanet, with the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Lawrence, were assigned by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury, to the Sacristy of that Monastery," that is, for its service and repair.

About a hundred years afterwards the chapel became the parish church of this part of the Isle of Thanet, and the parish included the ancient Ville of Ramsgate, which from its very name seems to have been the key to the island, Ramsgate, up to the time of Edward I., being called Raunsgate, the Gate of Raun or Ruim, the ancient British name for Thanet being Ruim or Inis Ruochim, *i.e.*, Richborough Isle.

Notwithstanding the above quotation from Thorne, there is little doubt that some portions of this building are of much greater antiquity, tradition having assigned the year 1062 as the date of its foundation; but it is even likely that there was an earlier church still upon the site of the present chancel, as not only are the north, south, and east walls of the chancel of great antiquity, but in 1888, during the restoration of the tower, the foundation of an old wall was discovered running north and south at the west end of the chancel, and the foundations of old walls were also discovered under the chancel arcades on either side.

\* Read at the Annual Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society at Ramsgate 24th July, 1900.

Be that as it may, the Early-Norman Church which existed about the year 1062 consisted of all that part of the central tower—which is built of rough hewn stone, and extends as high as just above the upper stage, lighted by round-headed windows—and of a nave and chancel, only without aisles, transepts, or side chapels.

An investigation of the walls above the arcades of the nave and chancel, and that part of the tower above described, sufficiently proves this masonry to belong to the Early-Norman period. Again, the quoin of squared stones to be plainly seen at the north and south angles of the high chancel outside wall, from foundation to top of wall plate, clearly prove that the high chancel had a separate existence long before the side chapels were added.

The ridge piece of the roof of the nave is supported over the great west window by a curious Norman corbel, and underneath the window, upon the outside of the Church, will be found the remains of a fourteenth-century west door.

The tower will be seen to be supported now upon four piers of very massive construction, with pointed arches leading into chancel, nave, and transepts on either side, but in the Early-Norman Church the tower was no doubt pierced by a low round-headed arch leading from nave to chancel only, the north and south arches being of later date, that is, about 1225, when the rest of the work in Early-English was executed.

Upon carefully examining the northern face of the masonry, forming the north-eastern pier, will be seen marks of the rough weather this stonework has been subjected to, during the hundred and sixty years or more it formed part of the exterior wall of the tower.

The roof of the high chancel was formerly of a lower pitch than that now existing, as parts of the two circular loopholes in the first stage of the tower, to be described presently, are seen just inside the present gable on the east wall of the same, and above the remains of the lowest Norman string-course which encircled the tower.

The southernmost of these two loopholes was thirty years ago used as a means of ingress to the first stage of the tower, access being obtained by means of a wooden staircase

from the north chapel and on to a platform, the marks of which may still be traced just below this loophole, which was enlarged to make a doorway, now walled up. Upon careful examination beneath the plaster the marks of the principals of the old western end of the chancel roof may be traced. The old roof of the chancel was therefore of a pitch that would not interfere with the firing of arrows, stones, boiling lead, or other missiles by those who, using the tower as a point of vantage, sought to harass an enemy from its walls. There are six of these circular loopholes, which may best be seen from within the ringers' chamber, and now approached by the staircase in the churchyard.

Entering the tower by this staircase, immediately facing us is seen the south wall of the tower, presenting two of these loopholes side by side; they are circular, the inside diameter being 4 feet 7½ inches, diminishing at the outlet to 2 feet, and are composed of rough blocks of stone about 1 foot in length and about 2 to 3 inches thick, slightly wedge-shaped, with very wide joints; in fact all the walls of the tower up to the flintwork above the top windows are of this wide-jointed Early-Norman masonry.

Immediately above these two loopholes is a round-headed Early-Norman window. The north wall exhibits the same style of loopholes and round-headed window, except that the westernmost loophole has been enlarged to form the existing entrance to this chamber.

Immediately above this entrance is an ancient doorway opening, now walled up, on the same level as the windows. This was the original opening into the tower, and was gained by a newel stairway contained in a turret situated at and embracing the north-west corner of the tower, similar to that at St. Clement's, Sandwich. In the case of St. Clement's, when the aisles and chancels were added, the turret stairway formerly outside the church was allowed to remain inside. In the case of St. Lawrence, when the Church was enlarged at the latter end of the twelfth century, the turret staircase was demolished and the doorway walled up.

There are signs that the ringers' chamber was formerly subdivided into two stages inside, and it is likely that when



the Church was enlarged and the doorway above blocked up, this subdivision was removed, access to the tower being then gained through another and later entrance in the centre of the west wall of this chamber. This is now also walled up, but is of the Early-Pointed style, and opened upon the level of the present floor, and above is seen an Early-Norman round-headed window; it is possible this doorway opened into the gable of the old nave roof, and so by a wooden ladder on to the rood loft.

The interior of the east wall of the tower contains the two last of the loopholes, and above them a round-headed Early-Norman window.

These loopholes are now walled up. This was brought about in the following manner:—About 1350 the lean-to roofs of the chapels on either side of the chancel were converted into the pointed or gabled form of roof. The loopholes were therefore rendered useless, and were walled up. This also strengthened the tower sufficiently to sustain the extra weight of the added flintwork and battlements when the tower was raised to its present height, after it was struck by lightning in 1439.

It has been suggested that these loopholes were used for the purpose of giving light to beneath the lantern in the 1062 Church before the present floor of the ringers' chamber existed.

Above is the bell chamber, now containing eight bells; the number given by Hasted is five, and they were inscribed as follows:—

- I. Thomas Garrett, John Ticknore, Churchwardens.  
S. K. 1729.
- II. Sam. Knight, fecit 1724.
- III. Sam. Knight, fecit 1724, George Norten and John Hooper.
- IV. Mr. Edward Troward, Daniel Ranier, Churchwardens. R. P., fecit 1704.
- V. Mr. Edward Troward, Daniel Ranier, Churchwardens. Richard Phelps made these five bells 1704.

Of which Nos. II. and III. were recast by Samuel Knight in



1724, and No. I. by the same founder in 1729. The bells were recast again and one added to their number in 1808, making six bells. They bear the date upon them and the following inscription :—"Rev<sup>d</sup> Richard Harvey, Vicar; George Stephens, Thomas Wootton, Churchwardens. Thomas Mears and Son, London, fecit."

During the years 1890-91 two new bells were added, and Nos. III. and IV. were recast and the whole rehung with new framework. This was carried out by Mr. Snelling of Sittingbourne.

This chamber is lighted on all four sides by pairs of Early-Norman round-headed windows, and just above these windows will be seen the new work of roughly faced field flints, intermixed with rubble. This raising of the tower took place early in the fifteenth century, the raising of the side chapel roofs giving the tower the appearance of being dwarfed, that it was necessary to raise the tower to its present height. It is recorded in Nicholas's *Acts of the Privy Council* that the tower was struck by lightning on 26th August, 1439, and some extensive repairs to the north-west column of the tower seem to have been executed in 1619 also. This column had been filled in to a great extent with pieces of very hard chalk, upon one of which a grotesque little face had been cut with a knife. On turning the block round to the light that date was found neatly inscribed at the back. This was discovered during the 1888 restoration.

Externally the tower is ornamented by an Early-Norman arcade on the east and south walls. These are placed upon the middle string-course, and consist on each of the two sides of five rounded arches, supported by round shafts with cushion-shaped and scalloped capitals, with a square abacus. The middle bay of each arcade is pierced to form a window, and its shafts are set in square recesses, which are also to be noticed at each extremity of the arcade.

The fifteenth-century flintwork above is surmounted by a string-course cornice, decorated by grotesque faces and gargoyles, and above are the battlements.

The first enlargement of this Church took place about the year 1175, when the walls of the nave were pierced with

Transition-Norman arches to form aisles ; there are three of these arches on each side—square in section—and they are supported by circular columns with the square abacus and scalloped capitals. The arcade on either side terminates at the east and west ends with a half column. These columns are not parallel ; the bay at the east end of the north side has a greater span than the others. The bays were originally all of much the same span, and to allow of access to the Norman rood loft, which passed across the west of the tower, the north wall of the nave was not pierced for the first bay so close to the tower as it was on the south side ; this blank space of wall having in the upper part of it, about the level of the top of the capital of the half column, a small doorway, forming a passage from the outside through the wall on to the rood loft. This arrangement can be seen in an oil painting hanging in the vestry. The passage gave entrance to a small gallery pew, which was removed in 1858 during the restoration, and the wall itself taken down and the bay extended right up to the tower.

The south-west porch was probably altered during the fourteenth century. It is built of flint, with a low doorway, late Decorated arch, with hollow moulded jambs, and presents a stone string-course all round the porch, the under part of it being very deeply hollowed, similar to the jambs of the entrance. There is a Pointed window on either side and a hood mould over the outer doorway. There was formerly a square-headed doorway opening into the north aisle.

The roof of the nave is about the fourteenth century. It has two tie-beams with octagonal king-posts, with moulded caps, bases, struts, and longitudinal struts. The roof was ceiled about 1773. About 1175 the eastern and western tower arches were altered into the Transition-Norman style, and have fine archivolt mouldings ; the piers are semi-circular, on either side of which are recessed shafts with capitals of almost Early-English ornamentation. The eastern arch bears upon its west face a moulding of the Norman chevron pattern. Both the eastern and western tower arches are supported with columns which have a square abacus, and are shafted on either side with a shaft, which is situated in a square

recess, except those of the western tower arch, which upon their eastern side have square pilasters. All the capitals of these columns are worthy of investigation. Amongst them are found the scolloped capital, simple foliation, cable pattern, and the rough spiral volute, with foliage and fruit. Two of the smaller shafts have demons' heads as capitals. The bases of the columns are square and ornamented with foot ornaments.

The high chancel is in a perfectly straight line with the rest of the Church, but on being viewed from the west end of the nave there is an appearance as if the chancel inclined to the north.

On investigation the chancel will be recognized as being of a different style to the rest of the Church. Except for the walls themselves the chancel is Early-English in character, and there is still the opening of a very fine and deeply-splayed lancet window, now walled up, in the north wall of the sacrarium, and upon the south wall is seen the eastern jamb of a similar window opening. These windows, of course, lighted the chancel before the side chapels were added. It was about the year 1225 that the walls of this chancel were pierced north and south for the addition of side chapels. On the north there are two Early-English arches, separated by a square pier, common to both, with a recessed shaft at each corner, having flat and rounded bases and inverted bell-shaped capitals, with trefoil and cinquefoil foliations worked upon them.

On the south side are three of these Early-English arches, the easternmost of which being somewhat lower than the others, and the eastern side of the pier being very widely splayed, evidently for the purpose of forming a hagiocope. The two westernmost arches are similar to those on the north. The piscina in the high chancel is trefoil-headed and ornamented with simply square recessed jambs and sill; the bowl at the bottom is square, and is provided with a drain; to the west of the bowl is a flat surface for the lavabo dish, etc. The chancel has an open timbered wagon roof, the principals and purlines of which are moulded, and there are carved bosses at their points of intersection, and along the

wall plates carved groups of foliage. This roof appears to be of about the fourteenth century.

The side chapels were formerly separated from the high chancel by parclose screens, a portion of one of which is now remaining in the Manstone Chapel, and forms the vestry. This screen was of the Perpendicular period, and consists of tall panels with cinquefoiled heads, the spandrels being simply moulded. Upon three of the panels may be traced the figures of saints, at full length and of life size. These beautiful paintings were "restored away" and the oak varnished during the first restoration of the Church. The north transept is separated from the north aisle by a Decorated arch, and from the tower by a plain Pointed recessed arch.

In the vestry is a stone inscribed "R. T., J. R., 1715," for Robert Troward and John Rutter, the churchwardens of that year, who converted this chapel into the vestry, which contains the safe in which are the registers and Church books. The roof of this transept is probably of the fourteenth century, and covers the chapel of St. Catherine—commonly called the Manstone Chapel, which was the burial-place of the ancient family of Manstone of Manstone Court—and the chapel of the Holy Trinity.

The south transept also contained two chapels. It is separated from the south aisle by an Early-English arch. The south-east porch is modern; but to the east of this porch is a very beautiful Decorated piscina, with an ogee arch above a trefoiled head. The arch presents a fine example of what is known as the Roll moulding, and terminates on either side with the head of a bishop and the head of a king. The bowl is octagonal, and there was formerly a shelf across the middle of the piscina. It is probable that this chapel was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and the one immediately to the west to St. James, both being covered by a fourteenth-century roof, supported by four tie-beams with square king-posts, struts and longitudinal struts passing down to the bases of the king-posts.

In this chapel are two chests, one of oak with a flat top and three locks, and containing poor-rate books from 1604—when the Poor Law was passed—to modern times. The other chest



is very much more ancient, and is made of oak and iron-bound; it is now locked with two padlocks, though the three hasps and two of the original locks are still attached to the chest. This coffer certainly dates back as far as the fifteenth century.

*Dimensions of the Church.*

Height of tower 108 feet. Extreme length of Church, from east wall of chancel to west wall of nave, 109 feet. Extreme width across the transepts, 54 feet 8 inches. Number of cubic feet of air contained in the Church, 152,361.

*Brasses.*

Many brasses formerly existing in this Church are lost; of those now remaining, that of Nicholas Manstone, who died 1444, is the most important. It is now situated upon an upright stone in the Manstone Chapel; the indents of his shields of arms still remain. He is here exhibited in full armour, belted and spurred, his dog at his feet, a collar of S.S. around his neck, sword and short dagger both sheathed, for his hands assume an attitude of prayer.

In the middle of the Manstone Chapel, upon the ground, is a ledger-stone with the brass torn out of its centre, but it has five remaining of the six shields of arms which surrounded it. This is the grave of Eleanor, wife of Nicholas Manstone, who died before 1444, as the lowest shield on the sinister side of her ledger-stone bears the arms of their daughter and heir with the Manstone quarter "labelled," shewing that the father of the bearer was still alive. The indent shews that the lady was dressed in a mantle and what was known as a mitre-shaped head-dress.

The top brass on the dexter side is lost; that on the sinister side is for Haute and bears: Or, a cross engrailed gules.

The dexter middle shield is the same, and bears a "rose" in the fess point as a cadence mark.

The sinister middle shield contains the arms of Manstone and Haute: Party per pale gules, a fess ermine between three mullets argent, for MANSTONE, impaling HAUTE.



The dexter bottom shield contains the arms of Manstone impaling Freeman, the latter being Gules, three lozenges or, two and one.

The sinister bottom shield bears the arms of Manstone and Haute quarterly, the Manstone quartering being labelled with "a file of three points" to denote the heir, the father still alive.

The next brass is a fragment, and is to be seen screwed upon the upper of the two northern panels of the screen. It is the figure of a lady in a butterfly head-dress, tight-fitting gown trimmed with fur, and fur ruffs, and a curious long belt ending in embroidery and tasselled. This represents the figure of Jehane, wife of Thomas St. Nicholas. She was the daughter of Roger Manstone and died in 1499.

In the same grave, as is recorded by Weever and Lewis, lie the bodies of her husband Thomas St. Nicholas and their son of the same name.

The next set of brasses are of the year 1610, and bear the arms of Sir Adam Sprakeling of Ellington—Sable, a saltire ermine, between four leopards' faces or. Upon a knight's helmet is the crest, an heraldic tiger's head erased sable, ducally gorged, maned, and armed or. This brass is curious, as it bears inscribed upon it the name Sprakeling nineteen times repeated. It records the death of Sir Adam Sprakeling, Knight, son to Robert Sprakeling, Gent., leaving seven sons and ten daughters.

The next two brasses relate to the second son of the above. They bear the Sprakeling arms, and record the death of Adam Sprakeling, who died 1615, leaving two sons and two daughters.

The last set of ancient brasses are now under the tower, and they bear three coats of arms: on the dexter side at the top the Sprakeling arms; on the sinister side at the top, Gules, within a bordure a mule passant argent, in sinister chief a mullet, for MOYLE; at the bottom, SPRAKELING, impaling MOYLE.

#### *Hatchments.*

The hatchments include those of Samuel Winter; Lady Catherine Stewart, Countess of Dunmore; James Townley;

Charles Joliffe; John Sicklemore; Captain John Pettit; Sir Thomas Wilde, first Lord Truro; Mark Sellers Garret, and Nathaniel Austen.

*Monuments.*

There are sixty-seven mural monuments in the Church, the most interesting of which is that to Robert Sprakeling, who died in 1590; that to Frances Coppin, daughter of Robert Brooke, who died in 1677, which bears a very curious inscription; and that to Henrietta Elizabeth, wife of James Antony Froude, who died 1874.

*Sculptured Legend.*

There are in this Church some very curious heads,\* which are sculptured upon some of the capitals of the columns supporting the tower and those of the south arcade of the nave.

The first of these heads forms the capital of the shaft which is situated at the south-eastern corner of the north column supporting the eastern tower arch. This head exhibits the features of a demon with long pointed ears and a threatening countenance, who appears to be demanding, open-mouthed, something evidently withheld from him. The second head forms the capital of the shaft situated at the north-west angle of the south column which supports the eastern tower arch. Here the countenance expresses extreme anger and disappointment; he is gnashing his teeth with impotent rage. It will be noticed that both these heads are in an unusual position; they have actually passed the great screen and invaded the Holy Place itself.

The legend is continued in a couple of panels in the capitals of the pilasters of the same column, from which springs the south tower arch, the panel nearest the demon's head exhibiting the figure of a kind of serpent, evidently emblematical of some form of paganism. Upon the next panel immediately to the west is seen the outside of a

\* For illustrations of these heads see *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 208.

building which might represent the monastery of St. Augustine, just outside the walls of Canterbury, and the half-length figure of a man with his face towards the demon, beckoning with his right fore-finger, and with the left fore-finger pointing towards the south-west porch. There are traces also in the left hand of what might have been an Archbishop's crosier.

The next of these grotesque heads is seen at the south-west corner of the south column which supports the western tower arch, and forms part of the corner of the capital of the half column with which the south nave arcade terminates. Here the demon is seen to be gagged; a bridle is in his mouth, and he is silenced though not yet gone.

The last of these heads is to be viewed at the south-west angle of the capital of the next column in this arcade, just opposite the south-west porch. Here the demon is seen grinning derisively, and has thrust his tongue in his cheek, giving an unearthly leer as he makes his exit through the south porch.

This legend may represent the casting of the demon Paganism out of the Church of England by Laurentius, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of King Eadbald, son of Ethelbert. The whole account may be read in Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, book ii., chap. v.

#### *Church Plate.*

Consists of one flagon, two chalices, four patens, and one strainer-spoon, all of silver. The flagon is inscribed, "This Plate was bought for the church of St Lawrence in Thanet in the year 1742. R. Tyler, Vicar; H. Harnet, R. Easton, Churchwardens."

Of the chalices, No. I. is inscribed "St Lawrence, Thanet." The hall-marks shew a probable date of 1833.

No. II. is precisely similar.

Of the patens, No. I. is inscribed "The gift of Mr Thomas Thomson to the Parish Church of St Lawrence in the Isle of Thannett in Kent 1721." The four hall-marks shew the high standard of silver generally known as Queen Anne's.

No. II. paten is precisely similar to No. I. in every respect.

No. III. bears the following inscription: "The Parish of St Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, 1798." The five hall-marks shew the reign of George III., and it appears to be made of the higher standard of silver, *i.e.*, Queen Anne's.

No. IV. paten is inscribed as follows: "Parish of St Lawrence, Thanet, 1840." There are four hall-marks, and this paten appears to have been made in 1722, although not presented to the Church till 1840.

The strainer-spoon is not inscribed. The hall-mark bears the head of George III.

*Fourteenth-Century Service Book.*

The cover of an old parish book which was originally the first register book, dated 1582, and afterwards used as a churchwardens' account book from 1609 to 1623, is an illuminated vellum manuscript, and is evidently an excerpt from a fourteenth-century antiphonary. The first page exhibits the last three antiphons of Lauds, with a fragment of the second, then the hymn with its first verse syllabically arranged to music and the appropriate versicle and responsory. On the second page we have in full the antiphon of the "Benedictus" (the canticle peculiar to Lauds), immediately followed by the antiphon of the "Magnificat" at second vespers, and lastly an antiphon to commemorate St. Baldwin of Laon, a martyr saint. The saint who is referred to in this office is St. Elizabeth of Hungary, who died 15th November, 1231.

In the fourth antiphon in the office before us, her expulsion from home, her having to beg for shelter, her royal birth, her espousals in infancy, her charity and growth in holiness, form the theme of the hymn, and in the antiphon for the "Benedictus" her name appears with an allusion to her courageous protection of the poor from tyranny and oppression.

It is possible that this fragment came to St. Lawrence from the College of St. Elizabeth at Winchester, which was

founded by Bishop John of Pontoise for the instruction of the clergy, and where High Mass was celebrated every day in honour of this saint.

As far as the Church books are concerned, the oldest are four in number. Number I. is covered by the manuscript just described. It contains sixty-four sheets, and was originally intended for the register book. The dates extend from 1582 to 1620, and its contents relate chiefly to sesses made between those years.

Book No. II. is similar, and dates from 1613 to 1648.

Book No. III. has been noted as missing for many years, if indeed it was ever kept during those times.

Book No. IV., 1688—1709, contains Church rates and the churchwardens' disbursements thereof.

The Church rate books are carried down to the present century in several folio volumes. The poor rate and overseers' books commence in 1604, and the vestry books commence in 1739 and are complete to the present date. The registers commence in 1559 and are fairly perfect.







SECTION

## EXCAVATIONS AT RICHBOROUGH.

RVTVP IAE.

BY JOHN GARSTANG.

DURING July of the present year (1900) excavations were made for the trustees on the site of the Roman fortress RVTVP IAE at Richborough in Kent. The Rev. Canon Routledge made the preliminary arrangements; and he with his co-trustee, the Rev. Canon Flower, rendered every facility possible for the progress of the work.

The trustees having in view the complete excavation of the site, it was deemed advisable to keep the plan of work consistent from the beginning; so with the advice of several archæologists, and the approval of the trustees, it was decided during the time at present available to confine work to planning the outer fortifications, excavating about all towers and gates, and conducting an examination of the unique feature of the interior already known to exist—the concrete bed and cruciform structure upon it.

The Plan already published of the fort was found to be generally correct. The wall-towers are rectangular and external; the corner towers round, about 18 feet in diameter, external also. A gate existed about the middle of the western side, and the postern through the north wall is still well preserved. Finally, the site of the eastern wall was found at the foot of the slope, giving a rectangular form to the enclosure, 600 feet by 450, with an area of just over six acres.

SOUTHERN WALL.—Three of the walls still rise to a height for the most part of more than 15 feet, in some places as high as 23 feet, so that breaks in them are conspicuous. Of these one occurs on the southern side near the bank, 260 feet from the south-west corner. Even the foundations proved,

on excavation, to be discontinuous. The spot had obviously been plundered for stone, and this fact alone suggests that some feature existed there unlike the rest of the wall. Some further light is thrown upon this point by the condition of the western gateway, one-half of which was found completely removed. The position in the wall also agrees with the conjecture that a gateway of some form originally led into the enclosure at that spot—a supposition further borne out by the presence there of a large stone, hollowed for the reception of a square beam.

As on the opposite side, the towers against this wall seem to have been without foundations.

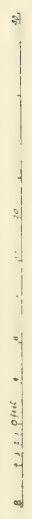
**WESTERN WALL.**—Between the circular tower of the south-west corner and the break which indicates the position of the main gateway, the foundations of a tower now razed project 10 feet 6 inches from the face of the wall, the width being twice the projection.

The gateway itself, which is almost in the middle of this side, is of great interest. One side of it has been quarried out in more recent times, so that only the concrete foundation to its tower remains. The other side was better preserved, and was accordingly completely cleared and left permanently open.

In so far as it had a tower on each side with a double-arched entrance, this gateway was of usual character; but it has several peculiarities. The tower (on its southerly side), so far as may be judged, was long and narrow, and had a flagged floor for walking on the basement. As in the earlier forts of the North, it flanks the entrance, and projects somewhat into the interior of the fort; but like the wall-towers of this fort, it projects also outward 8 or 9 feet. The tower must have been narrow—about 3 feet wide inside—or else the other side of the entrance cannot have been symmetrical, but must have had a smaller arch. Assuming, however, that the tower was thus narrow,—its outer wall is missing,—the flags which supported its pilasters, and the position of two concrete beds which indicated the spina for sustaining the centre of the double span, give the width of each gate as about 8 feet.



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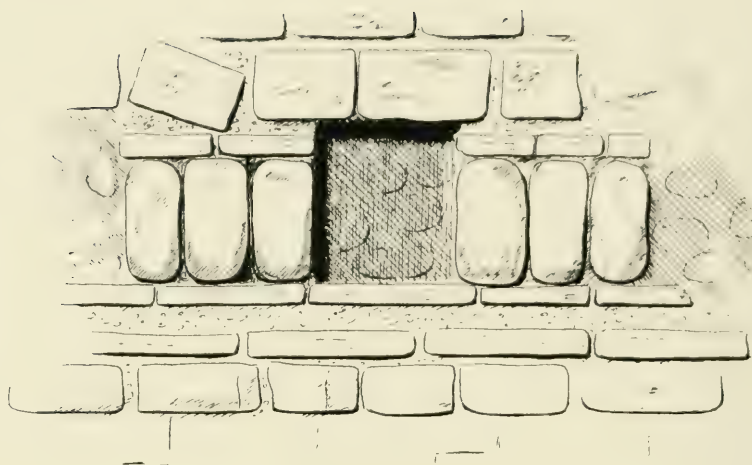


T H E W E S T E R N G A T E W A Y .



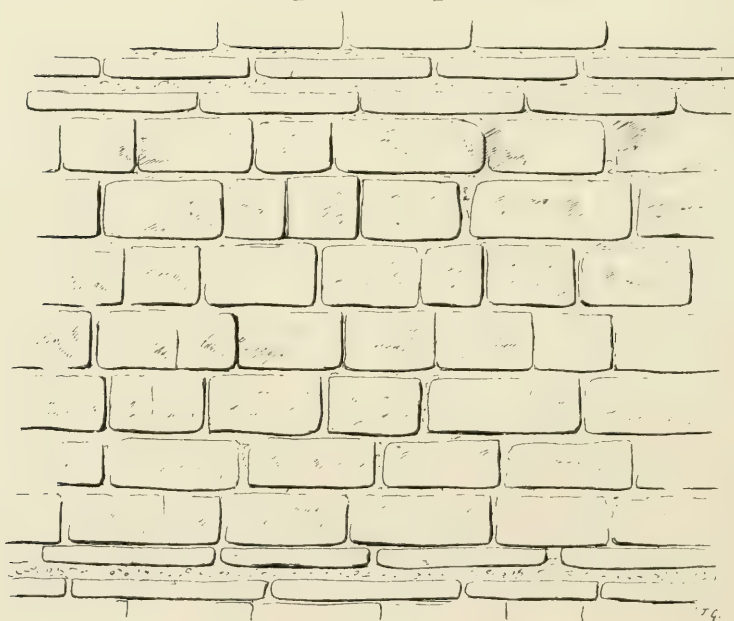






SOCKETS FOR JOISTS

6 3 1 9 10 1 1/2



TYPE OF MASONRY.

NORTHERN WALL.—Towers certainly existed on the north side, but they had little depth of foundation, and it is not possible to give their exact projection, but they were in each case 20 feet wide. They are symmetrically placed on each side of the postern through this wall, which occurs at 240 feet from the north-westerly angle.

This gateway is already well known. It has a threshold 3 feet wide, and the entrance-way over it has a width of only 4 feet 6 inches clear, which must have been further reduced by the gate posts. The most interesting feature about it, however, is the existence at a height of 15 feet above the modern surface (here about 18 inches above the Roman) of three squared holes in the end of the wall which comes from the east, for the reception of joists for a floor above the entrance. One of these holes is quite plain, and has a depth of 4 feet; the other two are become less obvious by the crumbling of the wall on each side. Now in a section of the wall on the west side, at a place where it stands 23 feet high, there is a notable recess at the height of 16 feet, and it seems possible that this may have been the level of the rampart walk, which was therefore continuous over the postern. The number of roofing tiles found in this entrance point also to the existence of a chamber. The wall, however, is so overgrown with ivy that it is difficult to make a satisfactory examination.

EASTERN WALL.—The position of this wall seems to be certain; in several places pieces of concrete were found *in situ*, which when planned indicate a line which completes the rectangular form of the enclosure. There were, however, great masses of concrete toppled or tilted out of line; and it therefore seems well to postpone further discussion of this point until advantage has been taken of the railway company's permission to examine the traces of it in their ground.

Everything points to this enclosure having been built in or after the latter part of the third century. In plan and size it is conformable with other large forts in the country, and its lower "sea-wall" is uniform with others on the coast. But the difference in its defences, the apparent absence of fosse or *prætorium*, the external towers, the paucity of

stone-cut inscriptions, all point to late work: and an approximate date may be obtained from the sudden increase in the coins of this period.

THE CROSS.—It is not the purpose of these notes to discuss the many conjectures that have been made as to the main use of this concrete bed with its cruciform centre. The huge foundation, its shape, the symmetry of what remains above it, all make it obvious that it was designed to support a structure of great height and weight. Yet had such building ever been erected, the ruins of it at least might have been expected to be found lying around. The cross itself has been several times laid bare before, and no fresh evidence can be gleaned from this re-examination of it, except that, from the nature of its concrete and construction, it seems to have been contemporary with the bed below. On its easterly side, moreover, where subsidence is most to be expected, there is no sufficient trace of any fallen building; indeed only one isolated piece of concrete was found. Yet as the ground on the other sides of it has not as yet been so exhaustively examined, nothing more than a distinct probability that the high structure was never erected, at least in stone, can be asserted on the present evidence.

But in another way the examination was more fruitful. It has been known that a low wall existed upon the foundation, running round the four sides about 12 to 14 feet from the edge. On the outer side of this wall, at all distances up to 10 yards from it, were found architectural fragments of white marble, moulded shells for columns and pilasters, slabs for pavements and facings, and straight mouldings for base and cornice, even ornamental carvings and embellishments. In one place, on the eastern side, a piece of marble pavement between this low wall and the edge of the concrete was found *in situ*. This was unfortunately the only direct evidence as to the nature of this surrounding structure, but by noting the position and forms of these valuable relics several other items are forthcoming.

In all cases those fragments whose mouldings indicated the bases of column or pilaster were found near the low wall; other fragments from the shafts were more distant. The

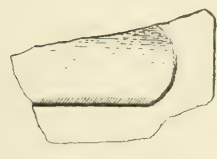




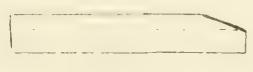
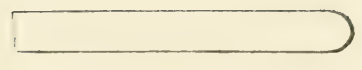
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REPEAT



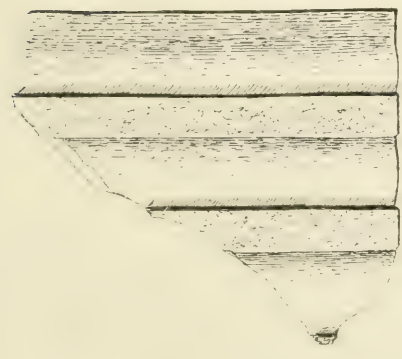
SECTIONS OF MOULDINGS:  
STRAIGHT EDGES



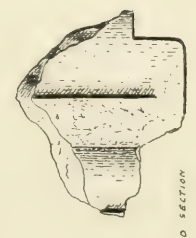
JG. '60

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

FRAGMENTS OF WHITE MARBLE.



COLUMN 20 INS. RADIUS



CURVED SECTION



wall thus bears a relation to the structure, and it seems natural at first to suppose that the colonnade may have been built upon it. But it is not of uniform height: in one place it is only 10 inches high, in another has become discontinuous, in another it is 30 inches high, with a tile course running through. The presence of pilasters also requires a supporting wall; and a feature on one large piece of moulded column, about 20 inches in radius, seems to suggest that some of the columns were not complete in circle, but were also built against the wall. All around the four sides red roofing tiles were plentiful. At the present stage, before every piece from the ground all around has been collected, it would be futile to attempt to piece these fragments together in detail. The architecture of pilasters is always a doubtful subject, and any restoration of a building not strictly obeying the rules of any order must necessarily be tentative; but sufficient has already been recovered to enable a general view of the structure to be realized.

There is a wall rectangular in form: on its outer side a marble facing, and against it a row of pilasters, or of pilasters and engaged columns, with uniform mouldings in base and entablature. A marble pavement 4 yards wide lay outside the wall; above the pavement was a roof, supported on the one hand by the wall, and on the other—since there is no trace of an outer wall—presumably by columns. The building thus reveals itself as a delicately constructed verandah, its roof supported on its outer side by an open colonnade, and enclosing on the four sides by its inner wall the basement of the structure designed to rise from its centre.

It may be urged that the architectural fragments may have been the embellishments of a tower, such as the Tour Magne at Nîmes; but the absence of evidence of any inner construction, the presence also of the low wall and the marble pavement, is sufficient to render such a theory unacceptable at present.

Among several small objects of interest found in this vicinity may be specially mentioned, a fragment of an inscribed slab of white marble (. . . AVIT), and a silver ingot

(EX OFFI ISATIS), both found about 3 yards eastward from the edge of the concrete bed, at a depth of 2 feet.

#### INSCRIPTIONS.

1. . . . . AVIT (as dedicavit), on a slab of white marble.
2. EX OFFI } stamped on an ingot of silver (weight one Roman  
ISATIS } pound, nearly).

Potters' marks on "Samian" ware.

3. SILVI PATRICI. Inside base, diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches (external).
4. OF VITALIS                   "                   "                   3                   "
5. JANVARIS                   "                   "                   2                   "
6. (?) MARTIM               "                   "                    $1\frac{1}{2}$                    "
7. OF L C VIR(ILIS)       "                   fragment.

#### COINS.

A certain number of the coins have been identified, but the examination is not completed. Their historical import, however, is already apparent. Out of several hundred only five are earlier than the third century, and the number continues representative up to the time of Honorius. A few *minimi* of pre-Saxon times are included also.

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Several gentlemen are to be thanked for their various kindnesses. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. G. E. Fox from the first have been interested in the work, and the latter visited the site during the excavation. Amongst other friends, Mr. T. Ashby stayed some days, and gave much assistance in fixing the survey-points. Mr. H. A. Grüber and Mr. J. G. Milne have looked through a large proportion of the coins; and Mr. Haverfield, with his usual kindness, has examined the inscribed fragments, and has made a close investigation of the nature of the silver ingot and the name upon it.

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